



FYLDE BOROUGH COUNCIL

Strategic Environmental Assessment and Sustainability Appraisal

Local Plan to 2030

Interim SA Report - Plan Options

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Fylde Borough Council

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Abbreviations

AMR	Annual Monitoring Report
AONB	Area of Outstanding Natural Beauty
AQMA	Air Quality Management Area
BHS	Biological Heritage Site
BREEAM	Building Research Establishment Environmental Assessment Method
CHP	Combined Heat and Power
CO ₂	Carbon dioxide
DCLG	Department of Communities and Local Government
Defra	Department for the Environment, Food and Rural Affairs
DPD	Development Plan Document
HRA	Habitats Regulations Assessment
ICT	Information and Communication Technology
IMD	Index of Multiple Deprivation
LNR	Local Nature Reserve
LSOA	Lower Super Output Area
NNR	National Nature Reserve
NO ₂	Nitrogen dioxide
NPPF	National Planning Policy Framework
NVQ	National Vocational Qualification
ODPM	Office of the Deputy Prime Minister
ONS	Office for National Statistics
PM ₁₀	Particulate Matter
PRoW	Public Right of Way
RIGS	Regionally Important Geological/Geomorphological Site
SA	Sustainability Appraisal
SAC	Special Area of Conservation
SEA	Strategic Environmental Assessment
SFRA	Strategic Flood Risk Assessment
SPA	Special Protection Area
SSSI	Site of Special Scientific Interest
SuDS	Sustainable Drainage Systems
VAT	Value Added Tax

1 Introduction

Fylde Borough Council has prepared a Local Plan to 2030 Issues and Options document. This is a key step in preparation for the forthcoming Local Plan to 2030 which will guide new development within the borough to 2030. This plan will eventually replace the existing Fylde Local Plan that was adopted in October 2005.

Note that following changes in regulations, the initial work undertaken on the Core Strategy and Development Management Policies Development Plan Document is taken forward in the Local Plan to 2030.

The Local Plan is the most important planning document that Fylde Borough Council will produce and will form the main consideration when determining planning applications. It will establish the planning framework for the borough's administrative area, setting out where new homes, employment and shops will be located as well as which areas will be enhanced and those that will be conserved.

As part of the Local Plan to 2030 preparation process, a combined interim Sustainability Appraisal (SA) and Strategic Environmental Assessment (SEA) was undertaken. The term SA shall be used to refer to the combined SA/SEA for the remainder of this report. The SA process commenced with pre-scoping consultation undertaken in November 2005. Following this an SA Scoping Report was prepared in 2006 which was also consulted upon. Subsequently all work was delayed on the Local Plan (formerly the Local Development Framework (LDF)) by the need to produce additional evidence-based studies and the availability of resources. In 2010 an updated SA Scoping Report was prepared (that took into consideration all previous consultations) and was issued to statutory consultees.

This report presents the findings of the SA of the Issues and Options document and is an important tool for helping to determine the most sustainable preferred options to be taken forward. This report also takes into account of consultation comments received on the 2010 Scoping Report and includes an updated evidence base and assessment framework together with references to updated legislation and guidance.

1.1 Background to the Borough

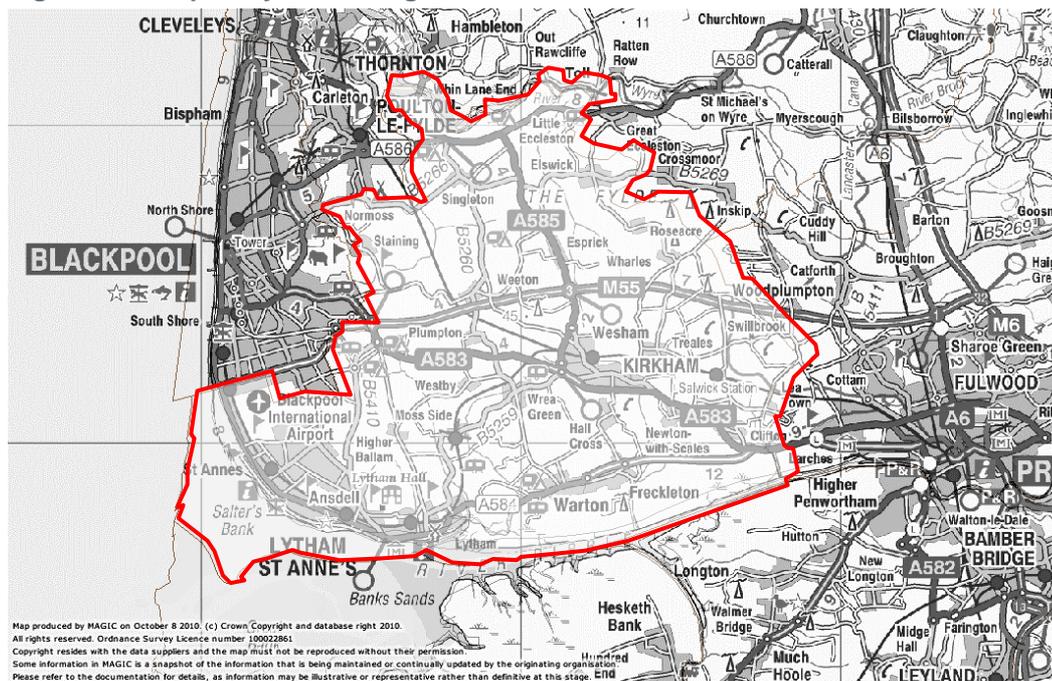
Fylde is a predominantly rural borough occupying the southern part of the Fylde peninsula in western Lancashire. It is bounded to the north by Wyre Borough Council and the estuary of the River Wyre, to the west by the densely populated urban area of Blackpool, by Preston City Council to the east and by the Ribble Estuary to the south (Figure 1-1). Fylde had a population of 76,600 in 2010.

Figure 1-1: Location of Fylde Borough within Lancashire



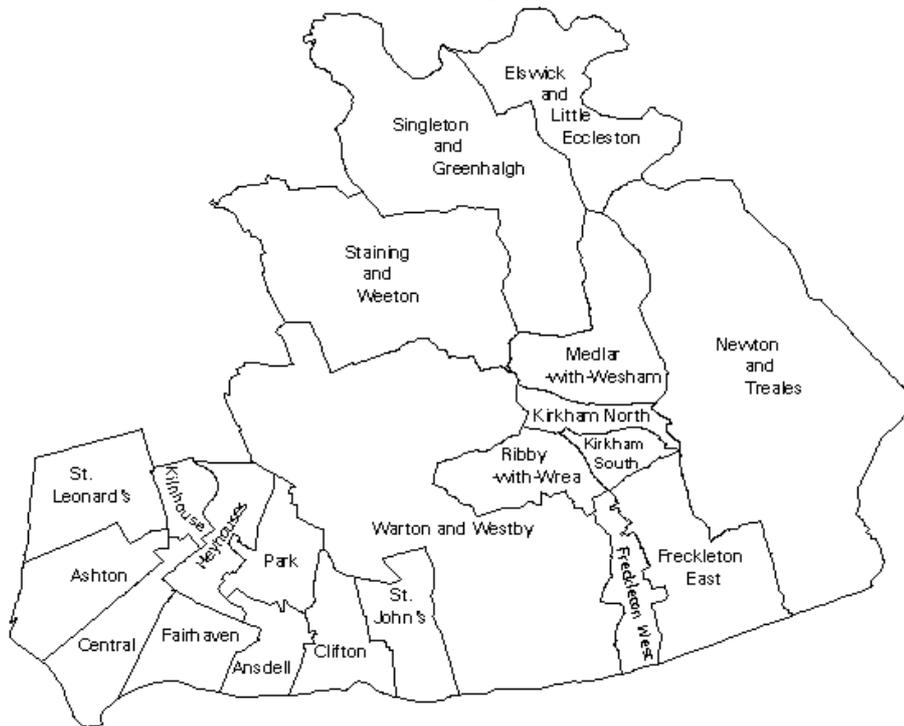
The long coastline is one of the dominant features of the borough and is the setting for the majority of its urban areas. The largest towns, Lytham and St Anne's have a reputation as a higher quality, lower-key resort than the much larger Blackpool to the north, with significant visitor resources along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

Figure 1-2: Map of Fylde Borough



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

Figure 1-3: Wards within Fylde Borough



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

1.2 Sustainability Appraisal and Strategic Environmental Assessment

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

Sustainable Development

The UK Sustainable Development Strategy "Securing the Future" describes a common purpose for Sustainable Development:

"The goal of sustainable development is to enable all people throughout the world to satisfy their basic needs and enjoy a better quality of life, without compromising the quality of life for future generations."

The UK Sustainable Development Strategy 2005 set a new framework for sustainable development and describes how this should be pursued. Five Guiding Principles are identified:

- Living within environmental limits;
- Ensuring a Strong, Healthy and Just Society;
- Achieving a Sustainable Economy;
- Promoting Good Governance; and
- Using Sound Science Responsibly.

It is a legal requirement that the Local Plan to 2030 is subject to SA. The Planning and Compulsory Purchase Act 2004 requires all Core Strategies to be subject to SA and this Local Plan to 2030 is replacing the initial work undertaken on the Core Strategy. This Act stipulates that the SA must comply with the requirements of the SEA Directive¹ which was transposed directly into UK law through the SEA Regulations².

SEA is a systemic process for evaluating the environmental consequences of plans and programmes to ensure that environmental issues are integrated and assessed at the earliest opportunity in the decision-making process. Article 1 of the SEA Directive states that the aim is to:

‘provide for a high level of protection of the environment and to contribute to the integration of environmental considerations into the preparation and adoption of plans and programmes with a view to promoting sustainable development’.

It is possible to combine the processes of SEA and SA, as they share a number of similarities. Guidance³ published by the Department for Communities and Local Government (DCLG) promotes a combined process (i.e. a process which assesses social, economic and environmental effects) and this is the approach that has been adopted here. Whilst there are formalised approaches for both SA and SEA, only SEA has a legal obligation to perform certain activities. These legal obligations have been and will continue to be adhered to throughout the combined SA and SEA for the Local Plan to 2030. The combined SEA and SA is referred to as SA throughout the remaining sections of this SA Report. This SA Report includes a series of boxes which clearly identify the specific requirements of the SEA Directive that need to be fulfilled.

1.3 Structure of the Interim SA Report

This interim SA Report provides a summary of the SA process so far and documents the findings and recommendations of the assessment. It will be used as a consultation document and issued to statutory bodies and stakeholders for comment alongside the Local Plan to 2030 Issues and Options document. It will also be made available to the public.

Table 1-1 provides an overview of the structure and contents of this interim SA Report.

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

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

³ <http://www.pas.gov.uk>

Table 1-1 Structure and Contents of the SA Report

Report Section	Outline of Contents
Abbreviations	Includes a list of abbreviations used throughout the SA Report and associated appendices.
1 Introduction	Provides an introduction to the SA of Fylde Borough Council's Local Plan to 2030, an overview of the work completed to date and background to the borough.
2 The Local Plan to 2030 Issues and Options document	This section provides an overview of Issues and Options document. Including background to the plan, what will be included and a summary of the Local Development Scheme.
3 Strategic Environmental Assessment and Sustainability Appraisal	Provides an outline of the SA process including stages in the SA process (and where we are up to), the SA Framework, an internal compatibility assessment of the SA Objectives and the methodology used for the SA.
4 The SA Assessment	This section includes a summary of results from the SA to date including - the Vision, Spatial Objectives and Spatial and Policy Options.
5 Next Steps	This section includes details of the next steps for the SA.

1.4 Previous Consultation

Pre-scoping consultation was undertaken with statutory consultees (English Nature, the Countryside Agency⁴, English Heritage and the Environment Agency) in November 2005 informing them of the decision to undertake the SA and also requesting baseline information and feedback on sustainability issues, potential objectives and indicators. Responses with regard to issues and potential objectives were received from the Countryside Agency and the Environment Agency which were taken on board.

Subsequently a Scoping Report for the LDF (now the Local Plan) was produced for Fylde Borough Council in January 2006 (Hyder ref: 001-NHR-NH50944-02) and was issued to statutory consultees and stakeholders. Comments were received back suggesting improvements, additions and amendments from the following organisations:

- Natural England;
- Environment Agency;
- Royal Society for the Protection of Birds; and
- Campaign to Protect Rural England.

Further to this a revised and updated version of the previous Scoping Report was prepared in November 2010 and issued for consultation. The comments received from statutory consultees have been incorporated into this interim SA Report.

⁴ The Countryside Agency and English Nature are now known as Natural England.

1.5 Habitats Regulations Assessment

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

A HRA screening exercise will be undertaken at the Local Plan to 2030 preferred options stage and concurrently with the SA process to determine if either in isolation and/or in combination with other plans or projects the Local Plan to 2030 would generate an adverse impact upon the integrity of Natura 2000 sites, in terms of its conservation objectives and qualifying interests. The HRA Screening Report for the Local Plan to 2030 will be submitted to Natural England for approval.

2 The Local Plan

2.1 Background

Fylde BC are producing a number of documents which set out the council's planning strategy and policies. These include:

- The Local Plan to 2030 (including Development Management Policies) DPD;
- The Updated Statement of Community Involvement;
- Small Site Allocations DPD;
- Residential Extensions SPD; and
- Proposals Map.

The Local Plan to 2030 sets out the long-term vision for the whole of the Fylde area.

It will form the main consideration when deciding planning applications. It is a key part of planning for Fylde and all other local development documents should be in line with it.

As a strategic document, the Local Plan to 2030 will identify the broad areas and strategic sites where new development and growth will be concentrated within Fylde, together with the overarching principles of development and the rationale for these with respect to best meeting the borough's economic, social and environmental priorities. The Local Plan to 2030 will also contain a series of policies which will address matters of detail.

The forthcoming Small Site Allocations DPD will provide further detail on individual development sites in the future.

One of the roles of the Local Plan to 2030 is to translate the aspirations of the Sustainable Community Strategy (SCS) into policies and proposals that will shape the development, conservation and enhancement of the borough's places and spaces. The Fylde SCS 2008-2018 Vision is therefore an important consideration and states:

'For the next 10 years up to 2018 Fylde will build on the good work that has already taken place. Fylde will be a welcoming place with energetic, high-skilled, healthy people in flourishing communities. There will be diverse and prosperous culture and an economy that encourages everyone to contribute.'

The SCS also contains eight themes to develop this vision, each with their own set of ambitions. These themes are:

- Increasing Community Safety and Reducing Fear of Crime;
- Securing the Future of our Environment;
- Economic Prosperity;
- Health and Wellbeing;
- Stimulating Personal Growth through Learning;
- Valuing Older People;
- Thriving Neighbourhoods; and
- Every Child Matters.

Additionally, the SCS identifies three cross cutting issues, community cohesion, equality and diversity and improving quality of life for residents.

2.2 What will the Local Plan Cover?

The Local Plan to 2030 Issues and Options document currently includes the following elements:

- A Spatial Portrait;
- A Vision;
- Spatial Objectives;
- Spatial Options; and
- Policy options.

As the Local Plan to 2030 progresses, further or revised elements may be added.

The Vision for the Local Plan to 2030 is as follows:

By 2030 Fylde will have retained its unique qualities including its seaside resort towns, tranquil open coastline, high quality golf courses, tourism offer, picturesque villages and pleasant landscapes.

The visitor economy will have been strengthened by the area's resort appeal, its reputation as a centre for world famous golf championships and attractive rural areas. High quality attractions and accommodation will have been provided, generating an increase in the amount of visitors. The seafront, promenade gardens at St Annes and Fairhaven Lake will have been regenerated to provide a unique visitor experience.

Fylde will be a welcoming place with highly skilled, healthy communities. There will be a diverse and prosperous culture and an economy that encourages everyone to contribute. Access to healthy lifestyle choices, local health care facilities, good education and lifelong learning facilities will have been improved. Significant further educational opportunities and leisure facilities for young people will have been provided.

Lytham and St Annes will be thriving resorts with quality specialist shops, with Kirkham a vibrant historic market town. Wesham, Freckleton, Warton and the smaller rural villages will have retained their individual identities and built heritage. There will be improved retail and community facilities for local people at Freckleton and Warton and an improved village centre at Warton. All residents will have the opportunity to access public services, good jobs and decent, affordable homes.

Any negative effects of climate change brought about by increased energy use will be minimised, with a higher dependence on renewable sources. The potential of the Borough for renewable energy generation and low carbon energy regeneration will have been realised.

Sufficient open space and recreation facilities will have been provided, woodland increased and the area's unique pattern of coast and dunes, green spaces and countryside will be accessible and contribute to a high quality of life. The separation of existing settlements will have been maintained, the release of countryside for development minimised and the highest quality agricultural land will have been protected from inappropriate development, with an emphasis on local food production.

Biodiversity will have been enhanced and protected from unsympathetic development. Lytham St Annes will be a key visitor hub for the Ribble Coast and Wetlands Regional Park and opportunities will have been taken to achieve the Regional Park's social, economic and environmental benefits. Coastal defences will have been improved and their associated recreational and environmental benefits realised.

There will have been a reduction in the need to travel and increased use of sustainable forms of transport. Taking advantage of Fylde's flat landscape, more routes and facilities will have been provided to facilitate increased walking, cycling and horse riding.

The Lytham St Annes to M55 link road will have been completed and congestion on the A585 trunk road will have been addressed. Expansion of services provided by Blackpool Airport will have been secured, along with enhanced public transport access to the airport. A new passing point on the South Shore rail line will have been provided to allow for more frequent trains to the area and public transport services to Blackpool, Preston and beyond will have been improved. Station facilities at Kirkham and Wesham will have improved, making the town more accessible to other parts of the North West and increasing its sustainability as a residential and employment centre.

Fylde will have remained flexible in its approach to changing economic and employment patterns, particularly with regard to major local employers such as British Aerospace. It will have developed closer working relationships with adjacent Councils and other organisations and strengthened its position within Lancashire and its linkages with the city of Preston.

It will have continued to develop as a dynamic, prosperous community through the delivery of sustainable housing and employment growth, supported by the necessary facilities, services, infrastructure and access to modern telecommunications. New housing of an appropriate type and mix to address affordability, an ageing population and family needs will be located in suitable locations. High quality design and sustainable building methods will be the key principles of all types of new development. Opportunities for specialised related employment uses near to the airport will have been realised and employment will have been provided close to where people live.

Sufficient levels of housing of an appropriate type and mix to address local issues of affordability and the shortage of family housing will have been provided in the smaller rural settlements. There will have been proportionate levels of employment growth to strengthen and diversify the local economies and reduce the need to travel. All development will have respected and conserved the individual character of the villages.

The Spatial Objectives for the Local Plan to 2030 are as follows:

1. To create sustainable communities;

The needs of the local communities will be met by all types of future development. All new development will be located in sustainable locations to minimise the use of private transport and avoid areas at risk of flooding. New development will follow sustainable design principles and incorporate sustainable building practices, reducing carbon emissions, maximising water and waste efficiency and ensuring that they are resilient to the effects of climate change. Brownfield sites will be used in preference to greenfield sites and the quality of the openness of the Green Belt maintained. Planning Obligations will be used to bring development in line with the objectives of sustainable development.

A Sustainable approach to housing will be taken. This will:

- *Improve access for all to well designed, good quality, affordable and resource efficient housing across the Borough.*
- *Meet the specific housing needs of all sections of the community (including affordable and special needs housing) by providing the right housing type and mix to secure sustainable communities and to improve housing choice. In particular to provide more houses suitable for families rather than concentration on flats more suited to retirement purposes.*
- *Bring forward a flexible and responsive supply of housing land and buildings in sustainable locations to meet housing requirements.*
- *Make the best use of previously developed land and buildings to reduce the loss of greenfield land.*

2. To improve the environment;

- *Protecting, enhancing and restoring the quality, character and distinctiveness of the biodiversity, landscape and countryside of Fylde Borough.*
- *Expanding biodiversity resources, including improving habitat connectivity, particularly away from the coastal edge.*
- *Promoting green infrastructure throughout the urban and rural areas.*
- *Improving access to the natural environment.*
- *Protecting and enhancing the built and historic environment and requiring new development to meet the highest quality urban design.*
- *Minimising the risk of flooding, both tidal and fluvial, to existing and new development.*
- *Protecting the best and most versatile agricultural land and increasing UK food security.*
- *Protecting existing areas of green belt. There is not intended to be a strategic review of green belt within Fylde during the Plan period.*
- *Promoting sustainable renewable energy in order to reduce carbon emissions.*
- *Supporting the Regional Park Plan for Ribble Coast and Wetlands.*
- *Ensuring that infrastructure is available to enable new development, whilst protecting and enhancing the natural and built environment.*
- *Retaining the identity, character and setting of the rural villages.*

3. Making services accessible;

- *Taking an integrated approach to the location of development with improved accessibility to key facilities (by walking, cycling and public transport) to provide the opportunity for reduced reliance on the private car.*
- *Reducing rural isolation and social exclusion through the protection and provision of public transport, key services and facilities such as local shops and doctors' surgeries, in rural areas. This may be linked to limited amounts of new housing in the rural villages.*
- *Promoting the South Fylde Rail Line and its Community Rail Partnership status, including improved access to Blackpool International Airport.*
- *Facilitating appropriate development at Blackpool Airport.*
- *Encouraging the improvement/construction of the M55/Heyhouses Link Road.*
- *Continuing the Council's involvement in the key decisions seeking to improve congestion on the A585 trunk road, particularly seeking to deliver the 'blue route' (M55 – Norcross).*
- *Improving access and provision of a Park and Ride and pedestrian lift at Kirkham and Wesham Station.*

4. To diversify and grow the local economy;

- *Diversifying the Borough's economic base in order to reduce reliance on a small number of large employers.*
- *Make provision for high quality and readily available sites in sustainable locations that will facilitate the growth of existing local firms and be attractive to new inward investment, including high technology uses.*
- *Protecting existing employment land and premises where appropriate.*
- *Enhancing town centres through the promotion of mixed uses and focussing on developments that attract a large number of people.*

- *Developing a distinctive image of the Borough as a business location based on existing assets such as British Aerospace, Whitehills Park and Blackpool International Airport.*
- *Developing a widely recognised image of the Borough as a quality tourism destination based on existing assets such as the high quality hotels, the open coastline (including the Regional Park and the championship golf courses). Maximising the potential of the Visitor Economy.*
- *Promoting the classic resort image/initiative for Lytham St Annes.**
- *Promoting the continuing improvement of the vitality and viability of the town centres.*

**The term 'classic resort' refers to the concept of a hallmark for seaside resorts. It is an aspiration at this stage.*

5. To develop socially cohesive, diverse and healthy communities;

- *Engaging and empowering local communities to be involved in local matters that shape their areas.*
- *Ensuring that new development seeks to address pockets of deprivation.*
- *Increasing and enhancing open space provision throughout the Borough.*
- *Promoting good health and wellbeing by providing accessible high quality open space in association with new developments.*
- *Incorporating crime prevention measures into the design and layout of new development.*
- *Reducing urban isolation and rural exclusion through the promotion of appropriate tenure mixes in new developments and improved accessibility to key services and facilities.*
- *Promoting access to and support for lifelong learning opportunities and providing adequate school places.*
- *Facilitating access to community facilities, including health and social facilities.*

Both the vision and objectives may be developed further prior to the publication of the final Local Plan to 2030. Once adopted it will remain in place until such time as it is specifically superseded.

2.3 Other Fylde Planning Documents

The programme of developing Development Plan Documents (DPDs) in Fylde is set out below.

Table 2-1 Programme of DPD Production

Development Plan Document	Outline Contents	Proposed adoption date	SA Status
Fylde Local Plan to 2030 DPD	Sets out the vision, spatial objectives and a spatial strategy for the development of the area and framework for development management. The document will identify strategic sites and the main strategic constraints to development. It will indicate policies for the allocation of land for housing, employment, and other purposes and include a Development Management Policies section.	December 2014	A Scoping Report was issued for consultation in May 2011. This report forms the interim SA of Spatial Options for the Local Plan to 2030.
Small Site Allocations DPD	To deliver the broader objectives and vision contained in the Fylde Local Plan to 2030 in respect small site allocations and land designations.	January 2014	The SA process has not yet begun.

Development Plan Document	Outline Contents	Proposed adoption date	SA Status
Proposals Map	To illustrate on an Ordnance Survey base map the extent of the areas to which those policies in the Small Site Allocations DPD and location specific policies in the Fylde Local Plan to 2030 will apply.	January 2014	
Extending Your Home Supplementary Planning Document (SPD)	To provide policy and design guidance to developers and householders in respect of residential extensions, including design standards, use of materials, and relationship of extensions to adjacent properties and the surrounding area.	Adopted November 2007	SA is not mandatory for SPDs. However, a SA was undertaken for the Extending Your Home SPD.

3 Strategic Environmental Assessment and Sustainability Appraisal

3.1 Stages in the SA Process

The ODPM's Practical Guide⁵ subdivides the SA process into a series of stages. While each stage consists of specific tasks, the intention should be that the process is iterative. Table 3-1 presents the key stages in the SA process and indicates where specific tasks have been addressed in this SA Report. The table also demonstrates how each of the SA stages are linked to the preparation and development of the Local Plan to 2030.

Table 3-1 Stages in the SA Process

SA Stage	Section of the Report (where applicable)	Application to the Fylde's Preferred Options Local Plan to 2030
Stage A: Setting the context and objectives, establishing the baseline and deciding on the scope		
A1: Identifying other relevant policies, plans and programmes and sustainability objectives	Section 3 and Appendix A	Stage A corresponds to the scoping stage of the SA and the findings of this stage are presented in the Scoping Report which was consulted upon for a five week period in May 2011. During this stage the scope of the SA was defined.
A2: Collecting baseline information	Section 3 and Appendix B	
A3: Identifying sustainability issues and problems	Section 3	
A4: Developing the SA Framework	Section 3	
A5: Consulting on the scope of the SA	Section 3	
Stage B: Developing and Refining Options and Assessing Effects		
B1: Testing the Plan objectives against the SA Framework	This report	Stage B of the SA process is linked to the overall production of the Local Plan to 2030 which includes the development of plan options and the selection of the preferred options. We are currently at this stage. This interim SA Report outlines the SA of the alternative spatial and policy options to enable potential adverse effects of the Local Plan to 2030 to be avoided / minimised and potential sustainability benefits maximised at an early stage. The interim SA Report will be issued for consultation alongside the Local Plan to 2030 Issues and Options
B2: Developing the Plan Options		
B3: Predicting the effects of the Plan		
B4: Evaluating the effects of the Plan		
B5: Considering ways of		

⁵ ODPM (2005) A Practical Guide to the SEA Directive

SA Stage	Section of the Report (where applicable)	Application to the Fylde's Preferred Options Local Plan to 2030
mitigating adverse effects and maximising beneficial effects		document. Further SA will be undertaken on future iterations of the Local Plan to 2030.
B6: Proposing measures to monitor the significant effects of implementing the Plan.		
Stage C: Preparing the Sustainability Appraisal Report		
C1: Preparing the SA Report	Future stage	The SA Report will include the results of the SA of the Preferred Options which are viable alternatives for the Local Plan to 2030. The Local Plan to 2030 will be prepared ready for consultation. This Interim SA Report forms an early version of this. It will be updated as the Local Plan to 2030 develops and will meet all legal requirements including the production of a Non Technical Summary.
Stage D: Consultation on the Documents and the SA Report		
D1: Public participation on the proposed submission documents	Future stage	The SA Report and the Local Plan to 2030 will be consulted upon in accordance with Regulation 19 of the Town and Country Planning (Local Planning) (England) Regulations 2012.
D2: Appraising significant changes resulting from representations	Future stage	Following the receipt of representations, the SA Report may need to be updated to reflect comments received. It will be essential for the SA Report and the Local Plan to 2030 to remain consistent.
D3: Making decisions and providing information	Future stage	
Stage E: Monitoring the significant effects of implementing the Local Plan to 2030		
E1: Finalising aims and methods for monitoring	Monitoring will commence once the Local Plan to 2030 has been adopted.	Monitoring undertaken for the SA process should feed into the rolling monitoring report.
E2: Responding to adverse effects		

3.2 Stage A: Setting the context and objectives, establishing the baseline and deciding on the scope

3.2.1 Review of Relevant Plans, Programmes and Environmental Objectives

Introduction

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

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

The SEA Directive requires that the SEA covers:

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

‘the environmental protection objectives, established at international, Community or Member State level, which are relevant to the plan or programme and the way those objectives and any environmental considerations have been taken into account during its preparation’ (Annex 1 (e))

A review of other plans and programmes that may affect the preparation of the Local Plan to 2030 was undertaken in order to contribute to the development of both the SA and the Local Plan to 2030. This included:

- Identification of any external social, environmental or economic objectives, indicators or targets that should be reflected in the SA process.
- Identification of any baseline data relevant to the SA.
- Identification of any external factors that might influence the preparation of the plan, for example sustainability issues.
- Identification of any external objectives or aims that would contribute positively to the development of the Local Plan to 2030.
- Determining whether there are clear potential conflicts or challenges between other identified plans, programmes or sustainability objectives and the emerging Local Plan to 2030.

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

International Plans and Programmes

A review was undertaken of the key European Directives and Conventions and International agreements that could potentially influence the development of the Local Plan to 2030 and the SA. European Directives are transposed into national legislation in each individual Member State and, therefore the key themes should be ‘trickled down’ into national, regional, county and local level documents and strategies as appropriate. Consequently this review merely sought to identify the key themes that are emerging at an international level. Some of the key themes identified included:

- Recognising the challenge of climate change and implementing appropriate action to mitigate and adapt to its impacts
- The need to promote renewable energy and energy efficiency

- Protection and enhancement of biodiversity and the natural environment, particularly sites of international importance e.g. SPAs and SACs
- Resource efficiency and the development of more sustainable patterns of production and consumption
- The need to protect and enhance all water resources
- The need to improve air quality

All of the above are primarily environmental issues, although it is through more sustainable patterns of land use and design that real achievements can be made towards tackling some of these issues.

No key conflicts were identified between or within the international documentation. However, a difficult issue was identified in the European Spatial Development Perspective - namely reconciling the social and economic aims of spatial development with an area's ecological and cultural functions to ensure that the most sustainable patterns of development are achieved. The SA process is designed to recognise potential issues such as this, and enables proposals to be made for policy modification and mitigation measures to be put in place.

National Plans and Programmes

A review was undertaken of relevant national policy documents, strategies and guidance documents. Of particular importance is the UK Sustainable Development Strategy which emphasises the over-arching Government objective to raise the quality of life in our communities by, for example, increasing prosperity, reducing inequalities, providing better employment opportunities, enhancing public services and tackling crime and anti-social behaviour. These are all key themes which must be fully considered in the development of the Local Plan to 2030 and the SA.

The review has also considered key items of legislation to which the Local Plan to 2030 must conform. The Climate Change Act 2008 sets a legally binding target of an 80% reduction in carbon dioxide (CO₂) emissions by 2050, based on 1990 levels. Land use planning has a vital role to play in meeting this target by reducing the need to travel and driving up standards of resource and energy efficiency in new developments.

Government planning policy is set out in the National Planning Policy Framework. This covers various aspects of planning and development activity, all of which are relevant to the Local Plan to 2030 and the SA. The following key issues have been highlighted across the range of guidance:

- Ensuring that the need to adapt to, and mitigate the inevitable effects of, climate change are at the heart of spatial planning
- The need to ensure that new housing development meets local needs
- The need to protect and enhance the vibrancy of both rural and urban areas
- The need for protection and enhancement of the quality and character of urban and rural areas
- The need to conserve and enhance biodiversity as an integral part of economic, social and environmental development
- The need to protect and enhance the historic environment in its broadest sense
- To promote sustainable waste management
- To promote more sustainable transport choices and improve accessibility

- Recognising the importance of open spaces, sport, and recreation and the contribution that they make to enhancing quality of life
- The sustainable use of natural resources
- The need to consider flood risk in all development, taking into account the potential impacts of climate change
- A duty to cooperate with neighbouring authorities

Other planning and guidance documents produced at a national level have been included in the review. Some of the key messages from these documents are:

- The value of green infrastructure for delivering multiple benefits to urban and suburban areas
- The importance of addressing the protection and enhancement of biodiversity at a local level
- A drive to create more sustainable communities by addressing inequality and barriers to social and economic integration

Regional and County Level Plans

A range of different plans and strategies have been produced at the regional and county levels covering a variety of topics including: housing; economic development; climate change; biodiversity, energy; skills and innovation; rural development; green infrastructure, equality and diversity; health; waste; and tourism. All of the issues, themes and objectives of these plans are relevant to future spatial development within Fylde and the policy objectives and guidance contained within need to be considered during the development of the Local Plan to 2030. However, it must be noted that the overarching goals of these PPPs may be outside the remit of the local development planning process.

As noted in the international and national PPP review, a common conflict occurring throughout is the need to promote and develop the economy whilst managing the potential environmental and social implications of such development. For example, the Regional Housing Strategy identifies the need for investment in new homes and communities to meet demand, but the development of new housing is likely to pose a threat to aspects of the local environment including landscape character, biodiversity, water quality and flood risk, and cultural heritage. The SA process enables the identification of potential conflicts at the plan development stage and should identify appropriate policy modifications and mitigation measures.

The Localism Act was granted Royal Assent on 15th November 2011. This seeks to rescind some regional planning documents.

Consequently, some regional level plans have not been included within the review although, where it is considered appropriate, objectives and targets from regional documents have been referred to where relevant until new targets have been developed.

Local Policy

A range of local documents have been reviewed, many of which have been produced by Fylde Borough Council and detail specific aims, objectives and actions for local issues under specific topics. All of these documents are in some way related to sustainable development in the borough, whether it be for social, economic or environmental purposes. Consequently, the Local Plan to 2030, and to an extent the SA, should draw from these documents and transpose their aims in its policies and proposals. The Local Plan to 2030 can therefore achieve synergies with other plans by helping to deliver their aims and objectives. These local plans and policies have above all others been instrumental in the development of the SA Framework and have

been taken into account throughout this process. They should, in theory, have included the main influences of international, national, regional and county level plans through the trickle-down effect identified above, whilst highlighting issues of local concern.

Some of the key themes identified through the plans analysis include:

- The need to diversify the economic base and attract new investment
- Rural regeneration and the creation of strong links between urban and rural communities
- The need to improve access to leisure and sports facilities and to develop local culture and the arts
- Developing a diverse housing market which meets the needs of affordability, the elderly and specialist supported housing
- Tackling homelessness and reforming private sector housing
- Promoting safer communities through reducing crime and fear of crime
- Promoting healthier communities and social well-being
- Protecting and enhancing the built and natural environments
- Increasing access to learning for everyone
- Defining the image and identity of Fylde to set the direction for sustainable tourism in the future
- Avoiding areas at risk of flooding

The challenge for the borough lies in attempting to meet these wide and varied objectives, whilst working within the framework provided by the international, national, regional and county level plans and policies referred to in previous sections. A key objective of sustainable development is to reconcile the apparent conflict between economic development, social justice and environmental quality. A commitment to creating high quality places, with elements of both the natural and built environment being used to contribute to an improved quality of life for the borough's residents, is likely to pay wider dividends by making the area more attractive to investors and visitors in the long-term.

The SA process has a role to play in identifying the likely consequences of the Local Plan to 2030's policies and priorities. It will act as a decision aiding tool in order to establish the relative merits of policy priorities and hence will allow the most sustainable options to be taken forward. Recommendations can also be made for mitigation of any adverse consequences.

3.2.2 The Sustainability Baseline and Key Sustainability Issues

Introduction

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

Box 2: SEA Directive Requirements for Baseline Data Collation

The SEA Directive requires that the SEA covers:

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

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

Methodology

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

- Characterising the current state of the environment of the borough including social and economic aspects; and
- Using this information to identify existing problems and opportunities that could be considered in the Local Plan to 2030.

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

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

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

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

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

Key sustainability issues and opportunities identified from the baseline review are detailed below.

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

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

Key Sustainability Issues and Opportunities

Population

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

Education and Qualifications

- High levels of educational attainment and aspiration should be maintained.
- Gap between skills and aspiration and availability of skilled jobs can lead to loss of young local skilled professionals and high levels of commuter outflow.

Human Health

- Levels of health are comparable to national averages. Health improvements would benefit the economy and would enhance overall quality of life in the borough.
- Reducing the proportion of residents with a long-term limiting illness would have economic benefits.
- There are opportunities to promote and facilitate healthy and active lifestyle choices, such as walking and cycling.

Water

- River water quality is generally moderate across the borough and improvement measures should be encouraged.
- Inappropriate development should be directed away from areas at risk of flooding. Where there are no alternative sites available, development should not be placed at an unacceptable risk or increase risk elsewhere. New developments should be encouraged to use sustainable drainage systems (SuDS) to manage runoff and further reduce flood risk.
- The borough partly overlies a strategic aquifer which requires protection.
- Bathing water quality is monitored at two locations in St Annes. Both sites are failing the mandatory bathing water quality standards. Bathing water quality should be improved to meet the guideline standards under the Bathing Water Directive. This has implications for tourism.
- Water efficiency measures should be encouraged within both new and existing developments.

Soil and Land Quality

- There is a need to maintain levels of re-use of brownfield land in preference to greenfield sites, although it is recognised that stocks of brownfield land in Fylde are limited. This should be considered on a site-by-site basis as many brownfield sites can be more bio-diverse than greenfield if left to re-colonise for long enough.

Air Quality

- No major air quality issues have been identified, although efforts should be made to reduce emissions further through current Local Authority controls and traffic reduction objectives.
- There may be opportunities to reduce car use by reducing travel distances between homes and places of work through appropriate siting policies.
- Expansion of Blackpool International Airport may have air quality implications for the wider surrounding area.

Climatic Factors and Energy

- The Local Plan to 2030 should promote energy efficiency and a shift towards low-carbon forms of energy in order to reduce the carbon footprint of the borough. It will be important to identify the major consumers of energy in order to drive reductions and tackle high domestic energy consumption.
- Flooding and flooding potential are important issues that are illustrative of climate change and have severe effects for residents. Flooding as a constraint should be given serious consideration in the development of the Local Plan to 2030. The causes of localised flooding and the means to reduce it should also be given serious consideration.
- New developments should be encouraged to include sustainable design principles.
- There are opportunities for the development of renewable energy. This includes potential for on and offshore wind energy. Due consideration must be given to biodiversity, landscape and heritage resources when siting renewable energy infrastructure.
- Reducing levels of road transport and encouraging more sustainable modes of travel would succeed in reducing emissions.

Biodiversity, Flora and Fauna

- The high quality environment of the borough requires protection. There may be potential threats from increased tourism, particularly along the coast.
- Sand extraction activities should continue to be monitored.
- Internationally designated sites must be afforded the highest level of protection.
- The Local Plan to 2030 should make a positive contribution to achieving Biodiversity Action Plan (BAP) targets.
- There is an opportunity to promote green infrastructure networks across the borough to improve habitat connectivity and help prevent fragmentation.

Cultural Heritage

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

Landscape

- The borough has a distinctive landscape which is closely linked to the environmental designations along the coast, the area's historical development and to the agricultural

practices that are undertaken further inland. The landscape is a characteristic of the borough and it is important that it is preserved and enhanced for marketing the area's image as a place to live and visit and for contributing to the quality of life of its residents.

- In addition to considering the wider strategic preservation of the borough's landscape, opportunities should be sought to enhance design and landscaping at the local level to improve the quality of the local environment.

Minerals and Waste

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

Transportation

- There is a high level of car dependency, which is partly due to the geography of borough. Car ownership levels are high and a low proportion of commuters use public transport. This has implications for air quality, congestion and climate change. Measures to encourage modal shift away from the private car, including walking and cycling, should be promoted.
- Congestion at the M55 / M6 junction is related to commuting and tourist traffic.
- New roads are proposed to improve access to the M55 from both the north and south. Any new road construction proposals must be fully assessed for potential sustainability impacts.
- There is a need to improve the quality, frequency and connectivity of rail services, especially on the South Fylde line.
- There is relatively poor public transport provision in rural areas. Attempts of rural partnerships to improve rural bus services have been largely unsuccessful. There is an opportunity to maintain the proportion of new dwellings being built with access to bus stops.
- It will be important to ensure that new employment sites can be easily accessed by sustainable modes of transport.
- Blackpool International Airport is a major development growth area and should be supported, whilst ensuring that associated environmental impacts are fully considered.
- The use of Information and Communications Technology (ICT) should be promoted to increase the competitiveness of local businesses and to help facilitate a reduction in the need to travel.

Economy

- There is a need to diversify the employment base to ensure long-term protection of employment and economic strength and to reduce dependence on a small number of major employers.
- The borough should seek to provide more highly skilled jobs to attract and retain the higher skilled resident population and retain students.

- Opportunities should be taken to market the borough's image as a place to set up new businesses.
- A new enterprise zone is being created, centred around BAE Systems base at Warton. The main thrust of the Enterprise Zone is about attracting new investment and employment to the North West area which is based around high technology manufacturing industries with British Aerospace being a key driver in that bid. In addition to the aeronautical specialism a package would be set-up including a regional skills centre/academy. One of the aims of the initiative is to look at the retention of Fylde and Lancashire younger people in the area and promote new development/ industry that may not necessarily have set up in the area.
- Employment in farming is under threat.
- Levels of out-commuting are high and Fylde is a net exporter of employees.
- Opportunities should be taken to develop the tourism industry by capitalising on existing assets, although this must be sustainable and avoid adverse environmental impacts.

Deprivation

- Crime rates are low, although areas such as fear of crime, anti-social behaviour and drug and alcohol related crime are still problems, particularly in urban areas. Low crime levels should be maintained.
- Deprivation as a whole is low, although there are pockets in particular wards, most notably the more central urban wards that require attention. The wards of Ashton, Central and Kilnhouse in St Anne's have Lower Level Super Output Areas (LSOAs) in the bottom 30% nationally for certain measures of deprivation.
- There is a need to improve access to basic services and amenities in rural areas.
- There may be scope in the future to more actively involve local communities in decision making, which in the long-term could help to contribute towards more sustainable communities.

Housing

- There is a high demand for housing, related to an increase in population and in-migration.
- Despite the recent slowdown, average house prices are high leading to affordability problems, particularly for local employees in lower income jobs.
- There is a need for more affordable family housing, particularly in Lytham and St Anne's.
- There is also a need for more social housing.
- The proportion of vacant dwellings in Fylde is higher than the regional and England average. This is connected to second home ownership.
- New housing should be developed within easy access of public transport and basic goods, services, amenities and greenspace.
- The promotion of sustainable design principles in the development of new housing should be encouraged. This could include standards to be achieved against the Code for Sustainable Homes.

Transboundary Issues

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

- Blackpool Council is producing a revised Preferred Core Strategy. This will address potential development on lands located close to junction 4 of the M55. Discussions have taken place between both Fylde and Blackpool Councils and a memorandum of understanding is being developed as part of a duty to co-operate.
- Blackpool is the sub-regional centre for the wider Fylde Coast, but at present is not fulfilling its potential in this role. Regeneration initiatives in Blackpool are designed to address a range of social, economic and environmental issues. There are relationships between Fylde and Blackpool, in terms of the sub regional housing market area, employment and tourism. For example, Fylde and Blackpool jointly benefit from holiday-makers visiting the adjoining resort.
- Passenger numbers at Blackpool International Airport have been quite volatile over the last few years. After a period of substantial growth in 2006 and 2007, numbers declined quite sharply as a result of the economic slowdown and the withdrawal of important routes. The most recent results for 2010 and 2011 were virtually identical with passenger numbers of around 235,000. The airport is looking at the long-term future, where there is a forecast of 3.5 million passengers by 2035 onwards. As part of recognising this long term growth strategy a revised Masterplan is expected to be produced by the Airport in the early part of 2012. A Surface Access Strategy for the airport will form part of the Masterplan.
- It will be important for the Local Plan to 2030 to consider development within other authorities in the sub-region and its impact on infrastructure. Waste water capacity issues have been identified in the Fylde sub-region and a Fylde Peninsular Waste Water Management Group has been established.
- The Hillhouse employment site development at Thornton-Cleveleys in Wyre is a major project serving the Fylde sub-region. This is likely to have employment implications for Blackpool and Fylde.
- Traffic congestion associated with A585 to Fleetwood and employment sites in Blackpool is considered to be an issue in rural areas of Wyre and Fylde.
- Waste disposal is an issue for the whole of the Fylde area with Wyre and Fylde containing the main landfill sites serving a wide catchment including Blackpool, South Ribble and Preston.
- A new enterprise zone is being created, centred around BAE Systems base at Warton. The main thrust of the Enterprise Zone is about attracting new investment and employment to the North West area which is based around high technology manufacturing industries with British Aerospace being a key driver in that bid. In addition to the aeronautical specialism a package would be set-up including a regional skills centre/academy. One of the aims of the initiative is to look at the retention of Fylde and Lancashire younger people in the area and promote new development/ industry that may not necessarily have set up in the area.
- Preston City Council is proposing expansion to the North of Preston which could create additional traffic congestion and affect movement of traffic to/from employment opportunities at Warton.

3.2.3 The SA Framework

Background to the SA Framework

The SA Framework underpins the assessment methodology and comprises a series of Sustainability Objectives (covering social, economic and environmental issues) that are used to test the performance of the plan being assessed. Whilst the SEA Directive does not require the

use of Sustainability Objectives, they are a recognised tool for undertaking the assessment and are aspirations/goals that an authority/organisation should work towards achieving.

The Sustainability Objectives are separate from the Local Plan to 2030 Objectives, although there may be some overlaps between them. To help measure the performance of the Local Plan to 2030 components against the Sustainability Objectives, it is beneficial if they are supported by a series of indicators and targets. Baseline data should be collated to support each of the indicators, as this provides a means of determining current performance across the borough and gauging how much intervention or the extent of work needed to achieve the targets that have been identified. The following section provides further details about the development of the SA Framework.

Development of the Sustainability Objectives

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

Table 3-2 presents the proposed objectives, indicators and targets that will be used in the assessment of the Local Plan to 2030 and its options. Where possible, the indicators selected link to those used to describe the baseline conditions across the borough, as an understanding of the existing conditions is needed to inform the assessment. Each of the Sustainability Objectives is supported by a series of sub-objectives to add further clarity and to assist the assessment process.

Targets included in Table 3-2 will need to be reviewed throughout the SA process to take account of updates and the development of new, more challenging targets.

It should be noted that quantitative targets have been developed for very few indicators for the borough. Table 3-2 draws from many targets identified in the Sustainable Community Strategy which are largely directional targets only. Throughout the course of the SA, quantified targets should be identified where possible to supplement this framework in liaison with Fylde Borough Council.

Table 3-2 SA Objectives, Indicators and Targets

Sustainability Objective and Guide Questions	Indicators	Targets (time constrained where indicated)	Source
1. Reduce crime, disorder and fear of crime			
<p><i>Reduce levels of crime</i></p> <p><i>Reduce the fear of crime</i></p> <p><i>Reduce levels of anti-social behaviour</i></p> <p><i>Reduce alcohol and drug misuse</i></p> <p><i>Encourage security by design</i></p>	<p>Crime levels per 1,000 population</p> <p>Percentage of males/females feeling 'fairly' or 'very' unsafe' about after dark</p> <p>Reports of juvenile nuisance</p> <p>Number and distribution of wards with LSOAs in the bottom 30% nationally for crime deprivation</p> <p>Alcohol seizures from underage youths in public places</p> <p>Number of people accessing drug treatment</p>	<p>Reduce incidence of all crime on 2008 levels by 2013</p> <p>Achieve 70% of residents feeling safe when out at night by 2013</p> <p>No specific targets developed for reducing fear of crime, although overall target should be to reduce fear of crime.</p> <p>Reduced complaints of juvenile nuisance and associated antisocial behaviour and low level crime</p> <p>Contribute to national targets for a reduction in the number of people killed or seriously injured in road accidents</p> <p>A reduction of 10% in criminal damage, from the baseline set in 2003/04</p>	<p>Community Safety Plan</p> <p>Corporate Plan</p>
2. Improve levels of educational attainment and encourage lifelong learning			
<p><i>Increase levels of participation and attainment in education for all members of society.</i></p> <p><i>Improve the provision of education and training facilities.</i></p> <p><i>Improve access to and involvement in lifelong learning opportunities.</i></p>	<p>Location and number of educational establishments</p> <p>Percentage of 15 year old pupils in local authority schools achieving 5 or more GCSEs at Grades A* - C or equivalent</p> <p>Number and distribution of wards with LSOAs in the bottom 30% nationally for education, skills and training deprivation</p> <p>Percentage of people aged 16-74 achieving National Vocational Qualification (NVQ) level 4/5</p> <p>Percentage of people aged 16-74 with no qualifications</p>	<p>To improve GCSE level performance above current levels</p> <p>Increase working age people qualified to NVQ level 4 to 32% by 2013</p>	<p>Regional Economic Strategy</p> <p>Corporate Plan</p>

Sustainability Objective and Guide Questions	Indicators	Targets (time constrained where indicated)	Source
3. Improve physical and mental health for all and reduce health inequalities			
<i>Reduce health inequalities amongst different groups in the community</i> <i>Improve access to health and social care services</i> <i>Promote healthy lifestyles</i> <i>Encourage the development of strong and cohesive communities</i>	Number and distribution of wards with LSOAs in the bottom 30% nationally for health deprivation and disability Percentage of people who consider themselves to be in good health Percentage of working-age population with a long-term limiting illness Life expectancy at birth Standardised mortality ratios % of patients able to be offered a routine appointment to see a general Practitioner (GP) within 2 working days Percentage of people participating in regular sports or exercise Conceptions per 1,000 women aged 15 – 17	Reduce number of wards with LSOAs in bottom 30% for health and disability deprivation To increase resident population with good health year on year by 1% To increase life expectancy year on year	Audit Commission North West Plan for Sport and Physical Activity Corporate Plan
4. Ensure that housing provision meets all needs			
<i>Ensure that there is sufficient housing to meet identified needs in all areas</i> <i>Ensure that housing meets acceptable standards</i> <i>Increase the availability of affordable housing</i>	Dwelling stock by type and tenure Average house prices Affordability ratio Affordable housing completions Percentage of unfit dwellings Percentage of vacant dwellings Number and location of wards with LSOAs in the bottom 30% nationally for Living Environment Deprivation Number of households in temporary accommodation	Maintain a 6-year supply of land for housing development Deliver 278 new housing units per annum Provide more than 162 affordable dwellings per annum Decrease the number of unfit dwellings	Fylde Housing Needs and Demand Study Fylde Annual Monitoring Report Strategic Housing Land Availability Assessment

Sustainability Objective and Guide Questions	Indicators	Targets (time constrained where indicated)	Source
5. Protect and enhance community spirit and cohesion			
<i>Develop opportunities for community involvement</i> <i>Improve relations between all social groups</i>	Percentage of residents who think that for their local area, over the past three years, that community activities have got better or stayed the same.	There are no particular targets for this Objective. It may be appropriate to set a target for the satisfaction of local people and stakeholders with their ability to influence decision-making.	
6. Improve sustainable access to basic goods, services and amenities for all groups			
<i>Ensure that public transport services meet people's needs</i> <i>Ensure that highways infrastructure meets people's needs (including walking and cycling routes)</i> <i>Promote the use of sustainable travel modes and reduce dependence on the private car</i> <i>Improve access to cultural and recreational facilities</i> <i>Maintain and improve access to essential services and facilities, including in rural areas</i> <i>Improve access to open space</i> <i>Improve access to good quality rights of way network</i>	Journey to work by mode Public transport usage % of the population that are within 20 minutes travel time (urban - walking; rural - driving) of a range of 3 different sports facility types, at least one of which has achieved a quality mark. Proportion of rural households at set distances from key services Proportion of rural households with access to regular rural bus service % of residents satisfied with cultural facilities (e.g. cinemas, museums) and sport / leisure facilities Percentage of population within 1km of key services Percentage of new dwellings built within 400m of a bus stop or 800m of a railway station Number and distribution of wards with LSOAs in the bottom 30% nationally for barriers to housing and services deprivation Length of Public Rights of Way	Increasing the percentage of areas in Fylde that are within 15 to 30 minutes by public transport of at least four key services Increased use of leisure and cultural facilities. An increase in capacity/quality and availability of pitch provision to meet an additional 0.74 hectares per 1,000 population	Ambition Lancashire Open Space, Sport and Recreation Study
7. Encourage sustainable economic growth and business development			
<i>Diversify the employment opportunities</i> <i>Increase employment opportunities</i>	Location of key industries and major employers Economic activity rate	Increase in GVA Increase new business registrations by 1.8% on 2008	Northern Way Corporate Plan

Sustainability Objective and Guide Questions	Indicators	Targets (time constrained where indicated)	Source
<i>Encourage economic growth</i> <i>Encourage new business formation</i> <i>Improve access to employment land</i> <i>Encourage sustainable tourism</i> <i>Encourage sustainable farm diversification</i>	Employment by sector and broad socio-economic group Availability of employment land % of residents who think that for their local area over the past three years that job prospects have got better or stayed the same Number of Value-Added Tax (VAT) registrations Gross Value Added (GVA) per capita for key sectors Visitor numbers and tourist revenue data Number of farm businesses assisted through diversification support Number of organic farms registered	levels by 2013 Reduce the level of work age people claiming out of work benefits to 8.5%	
8. Promote economic inclusion			
<i>Reduce levels of unemployment in areas most at need</i> <i>Improve accessibility to employment opportunities for those most at need</i>	Percentage of working age population claiming job-seekers' allowance Economic activity rate Number of wards with LSOAs in bottom 30% nationally for income deprivation Number of wards with LSOAs in bottom 30% nationally for employment deprivation	Reduce the 2008 level of working age people claiming out of work benefits to 8.5% by 2013	Corporate Plan
9. Deliver urban renaissance			
<i>Improve the vitality and vibrancy of town centres</i> <i>Improve access within urban areas by sustainable means</i> <i>Promote adjacency of employment, recreation and residential areas in urban areas</i>	Peak Zone A rental data £/m2 (Zone A rental is a measure of town centre vitality and viability) Contextual indicators Results of townscape assessments Number, location, size and character of Conservation Areas.	Quality of place ambitions to be set within the LDF Reduce proportion of unclean streets to <6% when sampled by 2013 Achieve >75% satisfaction with shopping facilities	World Class Places Corporate Plan

Sustainability Objective and Guide Questions	Indicators	Targets (time constrained where indicated)	Source
<p><i>Support the preservation and / or development of a high quality built environment</i></p> <p><i>Protect and enhance townscape character and quality</i></p> <p><i>Promote the development of multi-functional green infrastructure in urban areas</i></p> <p><i>Enhance the reputation of urban areas as places to live, work and visit</i></p>			
10. Protect and enhance biodiversity and geodiversity			
<p><i>Protect and enhance designated sites of nature and geological conservation importance</i></p> <p><i>Protect and enhance wildlife especially rare and endangered species</i></p> <p><i>Protect and enhance habitats and wildlife corridors</i></p> <p><i>Provide opportunities for people to access wildlife and open green spaces</i></p>	<p>Number of designated sites and area.</p> <p>Condition of Sites of Special Scientific Interest (SSSIs)</p> <p>Number of designated sites in land management schemes</p> <p>All BAP species</p> <p>All BAP habitats</p> <p>Broad-leaved and mixed woodland</p> <p>Area and connectivity of wildlife corridors</p> <p>Access to green space</p> <p>Number of 'Green Flag' awards</p>	<p>Achievement of favourable conservation status for all European-designated sites</p> <p>Fylde BC-managed SSSIs to be in 'Favourable' or 'Unfavourable - recovering' status</p> <p>Meet Accessible Natural Greenspace Standards</p> <p>No net loss of designated sites</p> <p>Contribute positively towards the achievement of BAP targets</p>	<p>EU Habitats and Wild Birds Directives</p> <p>Biodiversity Duty</p> <p>Biodiversity Strategy for England</p> <p>Natural England</p> <p>Lancashire Environment Strategy</p> <p>Lancashire BAP</p> <p>Keep Britain Tidy</p>
11. Protect and enhance landscape and townscape character and quality, and protect tranquillity			
<p><i>Protect and enhance character and quality</i></p> <p><i>Minimise noise pollution</i></p> <p><i>Minimise light pollution</i></p> <p><i>Promote sensitive design in development</i></p>	<p>Contextual information based upon landscape and townscape character assessments</p>	<p>Contextual information based on landscape and townscape character assessment</p>	<p>Lancashire Environment Strategy</p>

Sustainability Objective and Guide Questions	Indicators	Targets (time constrained where indicated)	Source
12. Protect and enhance the cultural heritage resource			
<i>Protect and enhance historic buildings and archaeological sites</i>	Number, distribution and quality of Listed buildings, Conservation Areas and Registered Parks and Gardens	No net loss of heritage assets, networks or settings by 2016	Ambition Lancashire
<i>Protect and enhance historic landscape/townscape value</i>	Percentage of Listed buildings on English Heritage 'at risk' register Historic landscape characterisation Contextual information based on landscape and townscape assessments	No Grade I or II* buildings to be lost	Lancashire Environment Strategy
13. Protect and enhance the quality of water features and resources, and reduce the risk of flooding			
<i>Encourage sustainable use of water resources</i>	Chemical and ecological quality of the Borough's rivers and groundwater bodies	Achievement of Good Current Ecological and Chemical Quality for all surface waters by 2015	EU Water Framework Directive
<i>Protect and enhance ground and surface water quality</i>	Compliance with Bathing Water Directive Areas at risk of flooding	Achievement of Good Quantitative and Chemical status of all groundwaters by 2015	Water Strategy for England
<i>Protect and enhance coastal water quality</i>	Number of planning applications permitted contrary to EA advice on flooding	Water consumption to reduce to 130l per person per day by 2030	EU Bathing Water Directive
<i>Reduce and manage flooding</i>		To achieve compliance with Bathing Directive Guideline Standard at all monitoring points	
<i>Encourage the inclusion of flood mitigation measures, such as Sustainable Drainage Systems (SuDS)</i>			
14. Limit and adapt to the impacts of climate change			
<i>Reduce greenhouse gas emissions</i>	Total CO ₂ emissions per year	Promotion of domestic energy efficiency and micro-generation	UK Low Carbon Transition Plan
<i>Reduce the demand for energy and increase energy efficiency</i>	Annual average gas and electricity consumption in the domestic and commercial / industrial sectors	No planning applications permitted contrary to EA advice on flooding	Lancashire Environment Strategy
<i>Increase the use of renewable energy</i>	Percentage of energy from renewable sources	Reduce per capita CO ₂ emissions to below 2005 baseline by 2013	Corporate Plan
<i>Reduce CO₂ emissions from the transport sector</i>	Number and location of applications for renewable energy developments Journey to work by mode Public transport usage	Cut domestic CO ₂ levels by 20% below 1990 levels by 2010 A 10% improvement in energy efficiency in the business	Environment Agency

Sustainability Objective and Guide Questions	Indicators	Targets (time constrained where indicated)	Source
		sector by 2010 based on 2000 levels 10% of Lancashire's energy use to come from renewable energy sources by 2010	
15. Protect and improve air quality			
<i>Protect and improve local air quality</i>	Results of local air quality monitoring	Achievement of national Air Quality Standards	Air Quality Strategy for England
16. Ensure the sustainable use of natural resources			
<i>Reduce the demand for raw materials</i> <i>Promote the use of recycled and secondary materials in construction</i> <i>Reduce the amount of derelict and vacant land</i> <i>Ensure that contaminated land will be guarded against</i> <i>Encourage development of brownfield land where appropriate</i> <i>Maintain and enhance soil quality</i> <i>Increase the proportion of waste recycling and re-use</i> <i>Reduce the production of waste</i> <i>Reduce the proportion of waste landfilled</i>	Quantity of secondary and recycled materials used in construction Sales of secondary and recycled aggregates and totals of these aggregates as a percentage of all aggregates Percentage of land stock derelict, vacant and contaminated Percentage of new homes built on brownfield sites Amount of household waste collected per head Percentage of household waste, reused, recycled and composted Percentage of household waste landfilled	Zero growth in the generation of waste streams Recycle 55% of all commercial and industrial wastes by 2020 Recycle and compost 56% of all waste by 2015, increasing to 61% by 2020 Recover 81% of all waste by 2015 and 88% by 2020	Ambition Lancashire Regional Waste Strategy Lancashire Municipal Waste Strategy Lancashire Environment Strategy Corporate Plan Annual Monitoring Report

Internal Compatibility of the SA Objectives

After finalising the Sustainability Objectives, they were tested against each other to identify any potential areas of incompatibility. The results are presented in the compatibility matrix in Table 3-3 below.

Incompatibilities essentially occur from a conflict between the promotion of new development, particularly by Objectives 4 (Housing) and 8 (Economic Development), and those related to protection of the environment (Objectives 9-15). Unsustainable development has the potential to adversely affect aspects of the environment by increasing the intensity of resource and energy consumption, affecting scenic, tranquil, biodiverse or historically-significant sites and creating emissions to air, land and water. Additionally, new construction may inhibit attempts across the borough to limit carbon emissions from a range of sectors.

Incompatibility between Sustainability Objectives does not require that they are re-written. Rather, the conflicts arising during the assessment of particular policies within the Local Plan to 2030 can be avoided through the design and implementation of mitigation measures. For example, potential conflicts between the need for new housing and impacts on flood risk can be avoided by requiring that high flood risk zones are avoided, that Environment Agency advice is sought where appropriate and that SuDS are incorporated into surface water management.

Table 3-3 Internal Compatibility of the SA Objectives

SA Objective	Internal Compatibility Matrix															
	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16
1																
2	+															
3		+														
4	+															
5	+		+	+												
6		+	+	+	+											
7	+	+	+	+	+	+										
8	+	+		+	+	+	+									
9				?	+	+	+	+								
10				?			?									
11				?		?	?		+	+						
12			+	?	+		?		+		+					
13			+	?			?			+	+					
14				?		?	?		?	+	?	+	+			
15			+	?		?	?		?	+	+			+		
16			+	?		?	?		?	+	?		+	+	+	

Objectives are compatible = +
 Mutually incompatible = -
 Compatibility unknown = ?
 No clear impact on each other = (left blank)

NB numbers refer to the SA Objectives described in Table 3-2.

Scoping Consultation

The SA Framework has been amended slightly following receipt of the Scoping Report consultation responses from Statutory Bodies.

SA Objective 6 *'Improve sustainable access to basic goods, services and amenities for all groups'* has been amended to include a sub-objective to ensure access to the public rights of way network in the borough is improved.

SA Objective 10 has been amended to include the protection and enhancement of geodiversity resources. SA Objective 10 is now *'Protect and enhance biodiversity and geodiversity'*.

SA Objective 11 has now been amended to include reference to townscape. The SA Objective now states '*Protect and enhance landscape **and townscape** character and quality, and protect tranquillity*'.

3.3 Stage B: Developing and Refining Options and Assessing Effects

3.3.1 Alternatives

As identified in Box 3, the SEA Directive requires that the assessment process considers alternatives:

Box 3: Consideration of Alternatives

“..an environmental report shall be prepared in which the likely significant effects on the environment of implementing the plan or programme, and reasonable alternatives taking into account the objectives and the geographical scope of the plan or programme, are identified, described and evaluated” (2001/42/EC) (Article 5.1).

The Practical Guide advises that only realistic and relevant alternatives should be considered and they should be sufficiently distinct to enable a meaningful comparison of their different environmental effects. This interim SA Report presents the findings of the SA assessment of the Local Plan to 2030's spatial and policy Options. Matrices of the assessment is included within Appendix C. Notations used in the assessment, together with their definition (i.e. how a score was assigned) are also presented in Appendix C.

3.3.2 Assessment of the Vision

Good practice guidance recommends that the key aims and principles of the plan should be assessed against the SA Objectives, in order to test their compatibility and to determine whether they accord with broad sustainability principles.

The Vision for the Local Plan to 2030 has been reviewed against the SA Objectives, and a summary of the key strengths, weaknesses and recommendations have been identified (as presented in Section 4.1). Recommendations were made to offset or alleviate any adverse impacts that were predicted, or to enhance any opportunities that were identified.

3.3.3 Assessment of the Spatial Objectives

Good practice guidance also recommends that the goals of a plan should be assessed against the SA Objectives.

The assessment of the Spatial Objectives of the Local Plan to 2030 against the SA Objectives has been undertaken using a matrix based approach. Section 4.2 presents the complete compatibility of the Spatial Objectives against the SA Objectives.

3.3.4 Appraisal of Spatial Options

The Spatial Options present high level alternative approaches for broad development locations for the whole borough. These are presented in section 4.3 below.

Spatial Options were assessed against the SA Objectives to enable the identification of key strengths and weaknesses, and any potential areas for improvement. Mitigation measures and recommendations were suggested to offset or alleviate any predicted adverse impacts, or to enhance any opportunities that were identified.

The assessment of the Spatial Options has been undertaken using a matrix-based approach. The assessment notations used in the assessment, together with their definition (i.e. how a positive score was assigned) are presented in Appendix C. When undertaking the assessment, the symbols assigned in the matrix were justified in the commentary box along with any uncertainties.

A summary of the assessment of the Spatial Options is provided in Section 4.3. The complete results of the assessment are presented in Appendix C.

3.3.5 Appraisal of Policy Options

The Policy Option present high-level alternative approaches to the supporting policy that will be used to help determine planning applications. The preferred policies will be read alongside the preferred spatial strategy and will cover a wide range of issues and considerations.

The Policy Options were appraised against the SA Objectives in a similar manner to the appraisal of Spatial Options. Key strengths and weaknesses were identified, together with any potential areas for improvement. Mitigation measures and recommendations were suggested to offset or alleviate any predicted adverse impacts, or to enhance any opportunities that were identified.

The assessment of the Policy Options has been undertaken using a matrix-based approach. The assessment notations used in the assessment, together with their definition (i.e. how a positive score was assigned) are presented in Appendix C. When undertaking the assessment, the symbols assigned in the matrix were justified in the commentary box along with any uncertainties.

A summary of the assessment of the Policy Options is provided in Section 4.4. The complete results of the assessment are presented in Appendix C.

3.3.6 Appraisal of Transboundary Effects

The SEA Directive requires SAs to consider the transboundary effects of the plan on other EU member states. However, it is not considered likely that the Local Plan to 2030 could have significant effects upon other member states. Transboundary effects are mentioned within the SA where considered appropriate.

NB It should be noted that the interim SA Report will be consulted upon alongside the Local Plan to 2030 Issues and Options document prior to the preparation of the final SA Report. All comments received will be reviewed and incorporated into the SA Report.

3.4 Future Stages of the SA

The following stages of SA will be completed as the Local Plan to 2030 develops through preferred options, Publication and Submission stages.

3.4.1 Stage C: Preparing the SA Report

Stage C corresponds with the preparation of the SA Report and will present the findings of the assessment to-date including the information collated in Stages A and B. The SA Report will incorporate the requirements for Environmental Reports under the SEA Directive including the preparation of a Non-Technical Summary.

3.4.2 Stage D: Consultation on the Local Plan and the SA Report

The SA Report will be consulted upon alongside the Local Plan to 2030 for a minimum of six weeks. Following the close of the consultation period, The Local Plan Project Team will review the feedback alongside other consultation comments and revise the plan as appropriate. If significant amendments are made to the strategy, the SA Report will be updated to reflect the assessment of these amendments prior to the Local Plan to 2030 being adopted.

3.4.3 Stage E: Monitoring the significant effects of implementing the DPD

The activities relevant to monitoring that are stipulated in the SEA Directive are outlined below.

“Member States shall monitor the significant environmental effects of the implementation of plans and programmes... in order, inter alia, to identify at an early stage unforeseen adverse effects, and to be able to undertake appropriate remedial action” (Article 10.1).

The Environmental Report should provide information on “a description of the measures envisaged concerning monitoring” (Annex I (i)).

A monitoring framework will be developed for the Local Plan to 2030, during the preparation of the final SA Report.

4 The SA Assessment

4.1 The Vision

The Local Plan to 2030 Vision is a statement of how Fylde Borough Council would like to see the borough in 2030. In February and March 2011 Fylde Borough Council consulted the public on a draft Vision as part of their Issues, Vision and Objectives consultation. The draft Vision included a borough-wide vision and individual visions for separate parts of the borough. Fylde received a number of comments on the draft Vision. Many of which suggested that the wording could be more succinct and relate to Fylde as a whole, whilst retaining the important aspirations for separate parts of the borough. The Vision for Fylde is included within Section 2.2.

4.1.1 Results of the SA of the Vision for Fylde

The Vision for Fylde is comprehensive and successfully addresses almost all of the SA Objectives. The level of detail within the Vision ensures that social, economic and environmental SA Objectives are positively fulfilled. Ultimately the Vision describes Fylde as a place where people want to live, work and visit.

The Vision addresses economic issues in Fylde through ensuring the visitor economy is strengthened, residents within Freckleton and Warton have opportunities to access good jobs, an expansion of services provided by Blackpool Airport is secured, specialised related employment uses near to the airport are realised and that Fylde remains flexible in its approach to changing economic and employment patterns. All of which fulfil the SA Objectives relating to the creation of a sustainable economy and delivering urban renaissance. In the long-term this could retain more of Fylde's population working in the borough and ultimately increase economic growth.

The Vision's commitment to improving its range of housing through addressing affordability, an ageing population and family needs would benefit the social SA Objectives particularly SA Objective 4 '*Ensure that housing provision meets all needs*'. Improved housing in Fylde would improve living environment deprivation levels which would be particularly important in areas of Lytham and St Annes where pockets of high-level deprivation exist.

The Vision's commitment to ensuring Fylde will be a welcoming place with healthy communities would fulfil the social SA Objectives including '*2. Improve levels of educational attainment and encourage lifelong learning*', '*3. Improve physical and mental health for all and reduce health inequalities*', '*4. Ensure that housing provision meets all needs*' and '*6. Improve sustainable access to basic goods, services and amenities for all groups*'. The SA Objectives would be achieved through the Vision's assurance to improve access to healthy lifestyle choices (including the provision of sufficient open space, improving recreational facilities and promoting walking/cycling as alternative modes of transport), an increase in the number of available affordable decent homes and ensuring educational job opportunities are accessible to all.

With regards to the natural environment, the Vision seeks to ensure biodiversity resources are protected and enhanced and landscape/townscape character is protected, however, it does not explicitly mention the need to protect and enhance the historic environment or the high quality European sites within the borough.

Although crime rates are generally low within the borough anti-social behaviour and drug and alcohol related crime are still problems, particularly in urban areas. There is also a high perceived fear of crime within the borough. The Vision currently does not address issues relating to crime and safety.

The Vision successfully addresses issues regarding climate change and positively fulfils SA Objective 14 *'Limit and adapt to the impacts of climate change'* through initiatives to improve sustainable transport links, locating homes and employment opportunities within close proximity, facilitating circulation around the borough with planned infrastructure improvements to alleviate congestion, minimising energy use and increasing the boroughs dependence on renewable energy generation. These initiatives would also have indirect health benefits for the local population.

4.1.2 Recommendations and Mitigation Potential

It is recognised that the Local Plan to 2030 should be read as a whole and the Vision should not be read in isolation, however, the following recommendations have been suggested to strengthen its sustainability performance:

- Although the Vision indirectly seeks to protect heritage resources through statements such as *'all development will have respected and conserved the individual character of the villages'* it does not explicitly state that historic assets within the borough should be protected and where possible enhanced. This could therefore be incorporated into the Vision.
- The Vision could be strengthened to include a statement relating to the protection/enhancement of the boroughs protected areas, including those for nature conservation, landscape and heritage.
- Although the Vision seeks to strengthen the boroughs local economy it does not explicitly address the need to diversify the employment and retain its students.
- Although crime levels are low, issues relating to crime and safety should be included within the Vision. The following text is suggested *'Fylde will be a welcoming, safe place with highly skilled, healthy communities'*

4.2 Spatial Objectives

The Spatial Objectives for the Local Plan to 2030 set out how the Vision can be achieved. They express the purpose of the Local Plan to 2030 and what it aims to achieve. They embrace the aims and objectives of other key strategies important to Fylde, including the Fylde Sustainable Community Strategy. The Spatial Objectives and their sub-objectives are included within Section 2.2.

4.2.1 Results of the SA of the Spatial Objectives

Table 4-1 presents the compatibility of the Local Plan to 2030 Spatial Objectives against the SA Objectives.

Table 4-1 Compatibility of the SA Objectives and the Spatial Objectives

SA Objectives	Spatial Objectives				
	1	2	3	4	5
1. Reduce crime, disorder and fear of crime	✓	0	0	0	✓
2. Improve levels of educational attainment and encourage lifelong learning	0	0	0	0	✓

SA Objectives	Spatial Objectives				
	1	2	3	4	5
3. Improve physical and mental health for all and reduce health inequalities	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓
4. Ensure that housing provision meets all needs	✓	0	0	✓	✓
5. Protect and enhance community spirit and cohesion	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓
6. Improve sustainable access to basic goods, services and amenities for all groups	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓
7. Encourage sustainable economic growth and business development	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓
8. Promote economic inclusion	✓	0	✓	✓	✓
9. Deliver urban renaissance	✓	✓	0	✓	✓
10. Protect and enhance biodiversity and geodiversity	✓	✓	0	?	0
11. Protect and enhance landscape and townscape character and quality, and protect tranquillity	✓	✓	0	?	0
12. Protect and enhance the cultural heritage resource	?	✓	0	?	0
13. Protect and enhance the quality of water features and resources, and reduce the risk of flooding	✓	✓	0	0	0
14. Limit and adapt to the impacts of climate change	✓	✓	✓	✓	0
15. Protect and improve air quality	✓	✓	✓	?	0
16. Ensure the sustainable use of natural resources	✓	✓	0	✓	✓

Key

✓ = Objectives are compatible

✗ = Objectives are potentially incompatible

0 = There is no link between objectives

? = The link between the objectives is uncertain

Sustainability Comments

Each of the Local Plan to 2030 Spatial Objectives was assessed against the SA Objectives in a compatibility matrix to determine their compatibility and to identify any potential areas where new Spatial Objectives need to be established or the existing ones clarified.

On the whole the Strategic Objectives and the SA Objectives complement each other and no areas of clear incompatibility were identified. However, a number of uncertainties were identified relating to Spatial Objective 1 '*To create sustainable communities*'. Uncertainties were recorded against SA Objective '*12 Protect and enhance the cultural heritage resource*'. This was because the Spatial Objective does not include a clause to state that new development should be well designed and integrated into its surroundings to ensure the protection of landscape/townscape/heritage resources or protect the natural environment. However, it should be noted that these issues are included within Spatial Objective 2.

Some areas of uncertainty were also identified against Spatial Objective 4 '*To diversify and grow the local economy*' against the following SA Objectives:

- SA Objective 10 '*Protect and enhance biodiversity and geodiversity*';
- SA Objective 11 '*Protect and enhance landscape and townscape character and quality, and protect tranquillity*';
- SA Objective 12 '*Protect and enhance the cultural heritage resource*'; and
- SA Objective 15 '*Protect and improve air quality*'.

Although the purpose of the Spatial Objective is not to address environmental issues compatibility was assessed as uncertain, as new employment development has the potential to lead to adverse effects on biodiversity/geodiversity resources, landscape and townscape character and quality, heritage resources and increase traffic movement leading to adverse effects on local air quality if not appropriately developed. However, the Spatial Objectives should be read as a whole and not individually, therefore biodiversity/geodiversity, heritage, air quality and landscape/townscape resources would all be protected through other Spatial Objectives.

4.2.2 Recommendations and Mitigation Potential

It is recognised that the Local Plan to 2030 should be read as a whole and the Spatial objectives should not be read in isolation, however, the following recommendations have been suggested to strengthen their sustainability performance:

- Spatial Objective 2 could be strengthened to consider townscape together with '*Protecting, enhancing and restoring the quality, character and distinctiveness of the biodiversity, landscape and countryside of Fylde Borough*'.
- In addition, reference could be included within the Spatial Objectives to sustainable construction and sustainable resource use within Spatial Objective 1.

4.3 Appraisal of the Strategic Spatial Options

Fylde BC has developed five alternative strategic spatial options for consultation. The development of these options has drawn from a range of evidence including comments received on the Issues, Vision and Objectives consultation.

4.3.1 Options Proposed

The five options are summarised below:

Option 1: Focus on Lytham St Annes

Level of development	Settlement	Role	% of dwellings
Focus development	Lytham St Annes	Main urban area - priority for development	50%
Limited development	Kirkham, Wesham, Warton and land at junction 4 of the M55 and Squires Gate	Key and Local Service Centres* and meeting development needs	45% between all named centres and areas
Development in exceptional circumstances	All other defined rural settlements	Minor settlement	5% between all defined settlements

*Freckleton is recognised as a Local Service Centre but further expansion above infill would involve a review of the Green Belt boundary around Freckleton.

Option 2: Equal focus on Lytham St Annes and Kirkham

Level of development	Settlement	Role	% of dwellings
Focus development	Lytham St Annes and Kirkham	Main urban area - priority for development and Key Service Centre	50% between Lytham St Annes and Kirkham
Moderate development	Wesham, Warton and land at junction 4 of the M55 and Squires Gate	Local Service Centres* and meeting development needs	45% between all named centres and areas
Development in exceptional circumstances	All other defined rural settlements	Minor settlement	5% between all defined settlements

*Freckleton is recognised as a Local Service Centre but further expansion above infill would involve a review of the Green Belt boundary around Freckleton.

Option 3: Lytham St Annes and Key and Local Service Centres

Level of development	Settlement	Role	% of dwellings
Focus development	Lytham St Annes	Main urban area - priority for development	40%
Moderate development	Kirkham, Wesham, Warton and land at junction 4 of the M55 and Squires Gate.	Key and Local Service Centres* and meeting development needs	55% between all named centres and areas
Development in exceptional circumstances	All other defined rural settlements	Minor settlement	5% between all defined settlements

* Freckleton is recognised as a Local Service Centre but further expansion above infill would involve a review of the Green Belt boundary around Freckleton.

Option 4: Lytham St Annes and rural dispersal

Level of development	Settlement	Role	% of dwellings
Focus development	Lytham St Annes	Main urban area - priority for development	40%
Moderate development	Kirkham, Wesham, Warton and the land at junction 4 of the M55 and Squires Gate.	Key and Local Service Centres* and meeting development needs	45% between all named centres and areas
Limited development	Wrea Green, Elswick, Newton, Singleton, Clifton, Staining and Weeton	Rural settlements	13% between all named settlements
Development in exceptional circumstances	All other defined rural settlements	Minor settlement	2% between remaining defined settlements

* Freckleton is recognised as a Local Service Centre but further expansion above infill would involve a review of the Green Belt boundary around Freckleton.

Option 5: Equal focus on Lytham St Annes and land on the SE edge of Blackpool

Level of development	Settlement	Role	% of dwellings
Focus development	Lytham St Annes and land at junction 4 of the M55 and Squires Gate	Main urban area - priority for development and meeting development needs	80% between Lytham St Annes and land on the edge of Blackpool
Moderate development	Kirkham, Wesham and Warton	Key and Local Service Centres*	15% between all named centres
Development in exceptional circumstances	All other defined rural settlements	Minor settlement	5% between all defined settlements

* Freckleton is recognised as a Local Service Centre but further expansion above infill would involve a review of the Green Belt boundary around Freckleton.

Business as Usual Option

With regards to the business as usual approach in Fylde, this was not a realistic option and therefore not taken forward as a strategic option in its own right by the council. However, undertaking an assessment of this is a requirement of the SEA Directive and is therefore presented in section 4.3.2 below.

The current approach is set out within the aims of the Fylde Borough Local Plan 2005. Its main aim is to concentrate development within the existing settlement boundaries with the exception of new employment land also being allocated in the Whitehills area (near Junction 4 of the M55). However, the Local Plan requires updating and does not include any housing allocations, this has led to insufficient supply of housing sites which has had impacts on other land uses. The main settlement of Lytham St Annes is also heavily constrained. This situation naturally leads to a degree of planning on appeal which may lead to some unwelcome development, for example, where un-used employment land may be replaced by housing, housing is developed on the edge of settlements or potentially developed within the open countryside. There would be little strategic direction for new development in order to maximise sustainability benefits overall. BAE Systems at Warton is contracting and an Enterprise Zone has been established which aspires to create net additional employment.

4.3.2 Appraisal Results

The detailed appraisal matrices are presented in Appendix C. A summary of the findings and recommendations is presented below.

Option 1: Focus on Lytham St Annes

The option focuses the majority of development in the Lytham St Annes area with limited development in Kirkham, Wesham, Warton and land at the edge of Blackpool. Rural development would only be under exceptional circumstances.

Key Strengths:

Social

- Focus on the key urban area of Lytham St Annes puts new homes near to basic goods, services, jobs, healthcare, schools and public transport links.
- This would also be the case in Kirkham, Wesham and Warton but only to a comparatively small degree.
- This would also be the case for development adjacent to Blackpool with Blackpool being the service centre, although again this would only be to a comparatively small degree.
- A new development at the edge of Blackpool provides an opportunity to engineer a sustainable, cohesive community through careful masterplanning in conjunction with neighbouring proposals emerging from Blackpool Council for the area.
- The access to good walking, cycling and public transport links, particularly in Lytham St Annes can benefit healthy lifestyles.
- The option also enables sufficient supply of flexible housing land to meet all needs.
- Focussing development in Lytham St Annes can encourage regeneration benefits which would help address problems in the highest areas of deprivation in the borough.

Economic

- The option promotes significant development in Lytham St Annes which is best placed to attract jobs and inward investment.
- Placing homes near to jobs can benefit employment rates and reduce employment deprivation (notably in the most deprived areas).
- Lytham St Annes and Kirkham are also focuses for retail development although the amount of housing focussed in Kirkham is comparatively small.
- Development at Warton would complement the creation of the Enterprise Zone there, although the amount of housing focussed here is comparatively small.

Environmental

- The option seeks to divert development away from more sensitive rural landscapes and countryside areas, having benefits for biodiversity, rural character and inland surface and ground water quality.
- Brownfield sites would be used where possible (including at Warton) although these are limited in Lytham St Annes.
- Development near existing centres is likely to minimise growth of traffic including adverse air quality and carbon emissions.
- The development near Blackpool offers the opportunity to incorporate high standards of sustainable construction.

Key Weaknesses:

Social

- The option does very little to address rural housing, infrastructure and social needs.
- Arguably this may encourage more elderly residents to Lytham St Annes due to its current popularity with that dynamic. This may increase fear of crime rates although there is uncertainty regarding this.

- Bathing water quality may be affected if the sewerage system reaches capacity in Lytham St Annes.
- It may take time for new schools and services to be provided, in particular at the edge of Blackpool. Schools capacity is limited across the borough.
- A large increase in population in Lytham St Annes may affect community spirit.

Economic

- Limited rural development would not help address rural needs.

Environmental

- Although limited under this option, development has potential to infringe on some open countryside and greenfield areas adjacent to Kirkham, Wesham and Warton, albeit at a smaller scale than some other options. This may have minor adverse effects on the character of those settlements, particularly as a result of infill and an increase in suburban densities. A BHS is located near to Wesham which has potential to be affected.
- Greenfield expansion would be unavoidable at the edge of Lytham St Annes. This would result in landscape and visual impacts, may put pressure on biodiversity including a nearby BHS and the European designations in the estuary. Some areas are also at risk of flooding.
- Visual impacts would also be created at the edge of Blackpool although currently the landscape there is of poorer quality in parts.
- Sewerage capacity and water supply issues would also need to be resolved, notably at Lytham St Annes and at the edge of Blackpool.
- The option would result in the loss of grade 2 and 3 agricultural land. This may also affect ground water quality. Some flood zone 3 also exists near to the Lytham St Annes sites.
- The moss lands to the south of Blackpool are known to contain archaeological potential although at this scale it is not certain if this would be adversely affected.

Option 2: Equal focus on Lytham St Annes and Kirkham

This option focuses development between Lytham St Annes and Kirkham with moderate development at Warton, Wesham and at the edge of Blackpool. This suggests that development in Lytham St Annes would be lower compared with Option 1 and development in Kirkham would be greater, reflecting its increased role. The spread of remaining development in the local service centres and near Blackpool would also be slightly higher.

Key Strengths:

Social

- As this option continues to promote significant development in Lytham St Annes, the benefits in terms of access to basic goods, services, flexible housing supply, jobs, healthcare, schools and public transport links and reducing deprivation would still exist, albeit to a slightly lower degree than Option 1.
- However, greater benefits would be realised in Warton, Wesham and the edge of Blackpool and in particular Kirkham.
- Kirkham has good rail links and both primary and secondary schools which may help ease capacity issues in Lytham St Annes. After Lytham St Annes, Kirkham has the greatest range of essential services in the borough so this option would benefit access.

- This option should increase access to goods and services across the borough, particularly in the east and reduce the need to travel and so benefits are likely to be greater than Option 1.

Economic

- The economic strengths are very similar to Option 1. However, further benefits may be realised in Kirkham, particularly capitalising on its good rail links and good proportion of retail investment.
- Kirkham may benefit more greatly in the pursuit of the principles of urban renaissance through the increased level of investment this option would bring.
- Greater benefits may also be realised through the increased role of Warton which is situated adjacent to the Enterprise Zone at the BAE Systems site.
- An increased role for the land at the edge of Blackpool compared with Option 1 also presents greater opportunities for employment in Blackpool itself as a result of an increased population in the area.

Environmental

- This option would take less greenfield land around Lytham St Annes compared with Option 1 but a larger amount around Kirkham.
- There is greater potential to develop brownfield land due to the increased focus on Warton.
- By spreading housing to more local centres, this should reduce the need to travel with resulting benefits in terms of minimising air quality and carbon emissions. The good public transport links at Kirkham should also benefit this significantly.

Key Weaknesses:

Social

- As with Option 1, this option does little to address rural needs although by spreading development across the borough, rural residents would not have as far to travel to reach essential services.
- Essentially the same weaknesses as Option 1 would still apply here with regard to bathing water quality (with respect to human health risk), schools capacity and community spirit. However, the school capacity issue may be less concentrated in one area and there may be some adverse effects on community cohesion in Kirkham as a result of a large increase in population.

Economic

- Limited rural development as Option 1.
- Potential for slightly more leakage to Blackpool as a result of the slightly larger focus on land at the edge of Blackpool.

Environmental

- The adverse environmental effects of this option would be largely similar to Option 1, although the effects on landscape, water, biodiversity and heritage would be slightly lower near Lytham St Annes. Given the international importance of the Ribble Estuary this is an important distinction.
- The adverse effects around Kirkham in particular (due to the greater levels of growth, suburban infill and its more sensitive nature, including Conservation Area), Warton,

Wesham and at the edge of Blackpool would also be greater in terms of landscape and visual amenity, biodiversity loss, greenfield/agricultural land use. However, arguably new development may be beneficial in landscape terms at Blackpool and Warton given the relatively poor quality landscape in those areas.

Option 3: Lytham St Annes and Key and Local Service Centres

In many ways this option is very similar to Option 2, although there would be a reduced (but still greater than Option 1) focus on Kirkham with a resulting further increase in Wesham, Warton and land adjacent to Blackpool.

Key Strengths:

Social

- The social strengths of this option are on the whole very similar to Option 2. However, greater benefits would be realised in Warton, Wesham and land on the edge of Blackpool and slightly lower benefits to Kirkham (albeit greater than Option 1).
- In particular the benefits of Kirkham's good rail links, good range of services, amenities and schools would not be realised to quite the same extent.
- The benefits to Lytham St Annes in terms of investment in social infrastructure and regeneration would be greater than Option 2 and slightly lower than Option 1.

Economic

- Overall, the economic benefits are comparable to those of Option 2, albeit slightly lower for the key retail and transport hubs of Lytham St Annes and Kirkham yet greater for the edge of Blackpool (may, however, result in greater leakage out of the borough).
- The option allows for greater development at Warton which is well placed given the Enterprise Zone.

Environmental

- Again, the environmental strengths are very similar to Option 2. However, the option would have a smaller adverse effect on the setting of Kirkham and would help maximise the use of brownfield land at Warton. Warton is not as accessible, however.

Key Weaknesses:

Social

- The social weaknesses of this option are broadly comparable to those in Option 2.

Economic

- The economic weaknesses of this option are broadly comparable to those of Option 2.

Environmental

- The environmental weaknesses of this option are broadly comparable to Option 2. However:
 - Given the greater spread of development under this option compared with Options 1 and 2, there could be a higher likelihood of cumulative effects occurring on, for example, landscape and biodiversity resources.
 - The option would not have as great a benefit in terms of reducing the need to travel and use of public transport as Option 2 because there would be a smaller

opportunity to benefit from the rail link at Kirkham. Consequently, the effects on air quality and carbon emissions may be slightly higher than for Option 2.

Option 4: Lytham St Annes and rural dispersal

Whilst the amount of development proposed for Lytham St Annes is similar to that proposed in Options 2 and 3, slightly less development is proposed in Kirkham, Wesham, Warton and the edge of Blackpool (similar level to Option 1). 13% of new housing will instead be directed between the rural villages of Wrea Green, Elswick, Newton, Singleton, Clifton, Staining and Weeton.

Key Strengths:

Social

- The social benefits identified for Lytham St Annes in Options 2 and 3 are also applicable for this option.
- Many of the benefits for Kirkham, Wesham, Warton and the edge of Blackpool in Option 1 are relevant here, being less beneficial than for options 2 and 3.
- The option also presents the greatest opportunities for rural areas. It has the strongest potential to encourage rural service viability due to the wider focus of rural development. This in turn could help to reduce the issues of rural isolation and exclusion in these areas (particularly for the elderly and less mobile). Similarly, this option would achieve the greatest benefits in terms of rural housing provision and meeting a range of rural housing needs. Affordable housing provision could enable locally born people to purchase houses which can help to maintain community spirit and cohesion. In turn this could benefit the levels of health and wellbeing in rural areas.
- Given the focus on Lytham St Annes and rural areas, this option has the greatest potential to address the borough's (relatively small) deprivation issues and provision of housing for all.

Economic

- The option proposes development in Lytham St Annes which is expected to bring economic benefits as described in options 2 and 3.
- There would also be some benefits to Kirkham, Wesham, Warton and the edge of Blackpool as with Option 1, although less so than Options 2 and 3.
- This option, uniquely, provides more emphasis for rural areas and therefore has the greatest potential to support rural service viability and potentially encourage rural economic diversification.

Environmental

- The option proposes the majority of development in and around existing settlements, primarily Lytham St Annes, thereby largely avoiding the generally more environmentally sensitive rural countryside (although note that this option also includes the highest proportion of rural development compared with other options). The impacts of this are broadly comparable to those described in Option 1 albeit smaller for Lytham St Annes. However, it also includes for more rural development – see weaknesses below.
- If the option eventually results in an increase in rural service provision and viability, it may result in fewer long journeys by car for essential goods and services in rural areas. This in turn may benefit local air quality and reduce carbon emissions. This also assumes that public transport would be improved in rural areas.

Key Weaknesses:

Social

- The social benefits of developing the local service centres of Kirkham, Wesham, Warton and the edge of Blackpool would only partially materialise under this option and the advantages associated with Kirkham in Option 2 would be much smaller.

Economic

- The economic weaknesses of this option revolve around a trade-off between benefits to the rural economy and only smaller benefits to the local service centres compared with Options 2 and 3. The potential of Kirkham would not be realised to the same extent.

Environmental

- This option has the potential to be the most environmentally damaging due to it being the only option which proposes significant development in the countryside, in and around rural settlements. Whilst this may not cause any significant adverse effects in all cases, there is potential for some issues to occur both alone and cumulatively. This may include: degradation of the borough's higher quality rural landscapes and townscape character; loss of greenfield land including Grade 2 and 3 agricultural land; loss of biodiversity (although largely of a non-statutory nature except for the BHS at Staining and a number of TPOs (although the impacts on TPOs can not be identified at this strategic level); and a reduction in surface and ground water quality. Heritage effects are again uncertain.
- The potentially adverse effects on the environment of developing near Lytham St Annes, Kirkham, Wesham, Warton and the edge of Blackpool would be comparable to Option 1 albeit with a lower likely effect on land around Lytham St Annes.

Option 5: Equal focus on Lytham St Annes and land on the SE edge of Blackpool

This option spreads the majority of development between Lytham St Annes and land to the edge of Blackpool. Broadly this corresponds with a similar amount of development in Lytham St Annes as with Options 3 and 4 but a much greater amount at the edge of Blackpool than other options. Only a small amount of development would go to Kirkham, Wesham and Warton compared with other options.

Key Strengths:

Social

- The social benefits of this option for Lytham St Annes are comparable to Options 3 and 4.
- Whilst there would be some benefits to Kirkham, Wesham and Warton, these would be lower than other options. Overall, therefore, access to goods and services is considered to be lower with this option than others due to development being concentrated in the west of the borough.
- Access to sustainable travel can also encourage walking and cycling which can benefit healthy lifestyles. Whilst this is currently poor at the edge of Blackpool, it is assumed that new services here would be a prerequisite of development. The land at the edge of Blackpool provides an opportunity to develop a sustainable, cohesive community on a large scale.

Economic

- Economic growth is expected as a result of the continued focus in Lytham St Annes and the opportunities that mixed-use development on the edge of Blackpool may bring. However, for reasons identified below, this may not be as beneficial as some other options.

Environmental

- This option again largely avoids development in the more sensitive areas of open countryside and also reduces the effects of new development in Kirkham, Wesham and Warton. The effects on greenfield land, landscape, biodiversity and heritage surrounding Lytham St Annes would be comparable to Options 3 and 4.
- Large areas of the land at the edge of Blackpool have been used for a range of visually poor quality uses including horticulture, caravan storage, scrap yards, kennels and the former Pontins Holiday Camp amongst others. Redevelopment following strict design guidelines could benefit the character of the area.
- Developing near to existing urban centres, jobs, services and transport links should help minimise the growth of private car journeys and promote sustainable transport assuming that suitable public transport links can be provided at the edge of Blackpool
- The development of the large sites at the edge of Blackpool gives rise to the opportunity to promote sustainable construction techniques on a large scale by a single or fewer developers.

Key Weaknesses:

Social

- This option promotes the smallest amount of development in the key and local service centres of Kirkham, Wesham and Warton so would provide fewer benefits to those areas.
- As with other options, the option does little for rural areas.
- It may take time for new schools and services to be provided, eg at the edge of Blackpool. Significant development in this area is likely to put pressure on Blackpool's school capacity.
- A large increase in population in Lytham St Annes may have potential to water down community spirit and levels of cohesion although this is uncertain at this scale.

Economic

- Whilst economic benefits are likely overall, this option would fail to capitalise on the benefits of good sustainable transport links in Kirkham and proximity to the Enterprise Zone at Warton.
- Given that Blackpool would be the main service centre for the new development at its south eastern fringes, it is likely that there would be significant leakage of employment and spending out of Fylde borough under this option.

Environmental

- Expansion on a large scale at the edge of Blackpool is likely to result in a loss of countryside and visual impacts in that area. However, the quality of the landscape in some of this area is currently poor and fragmented, whereby redevelopment may result in some benefits.

- There is potential for undiscovered archaeology at the edge of Blackpool and, whilst this is uncertain at this stage, the extent of development increase the likelihood of impacts occurring.
- In the absence of new public transport linkages, congestion at junction 4 of the M55 may lead to adverse air quality issues being exacerbated. This may have a consequent adverse effect on carbon emissions.
- There are issues with wastewater capacity in this area which would have to be resolved to make this development viable.

Business as Usual Option

This is not a feasible option due to the constraints on settlement boundaries. It seeks to deliver all new housing within these boundaries, focussed on Lytham St Annes primarily. Housing elsewhere is possible on appeal. As such, this option provides little strategic control over where new development should go and would lead to a great deal of uncertainty. Potentially, the benefits that new development can bring would not be targeted towards those areas most at need.

Key Strengths:

Social

- In principle, the focus of new development in existing urban areas is likely to improve access to basic goods services and public transport connections. However, there is uncertainty regarding where new proposals will actually occur should land within boundaries not be available.

Economic

- In principle, by promoting the majority of housing close to urban centres, access to jobs should be generally improved, thereby helping to reduce employment exclusion and deprivation in the borough's most deprived wards. This could encourage investment in these areas although the lack of strategic direction is unlikely to deliver urban renaissance and may in fact work against these principles.
- The Enterprise Zone at Warton will go ahead under this option as with all other options.

Environmental

- In principle this option directs development towards brownfield sites in the existing urban area thereby seeking to minimise adverse environmental effects in the open countryside although there is considerable uncertainty regarding whether or not this will happen, not least because such areas are currently very constrained.
- Developing near to existing urban centres, jobs, services and transport links should help minimise the growth of private car journeys and promote sustainable transport more than dispersed options although it would do little to help access to rural services.
- It is uncertain whether or not this option is likely to have a significant issue on air quality, depending upon where development is ultimately located.

Key Weaknesses:

Social

- A significant focus of development in Lytham St Annes is likely to put considerable pressure on schools capacity there compared with a more dispersed development option.

- The option may lead to loss of open space and green areas within settlements which could indirectly affect levels of health and well-being.
- Bathing water quality may reduce at St Annes if the sewerage system reaches capacity.
- A large increase in population in Lytham St Annes may have potential to water down community spirit and levels of cohesion although this is uncertain at this scale.
- Rural housing and infrastructure needs may not be met, in particular affordable housing needs. Rural issues of isolation and exclusion may not be addressed.
- The option is unlikely to provide sufficient supply of flexible housing land to meet needs in the main urban areas.
- The option does not provide assurances that pockets of deprivation in the largest settlements would be addressed.
- Overall, the option reduces opportunities to develop well planned and coordinated developments

Economic

- The option provides little direction over the location of employment land other than it would be naturally pointed towards urban areas. However, employment land may be lost to housing on appeal thereby reducing the overall stock.
- The development of rural infrastructure is limited and hence rural employment diversification may not be delivered.
- The opportunities for new employment land at the edge of Blackpool as part of a wider mixed-use development may not materialise under this option as it would with some of the other alternative options.
- Employment land may be lost to housing as only limited housing land is available under this option.

Environmental

- Whilst development is primarily directed towards sites within settlement boundaries, this is not always feasible and it is likely that greenfield sites in potentially unsustainable locations may occur on appeal. This may give rise to adverse effects on landscape, biodiversity, heritage, water quality and the sustainable use of materials compared with a more structured option. There is some uncertainty regarding this, however.

Summary and Recommendations

In summary, some of the options are quite similar, with all including a significant amount of development in and around Lytham St Annes and then various degrees of development in other settlements. It is not always possible to pick out significant differences between options which propose similar levels of housing in certain areas. There are numerous sustainability advantages to developing in Lytham St Annes as described above, despite the need to expand into greenfield areas. Nevertheless, the options which promote slightly less development there (Option 2 and possibly 3 and 4) may be more beneficial in terms of seeking to avoid adverse impacts upon the international wildlife designations in the Ribble Estuary.

The options which promote development in the local service centres of Kirkham, Wesham and Warton also perform well against the SA Objectives, in particular around Kirkham due to its good rail links and comparatively few environmental constraints. Development in all of these areas (through choice of sites and planning policies) should be carefully controlled, however, to ensure that suburbs do not become too dense, do not co-join and do not have significant effects upon the character of the local area. Development in Warton also has a number of sustainability

benefits including its proximity to the Enterprise Zone, available brownfield land and the fact that it could benefit from physical investment.

Similarly, development at the edge of Blackpool has a number of sustainability advantages so long as it is carefully masterplanned, phased and serviced by adequate public transport and essential services. If this does not happen, there could be considerable sustainability problems. A degree of development in this area may lead to some environmental improvements, but again, this should be carefully designed to avoid significant loss of open countryside and the more valuable areas of local character. It is noted that with this approach, economic leakage to Blackpool is likely.

Rural isolation is a key issue in the borough and only one option seeks to notably address this (Option 4). This option also has potential to lead to a number of environmental impacts due to the greater environmental sensitivities in those areas. However, it is recommended that some degree of rural development does occur (ie more than is proposed in Options 1, 2, 3 and 5 but not as much as 4) where less sensitive sites exist, on a small scale and to a design that reflects the local character.

A summary of the options performance is provided in Table 4-2 below. Recommendations and mitigation potential for each option are provided in the appraisal matrices in Appendix C.

Table 4-2 Options Appraisal Summary table

SA Objective	Option					
	1	2	3	4	5	B.A.U.
1 Crime	0/-	0	0	0	0	?
2 Education	+	+	+	+	+	-
3 Health	+	+	+	+	(+)	+/-
4 Housing	+	+	+	++	+	-
5 Community	?	?	?	?	?	?
6 Access	+	+(+)	+(+)	+(+)	+	?
7 Economic growth	+	+	+	+(+)	+	+/-
8 Economic inclusion	+	+	+	+(+)	+	+
9 Urban renaissance	+(+)	++	++	+(+)	+	-
10 Biodiversity	-	(-)	(-)	- (-)	(-)	-
11 Landscape	+/-	+/-	+/-	-	+/(-)	+/-
12 Heritage	?	?	?	?	?/-	?
13 Water	-	(-)	(-)	-	(-)	-
14 Climate	-	(-)	-	-	-	+/-
15 Air quality	0	(-)	-	0	-	?
16 Resources	(+/-)	+/-	+/-	-	+/(-)	+/-

4.4 Appraisal of the Strategic Policy Options

The Local Plan to 2030 Issues and Options Document presents a number of key policy considerations for consultation. These are listed under the following broad headings (note that alternative options are not proposed under every heading):

- Provision of Homes in Fylde
- The Fylde Economy
 - Economy and Employment
 - Retail Development
 - Tourism
- Climate Change, Renewable Energy and Flood Risk
 - Climate Change
 - Renewable Energy
 - Flood Risk
- The Natural Environment and Heritage
 - Landscape and Biodiversity
 - Open Space and Green Infrastructure
 - The Rural Economy and Green Belt
 - Heritage and Culture
- Infrastructure and Transport
 - Infrastructure
 - Transport

The policy considerations will be worked into a full suite of policies for the next stage in the Local Plan to 2030's development. For many of the policy considerations, the Issues and Options Document has presented alternative approaches or options. The following section presents these alternative options together with a summary of the SA results for them including recommendations to assist Fylde BC in choosing between and/or refining the options further. A detailed appraisal of the options can be found in Appendix C.

4.4.1 Results of the Policy Appraisal

Options for providing a mix of housing

Options to ensure a better mix of house types	
Option A	Leave it to the private sector, apart from affordable housing requirements, to determine the right mix of house types.
Option B	Develop policies to restrict the development of flats in certain parts of Lytham St Annes and promote family housing across all parts of Lytham St Annes.
Option C	Develop policies which set out the requirement for a broad mix of different types and sizes of housing on all large housing development sites. These policies will accommodate the different circumstances (demographics and balance of existing stock) in different parts of the borough. This option would be supported by the SHMA and the detailed implementation would be supported by the detailed evidence in the SHMA as it is updated.
Option D	Continue with existing policies to require a mix of housing in all but the smallest developments, without setting detailed requirements.
Option E	In rural areas there should be a mix of house sizes with sufficient emphasis on smaller homes.
Option F	Specialist housing should be provided for older people, to cater for their increasing numbers, especially in Lytham St Annes.

Summary of SA Results

Options A-D are alternative approaches to delivering a mix of housing whereas Options E and F relate to rural and specialist housing only.

Option C is the most prescriptive and offers the greatest degree of control over housing mix and therefore the greatest potential to meet a full range of housing needs in the borough. This also has the greatest potential to benefit cohesive communities and improve levels of health and wellbeing by encouraging people out of private rented housing (being the poorest quality accommodation available). By doing this, the option also has greatest potential to attract people to live and work in the borough and contribute to more vibrant, sustainable communities. By ensuring housing stock and tenure is appropriate for all needs, this could also encourage greater housing affordability and potentially indirectly benefit economic inclusion levels. Option D is effectively a business as usual option and could achieve many of the benefits of Option C, albeit it would be slightly less prescriptive and hence the benefits would be slightly less certain. Option B focuses on restricting the development of flats in parts of Lytham St Annes which could benefit the townscape character of the area. However, again, by focussing on family housing, it is unlikely to meet the housing and social needs of all sectors of society. Nevertheless it may help boost the economy by encouraging families to settle and work in the area. It should also be noted that family housing is less resource efficient than flats, i.e. in terms of land take and materials used.

Option A leaves the mix of housing to market forces which may still bring many of the benefits identified above, yet may also result in a more limited range of market housing being developed thereby not providing for all housing needs. Subsequently this may have a lower likelihood of achieving benefits in terms of health and wellbeing, community cohesion and economic inclusion. It may not help to address the issue of more vulnerable groups living in often poor quality, private rented accommodation as their only choice.

Options E and F provide valuable policy to encourage a rural housing mix and housing for older people. By encouraging a greater mix of housing in rural areas, this has potential to attract a more diverse range of residents including providing housing which is affordable for local people. This could help to meet rural housing needs, improve community spirit, encourage service viability and increase the potential size of the rural labour force. Providing housing for the large and increasing elderly population in Lytham St Annes would meet an important housing need in an area accessible to services and transport links. Both policy options may contribute to an increase in levels of health and wellbeing albeit in different ways.

Unless stated above, the mix of housing is far less likely to affect the natural environment than its location and scale. However, the loss of large detached dwellings to flatted development has impacted on the character of the built environment in St Annes. These issues are covered under the assessment of the spatial options.

Recommendations

- Options E and F should be regarded as additional to a policy on overall housing mix rather than in place of.
- Policy should include a stipulation of a greater range of tenures in an effort to avoid the relative oversupply of private rented housing that currently exists.
- The preferred option should include an appropriate proportion of affordable housing to help benefit economic inclusion in the borough.
- Wider design and environmental protection policies should be enforced alongside these policies in order to mitigate any potential adverse effects. In particular, with reference to rural areas, the housing mix should be appropriate to the more sensitive rural environment.

Options on density requirements

Options to ensure appropriate housing density across the borough	
Option A	The private sector should be able to determine densities.
Option B	A range of densities should be developed and applied to best suit the character and requirements of different parts of the borough.
Option C	A minimum density should be applied throughout the borough.

Summary of SA Results

Option B provides for the most balanced approach to housing density it ensures that a range of densities are provided within the borough. Therefore it has the greatest potential to meet all housing needs. Appropriate housing density is likely to benefit community spirit and wellbeing. Health would be further enhanced under this option as homes would be required to meet the Homes and Communities Agency Design and Quality Standards which would ensure new housing is connected to the borough by pedestrian and cycle routes (this is also true for Options A and C). Townscape character would also benefit as the option seeks to ensure a high quality range of densities are developed to suit the character of different parts of the borough. This option does not represent the most sustainable use of land compared with Options A and C which are both likely to be higher density. However, there are greater opportunities to incorporate areas of greenspace than the other options, which would benefit biodiversity, landscape and heritage resources.

Option A, represents a more sustainable use of land resources than Option B. This is because it relies on the private sector to determine housing densities which would be likely to result in a

larger proportion of high density development with a surplus of flats. Although land resources would be used more sustainably, this option would not cater for the needs of all residents in Fylde; family housing in particular may be in shortage. It is uncertain as to how much green space or how many gardens would be delivered under this option, therefore effects on biodiversity, landscape and heritage resources have been assessed as uncertain. In addition it is not certain whether this option would protect or enhance communities in all cases. High density developments can often be more susceptible to crime and anti-social behaviour.

Option C seeks to ensure a minimum density is applied to all new homes in the borough. Therefore, this option is likely to deliver the most sustainable use of land resources out of the three density options. However, providing for a minimum density is also likely to result in a greater proportion of flats being developed (as Option A) which has a greater potential to lead to social problems resulting from a high number of private rentals and opportunities for crime. In addition, it would not cater for all housing needs. There would be uncertainties as to how much green space this option would provide therefore effects on biodiversity resources are uncertain. High density development is likely to be less visually appealing than lower density development, therefore this option may have implications on local character and cultural assets. Applying a blanket minimum density requirement across the borough would not take into account the needs of different areas.

Recommendations

- It is recommended that a variety of densities are developed that suit local character and meet residents needs.
- Opportunities should be sought to incorporate secured by design principles in all development.
- Housing development should be constructed on previously developed land where possible.

Options for rural exception site affordable housing policy

Options for rural affordable housing	
Option A	Include a policy similar to the saved rural exception policy
Option B	If a need is identified in rural villages allow some market housing to be permitted in order to fund affordable housing

Summary of SA Results

Both Options A and B allow a limited degree of affordable housing in rural villages where needs require. The results of the SA are fairly similar for both options.

With both options, the provision of some affordable housing in small sites adjacent to villages has the potential to provide for rural housing needs and help enable local people to afford to live in the areas where they grew up or work. This can benefit community spirit and levels of wellbeing. It may also encourage rural service viability by enabling a broader residential population. By enabling residents on lower incomes to live in villages, this may also benefit the viability of rural businesses and promote economic inclusion in those areas. It should be noted, however, that with Option B, the provision of market housing may have a counter effect of increasing house prices in an area.

Building at the edge of villages has the potential to use greenfield sites which may affect aspects of the natural environment and landscape. However, this issue is dealt with under the SA of the spatial options and this assessment focuses only on the impacts of the provision of

housing types. Under Option A, affordable housing may be higher density than market housing which would represent a more efficient use of land, but as a result may be less in-keeping with local character. There are also likely to be fewer opportunities for gardens with indirect effects on biodiversity and infiltration. The same results are relevant to Option B although providing a mix of affordable and market houses would represent lower densities overall, more garden spaces and a more mixed character to the development. This represents slightly smaller benefits and slightly smaller adverse effects than Option A.

Recommendations

- All housing, including market and affordable, should be designed to be in-keeping with the rural character of the villages.
- Market housing should be kept to small numbers with the specific aim of funding affordable units.

Options on Affordable Housing

Options to ensure opportunities for affordable housing are maximised	
Option A	Continue with the current policy approach, unless a viability study shows that policies need to change.
Option B	Change current policies. Is it the thresholds or the method of providing affordable housing that should change?
Option C	Aim to provide for affordable rented housing on every new housing site.

Summary of SA Results

Options A-C all provide alternative approaches to delivering affordable housing across Fylde. Therefore all options would directly address the borough's current shortage of affordable housing provision.

Option A is effectively a 'business as usual' scenario that seeks to continue with the current policy approach. The current approach ensures a proportion of new homes are affordable on residential sites which would directly address the borough's current shortage of affordable new homes (particularly within the rural areas of Fylde where 'barriers to housing' deprivation is at its highest). Where provision is less than 15 units in urban areas and less than 3 units in rural areas a 5% financial contribution would be negotiated. Again this would benefit the facilitation of affordable new homes in the borough. However, the current policy approach may not improve current issues with affordable housing delivery; the Fylde Local Plan to 2030 Issues and Option document identifies that 58% of all completions would have to be affordable.

Option B provides for a change in the current policy approach (Option A), however, it does not provide any details of these changes, therefore there are many uncertainties associated with the option. It is important that any policy changes ensure a balance is achieved between the economic viability of the site and affordable housing provision as too many affordable houses may detract private developers and too few would exacerbate current shortages. However, an improved method could help to meet demand better than current policies (and Option A).

Option C requires all sites to provide affordable housing, which may be more beneficial than Option A. Providing homes for people on lower incomes on all sites may enable a wider range of homes for people working in the borough and may contribute to economic inclusion (this would be on a greater scale than Option A as more affordable homes would be provided). Although providing affordable homes on all sites may not be appropriate as in some areas, affordability is less of an issue. Therefore on small sites, contributions for other areas more at

need may be more beneficial. In addition, a balance would be required between affordable home provision and market value provision to ensure development is economically viable and attractive to private developers.

With Options A, B and C there is an element of uncertainty over how they would affect cohesive communities as the perception of affordable housing is not always positive. A targeted approach may therefore be better in this respect.

Recommendations

- A balance should be sought between affordable home provision and market housing provision to ensure sites are attractive to private developers and appropriate to local needs.

Options relating to Lifetime Homes Standards

Options relating to Lifetime Homes Standards	
Option A	Require all new market homes to be built to Lifetime Homes Standards.
Option B	Only require a percentage of new market homes to be built to Lifetime Homes Standards.
Option C	Require all new affordable homes to be built to Lifetime Homes Standards.
Option D	Only require a percentage of new affordable homes to be built to Lifetime Homes Standards.

Summary of SA Results

Options A and B provide alternative approaches requiring new market homes to be built to Lifetime Homes Standards. Whilst Options C and D provide alternative approaches requiring new affordable homes to be built to Lifetime Homes Standards.

Option A would offer indirect health benefits to communities as residents' quality of life would be improved over the long term. Community cohesion may also be improved over the long term as people would be able to stay in their homes for longer if they were to become impaired. Requiring all new market homes to meet Lifetime Homes Standards could make schemes less viable, less able to fund required levels of affordable housing and contributions and less attractive to private developers which could have implications for Fylde's local economy. Option B therefore presents a more balanced approach to incorporating Lifetime Homes Standards within new residential developments as it only requires a percentage of dwellings to meet the Standards.

Option C performs in a similar way as Option A although it relates to affordable homes, However, requiring all affordable new homes to meet Lifetime Homes Standards may make homes more expensive and therefore reduce the effect of homes being 'affordable'. As with Option B, Option D presents a more balanced approach to incorporating Lifetime Homes Standards within new affordable developments as it only requires a percentage of dwellings to meet Lifetime Homes Standards. It would also be more attractive to private developers.

Recommendations

- It is important for all people to benefit from Lifetime Homes whether market or affordable homes. However, additional costs incurred would reduce viability and affordability. Therefore, it is recommended that Options B and D are developed further as they present a more balance and realistic scenario. It should be ensured that the percentage of market

homes and affordable homes required to meet the Lifetime Homes Standards are also balanced and realistic.

Options for the provision of new retail development

Options for new retail development	
Option A	Let the market decide where new retail development should be located.
Option B	Follow the approach recommended in the Fylde Retail Study.
Option C	Support increased convenience provision in the rural centres.

Summary of SA Results

Option A allows the market to decide where new retail development should be located. This would result in many uncertainties, as the type and location of development is unknown which may mean the most beneficial locations and retail types may not be delivered. It would be a case of 'wait and see' with regards to effects on health, crime, cohesion and access to goods. Town centres may also become disjointed with greater opportunities for crime and an over representation of charity shops and bargain shops. This would not necessarily facilitate regeneration within the borough's retail centres or encourage new business into currently vacant units. In addition, this option may not address the underrepresented comparison goods sector in Kirkham and St Annes or small scale convenience provision in rural areas. There are also uncertainties as to whether this option would result in new out of centre shopping facilities (which would not represent a sustainable use of land resources). However, this option would increase the local job offer (albeit low paid and low skilled) and may benefit youth employment.

Option B provides a more structured and balanced approach to retail provision in Fylde as it suggests following the Fylde Coast Retail Study. The Study sets out clear recommendations to address retail development across the Fylde Coast and recognises appropriate small scale enhancements to convenience provision in rural areas can support communities and reduce the use of the private car. The study also seeks to ensure Fylde's retail centres (Kirkham, Lytham and St Annes) are vibrant and viable places, this could reduce fear and opportunities for crime along with enhancing community spirit and cohesion. This option therefore performs better against the SA Objectives than Option A.

Option C specifically relates to convenience provision in rural areas (which is also included within Option B). This option would generally improve rural diversification and economic viability if combined with appropriate housing provision and would provide an increased job offer within rural centres. However, Option C should be in addition to other policy options rather than in isolation as benefits in Option B relating to town centres would not be realised.

Recommendations

- It is recommended that Option C is incorporated within Option B.

Options for managing tourist accommodation

Options relating to tourist accommodation within Fylde	
Option A	Follow the approach recommended in the Fylde Visitor Accommodation Study.
Option B	Let the market decide where new tourist accommodation should be located, providing it follows the guidance set out in the NPPF.
Option C	Support an increase in holiday accommodation in rural areas.

Summary of SA Results

Option A provides the most structured approach to tourist accommodation as it follows the approach recommended by the Fylde Visitor Accommodation Study. In addition, Option A would offer a small increase in the local job offer and would contribute to improving the vitality and vibrancy of town centres as new accommodation would be restricted to designated areas (Primary / Secondary Holiday Areas). However, there is potential for any modest expansion of static caravan parks to lead to adverse effects on landscape character and potentially biodiversity.

Option B, allowing the market to decide where new tourist accommodation should be located would lead to a greater job offer than Option A as it may (under the right economic conditions) lead to a 'boom' in accommodation development, however, it may also lead to an oversupply and potentially to inappropriate development (refurbishment of existing accommodation may also be less attractive under this option) . The NPPF provides for high level strategic advice which does not necessarily take into account issues at a local level i.e. the Primary and Secondary Holiday Areas. Therefore Option A would provide more benefits to urban renaissance as holiday accommodation would be concentrated within designated areas which would enhance the vitality and vibrancy of town centres and enhance urban areas as places to visit / stay.

Option C specifically relates to increasing holiday accommodation in rural areas. There are many potential adverse effects associated with this option associated with impacts on biodiversity, historic assets, water resources, landscape character and land resources. However, these adverse effects would ultimately depend upon the scale and location of new development.

Recommendations

- It is recommended that some new tourist accommodation in rural areas (Option C) is incorporated into Option A. However, rural tourist accommodation should be small scale and environmentally sensitive (i.e. protect local character, biodiversity resources, encourages the use of sustainable transport etc) to its location. Opportunities should also be sought to develop, 'eco' holiday sites where possible. It should be noted that other environmental protection policies within the Local Plan to 2030 would help to mitigate against recorded adverse effects.
- There is an Option D which forms part of the tourist accommodation options. This is an unknown alternative option and therefore could not be assessed. However, if an alternative approach is taken forward it should be ensured new tourist accommodation is sensitive / appropriate to its location, situated on brownfield land where possible and does not lead to significant adverse effects on biodiversity, heritage, landscape / townscape, air quality, climate change, flood risk or water demand. In addition, where possible, tourist accommodation should contribute to the upgrading of the promenade at St Annes, whilst being mindful of the adjacent Ribble and Alt Estuaries SPA and Ramsar Site.

Options for managing tourist facilities

Options for managing tourist facilities	
Option A	Protect existing and provide additional indoor facilities and attractions.
Option B	Enhance the night time economy.
Option C	Capitalise on existing tourism assets, such as sporting and cultural events and heritage assets.
Option D	Expand the business related trip market, such as conference facilities.
Option E	Develop the Ribble Coast and Wetlands Regional Park.
Option F	Enhance public realm and open space.

Summary of SA Results

Options A – F are not directly comparable as they each provide for different tourist facilities within Fylde.

Option A relates to protecting existing indoor facilities and providing additional facilities. This would directly benefit the settlements of Lytham and St Annes as there is currently a lack of such facilities. It would also provide a small number of employment opportunities (dependent upon scale). In addition, this option would offer indirect health benefits as new indoor facilities such as new sporting facilities may encourage people to adopt healthy lifestyles.

Option B relates to the enhancement of the night time economy which is currently limited. Improving the night time offer could have both positive and negative effects on crime as it may increase opportunities for anti-social behaviour (increased drinking) yet also help to create thriving towns during the evening. As per Option A this would also provide a small number of employment opportunities.

Option C is directly associated with capitalising on existing assets such as sporting, cultural and heritage activities. This option would therefore provide opportunities to enhance community cohesion, spirit and healthy lifestyles. The borough is famous for hosting internationally acclaimed golf events and it is important for its economy, investment appeal and image to maintain and where possible add to these.

Option D seeks to expand the business-related trip market including conference facilities. It is unlikely that this option would lead to any significant effects on the SA Objectives, however it may lead to the development of new conference facilities which would each need to be appraised in terms of the effects on the local built and natural environment including the transport network.

Options E and F relate to the enhancement of the Ribble Coast and Wetlands Regional Park and enhancement of public realm and open space. Together these options could have beneficial effects on biodiversity with opportunities to enhance habitats and species within both urban areas and the Ribble Coast and Wetlands Regional Park itself. These options would also have indirect benefits on health as they would provide opportunities for people to access wildlife and open green spaces and studies have shown there are significant health gains for people who come into contact with nature. These options would also result in beneficial effects on landscape character.

Recommendations

- New tourist facilities / attractions should be accessible by sustainable modes of transport.
- New attractions should be of an appropriate scale and sensitive to the character of the local area. Indirect effects such as traffic generation and noise disturbance should be considered.
- Development of the Ribble Coast and Wetlands Regional Park should ensure that tourism within these areas is low impact and does not lead to increased pressure and trampling of important habitats.
- To maximise benefits on the SA Objectives all six options should be combined.

Options for managing climate change

Options for managing climate change	
Option A	Focus development in sustainable locations to minimise the need to use private cars, in order to reduce carbon emissions.
Option B	Encourage the reuse and conversion of existing buildings and structures.
Option C	Improve the energy and water efficiency of existing and new buildings.
Option D	Adapt the design and orientation of buildings in order to maximise solar gain and/or provide shelter from the elements; take advantage of natural light and ventilation; use grey water and rainwater; provide collection and storage for waste and recyclables.
Option E	Prioritise addressing the impacts on flora, fauna and sensitive habitats in the borough.

Summary of SA Results

Options A – E are not directly comparable as they each provide for different ways to manage climate change.

Option A seeks to focus new development within sustainable locations in order to reduce the dependence on the private car. This would also improve access for all (social and employment opportunities) and may offer health benefits if people are encouraged to walk / cycle rather than use their cars. Current issues with congestion may also be reduced under this option along with associated CO₂ emissions and air quality over the long term.

Option B encourages the reuse and conversion of existing buildings which offers a sustainable use of land resources. It may also improve local townscapes, Conservation Areas and the historic settings of Listed Buildings. In addition, this option may benefit Lytham Hall (Grade I) which is currently listed on English Heritage's 2011 'At Risk' Register.

Option C relates to improving water and energy efficiency of existing and new buildings. Therefore it would benefit SA Objectives 13 'Protect and enhance the quality of water features and resources, and reduce the risk of flooding' and 14 'Limit and adapt to the impacts of climate change'.

Option D, as Option C, also seeks to maximise water efficiency, through incorporating grey water and rain water harvesting technology into new development. In addition all elements of Option D contribute to creating a more sustainable borough which would enhance the reputation of Fylde as a responsible place.

Option E seeks to prioritise addressing the impacts on flora, fauna and sensitive habitats in the borough which would have major benefits on biodiversity resources. It would protect designated sites of nature conservation importance, wildlife, habitats and wildlife corridors and provide opportunities for people to access wildlife and open green spaces (which would also offer health benefits). Addressing impacts on flora, fauna and sensitive habitats would also guard against inappropriate development which may offer landscape benefits

Recommendations

- Option A could be enhanced through specific reference to ensuring new development is connected to the PRow network and public transport routes.
- Green Travel Plans should be developed for new developments in order to maximise these benefits (Option A).
- Option D would benefit further from the incorporation of green roofs into development where appropriate, as this would offer benefits to biodiversity resources, provide urban cooling and would reduce surface water run-off.
- Option E could be further strengthened through ensuring habitats and species are enhanced where possible and specific reference to the protection of the Ribble and Alt Estuaries SPA and Ramsar site should be made.
- To maximise benefits on the SA Objectives all five options should be combined.

Options for renewable and low-carbon energy generation

Options for whether the council should identify areas for renewable and low carbon energy sources	
Option A	The Local Planning Authority identifies suitable areas for renewable and low carbon energy sources and supporting infrastructure, in order to secure the development of these energy sources
Option B	The Local planning Authority does not identify areas and leaves it to the developer to make applications for their preferred areas

Summary of SA Results

The principal difference between the options is that a greater degree of strategic control can be applied upfront by the council over where development should or should not be located. This is not to say that development would be unsustainable without areas being identified in advance as each proposal would need to be assessed on a case-by-case basis against all other planning policy considerations and project-specific assessments, for example Environmental Impact Assessment as appropriate.

However, by the council identifying suitable areas at a strategic level, there are greater opportunities to avoid adverse environmental effects by locating development away from sensitive habitats, populations, landscape, heritage, flood plain etc. Importantly, this may also help avoid cumulative effects. This may create greater certainty for developers and increase the likelihood of low carbon technologies coming forward. In contrast it may have the potential to blight some areas if it is known that development may come forward in those areas in the future – this may or may not be an issue depending on the nature of the area and development. Option B provides less certainty with regard to the extent of impacts (subject to case-by-case assessments above).

Recommendations

- Consideration to the, 'Landscapes Sensitive to Wind Development in Lancashire' study when developing the policy.
- Consideration should also be given to the cumulative effects of a number of proposals and also any indirect or secondary effects such as grid connection and ancillary development.

Options for the generation of renewable and low-carbon energy in new development

Options outlining the Council's approach to incorporating renewable energy and low carbon energy into development	
Option A	Generally supportive and follow the regional target which means that, where it is feasible and viable, non residential development above 1,000m ² and residential development of 10 or more units should secure at least 10% of their predicted energy requirement from decentralised and renewable or low-carbon sources.
Option B	Set more aspirational local targets which exceed the minimum regional targets, aimed at raising the profile of Fylde as a sustainable borough.

Summary of SA Results

Options A and B provide alternative options for reducing carbon emissions through the generation of renewable and low carbon energy in new development.

Option A supports and follows regional targets and would help to reduce carbon emissions over time. Over the long-term, by improving the borough's green credentials, this could encourage inward investment. This option may also contribute to sustainable farm diversification, i.e. through the installation of wind turbines and PV technology. The appraisal has recorded uncertain effects on biodiversity, landscape and heritage as renewable energy development has the potential to lead to significant adverse effects on these resources if not developed appropriately or if impacts are not mitigated (particularly large scale development).

The carbon reduction benefits would be greater under Option B than Option A as it is assumed that more low-carbon technologies would be deployed. This may have greater benefits in terms of marketing the image of the borough. However, conversely, more onerous targets for renewable and low-carbon energy may be seen by some developers as costly and less appealing. Depending on the technologies brought forward, the option has potential to result in greater risk to the natural environment if not sensitively designed. However, suitable mitigation and an appropriate policy framework should be able to avoid such impacts.

Both Options A and B would need appropriate project specific environmental assessments to ensure no significant adverse environmental effects would arise as a result of renewable and low carbon energy development.

Recommendations

- Opportunities should be sought to encourage community led renewable schemes as they would develop opportunities for community involvement and improve community cohesion.
- For Option B it should be ensured the landscape has the capacity to meet targets and that targets set are realistic.

- Further policy considerations should ensure that renewable and low carbon energy development takes into account effects on landscape resources and biodiversity resources (and is subject to site specific environmental assessment). The adjacency of the Ribble and Alt Estuaries SPA and Ramsar site should be a key consideration as these sites are of a European importance. In addition, cumulative impacts should also be a key renewable energy policy consideration.

Options for sustainable building standards

Options for incorporating sustainable design principles	
Option A	Yes, new buildings should comply with sustainable building standards and design guidance, such as the Code for Sustainable Homes for new build residential and BREEAM for new build non residential.
Option B	Yes, new buildings (Option A) and converted or renovated buildings should comply with sustainable building standards and design guidance, such as Ecohomes for residential conversion or renovations and BREEAM for non-residential conversion or renovations. This is shortly to be replaced by BREEAM Refurbishment for domestic and non-domestic schemes to be launched in 2012.
Option C	Development should only have to comply with current building regulation requirements, which are statutory, and should not have to comply with sustainable building standards and design guidance which consider wider sustainability issues.

Summary of SA Results

Option A would ensure that all new development in Fylde would be sustainable and built to high standards. New development would include water / energy efficient technologies, and be built using sustainable resources. This Option may offer indirect health benefits as there is a link between good quality housing and health and wellbeing. In addition, this option may also raise the profile of Fylde as a responsible borough that is a more attractive place to live. Option B performs in a similar way to Option A, however, it also extends to converted and renovated buildings which would maximise sustainable benefits. In addition, Option B could help historic structures and heritage at risk to be renovated to high standards (assuming it is also sensitive to the structures heritage value).

Option C only ensures new development complies with statutory building regulations requirements which would not offer the same extent of environmental benefits or wider sustainability benefits as recorded for Options A and B.

Recommendations

- It is recommended that the Code for Sustainable Homes Level 3 and BREEAM (for non residential development) 'very good' is sought. This may be increased over time and/or a certain percentage of development should achieve higher standards.

Options for alleviating flood risk

Options for reducing the amount of surface water entering the sewer system – in addition to the incorporation of Sustainable Drainage Systems (SuDS) in new development	
Option A	New development should be designed so that internal water usage is reduced, for example through the use of water efficient fittings, appliances and water recycling systems, and the incorporation of green roofs.
Option B	Option A should only be implemented in those parts of the borough that are subject to flooding.
Option C	New development should only be required to incorporate SuDS.

Summary of SA Results

SuDS measures can be used to help reduce and slow down the amount of water entering the drainage system. This in turn can help to reduce the risk of flooding and can also help to filter pollutants before entering groundwater and subsequently surface waters. It also slows the rate in which surface water enters the sewer system, thus reducing the potential for spillage into the bathing waters at the Ribble Estuary and Blackpool, SuDS schemes can therefore be beneficial and are proposed in all options. Option B, however, only applies these in areas that are subject to flooding. This would still be beneficial and would be targeted to the areas most at need, although it would not provide as great a benefit as Option A which would also pick up wider areas in the catchment as a whole, thereby offering indirect benefits for reducing surface water run-off.

Green roofs can also help infiltration rates and slow down the rate at which run-off enters the sewer system, as such Option A also performs the strongest, followed by Option B. Green roofs can also provide biodiversity benefits and in the right areas can also enhance townscape (although can be incongruous in others). Option C does not propose green roofs.

Option A proposes water efficiency measures which would benefit water resources. Option B proposes these to a lesser degree and Option C does not propose these at all.

In terms of effects upon the economy, the stringent requirements for developers identified in Option A have the potential to discourage inward investment to an area if perceived to be excessive due to construction and maintenance costs. This would be less so for Option C and the requirements of Option B could be deemed to be commonplace for developers.

Recommendations

- Whilst such measures (particularly green roofs) can be beneficial to townscape/landscape integration in some areas, it can look incongruous in others and hence should not be promoted in all locations.
- It is recommended that that priority for SuDS and green roofs be expanded to areas adjacent to areas of flood risk so indirect and cumulative benefits may be realised.

Options to preserve and enhance important wildlife habitats

Options for development near to important wildlife habitats	
Option A	Development adjacent to important wildlife habitats should be required to provide contributions towards them. The contributions could be developer contributions or Community Infrastructure Levy.
Option B	All development should be required to contribute towards these measures.
Option C	Development should not be required to contribute towards these measures, meaning the Council will need to rely on grant aid becoming available.

Summary of SA Results

By requiring all development in the borough to contribute towards the management of important wildlife habitats, Option B is likely to result in the greatest benefits compared with other options. This may also have some benefits to landscape quality in those areas. Clearly, some benefits will also be realised under Option A although these would be fewer than Option B because only habitats and sites adjacent to the development would be affected. Nevertheless Option B is an onerous requirement and may deter developers from wishing to invest in the borough. Option A could be deemed to be a more commonplace approach.

By not requiring developers to contribute towards enhancing important wildlife habitats, Option C would not result in any certain benefits. Whilst grant aid may become available, it is not guaranteed so there is some uncertainty regarding this approach.

Recommendations

- Note that it is strongly recommended that a policy be included which seeks to avoid significant adverse effects of development on European Designated Wildlife sites and requires developers to fully consider the requirements of the Habitats Directive.
- The protection and enhancement of BAP habitats should be considered in the policy.
- Connectivity of wildlife sites and habitats should also be enhanced and protected where possible.
- The definition of 'important' wildlife habitats should be clarified.

Options to enhance important areas for green infrastructure

Options to enhance important areas for green infrastructure	
Option A	New development adjacent to important areas for green infrastructure should be required to provide contributions towards Green Infrastructure. These contributions could be developer contributions or Community Infrastructure Levy.
Option B	All development should be required to contribute towards these measures.
Option C	Development should not be required to contribute towards these measures, meaning the Council will need to rely on grant aid becoming available.
Option D	The Council should be actively engaged in the promotion and improvement of Green Infrastructure.
Option E	Protect existing

Summary of SA Results

Green infrastructure is known to have significant benefits for human health and wellbeing, can foster cohesive communities and is an essential service. By providing contributions for all development in the borough, Option B is likely to deliver the greatest social benefits compared with other options. Similarly, it would go the furthest towards improving biodiversity connectivity, landscape integration and reducing flood risk (by maintaining areas of permeable ground to reduce surface run-off rates). Option A would also provide these benefits although to a lesser degree given it only applies to developments adjacent to existing Green Infrastructure. Option B may be deemed to be an onerous requirement and may deter developers from wishing to invest in the borough. Option A could be deemed to be a more commonplace approach.

Few direct benefits would be provided by Option C as it does not require contributions from developers. Instead, the Council would rely on the availability of grant funding to contribute to Green Infrastructure improvements. Whilst this may occur, it would not be guaranteed in every case and the extent to which this, and the associated benefits would materialise would be uncertain.

Option D promotes the active engagement of the Council in promoting and improving Green Infrastructure. Given the potential social and environmental benefits of delivering a coherent network, this option would provide a number of benefits and could also encourage people to live, work and invest in the borough.

Option E is effectively a 'business as usual' scenario. Therefore benefits recorded under Options A, B, C and D would not be realised under this option as there would be no opportunities for green infrastructure to be upgraded and expanded in line with growth. In addition, there is the potential for adverse effects on biodiversity resources as pressure on the existing green infrastructure network would increase as the population of Fylde increases.

Recommendations

- Option D should be promoted in tandem with those relating to contributions rather than being instead of.

Options for the rural economy

Options for strengthening the rural economy	
Option A	Set out in the Local Plan what the Council considers to be an appropriate form of rural diversification and business and industry in the rural economy.
Option B	Let the market decide appropriate rural diversification and business and industry in the rural economy.

Summary of SA Results

Rural diversification has the potential to deliver a range of benefits to the community as a result of improved employment levels, incomes and levels of investment in rural areas. Benefits could include improved housing, access to services and possibly educational facilities in those areas. These can indirectly benefit community spirit and health. A more prescriptive option such as Option A has a greater potential to deliver development that would meet these needs – albeit there is still no certainty it would occur. By the council giving direction to the form of rural diversification it has the ability to tailor it to the needs of the rural economy and its residents' employment needs. However, this approach is less flexible and adaptive to change and market conditions. Similarly, a more council-led approach would provide greater certainty that development would be appropriate and would both protect the environment and enhance it.

Nonetheless, Option B could also deliver all the benefits of Option A (potentially to a greater degree). However, it is considered that there is much greater uncertainty surrounding this as the type and form of development would be market-led and there would be less central direction to meet local social needs. Whilst there is a risk that development may not come forward under this option and not necessarily of the type that is needed to support local employment, a market driven approach is more flexible and may be more innovative, thereby more successful. It brings more uncertainty than Option A. Similarly, there is less certainty over whether environmental protection and benefits would be delivered under Option B compared with Option A, however, this should be mitigated by adherence to the range of other environmental protection policies in the plan.

Recommendations

- It is recommended that Option A is taken forward as it provides strategic direction and greater certainty that appropriate rural diversification would be achieved in appropriate locations. However, elements of Option B could also be included within Option A in order to maximise benefits.
- Other policies in the plan, together with the Spatial Strategy, should seek to deliver complementary benefits and mitigate for any potential adverse effects on a case-by-case basis.

Options to protect heritage assets

Options for Heritage Protection	
Option A	Continue to protect statutory heritage assets such as Listed buildings and Conservation Areas.
Option B	As Option A but also develop a local list of important buildings.

Summary of SA Results

The current policy of protecting statutory assets (as promoted in Option A) is beneficial to those assets and may also benefit the wider townscape and landscape of the borough. However, by also developing a list of locally important buildings, Option B goes one step further and also provides greater opportunities for retaining local character and architecture.

Indirectly, the preservation of heritage assets and historic character has potential to attract inward investment to the borough. Option B may contribute slightly more to this goal than Option A by also including locally important buildings. Protecting heritage assets can also preserve and present opportunities for education.

Recommendations

- It is recommended that heritage policy also gives consideration to a wider suite of heritage assets including archaeology, marine heritage and historic landscape/seascape character.
- It should also identify the value of maintaining the setting of heritage assets.
- Opportunities should be sought to provide learning opportunities such as interpretation boards, literature or plaques.

Options to improve public realm

Options to ensure the public realm is improved	
Option A	All new development adjacent to town centre and identified public realm schemes to be required to provide contributions towards improvements. These contributions could be developer contributions or Community Infrastructure Levy.
Option B	All development should be required to contribute towards improvements.
Option C	New development should not be required to contribute towards these schemes, meaning the Council will need to rely on grant aid becoming available.

Summary of SA Results

Option A requires contributions to public realm improvements for all developments adjacent to town centres and identified public realm schemes. This would have indirect effects on health as it would contribute to creating a high quality built environment. Public realm improvements may also help to enhance community cohesion as they may create places where residents have opportunities to meet, play and socialise. Any public realm improvements in town centres and identified public realm schemes have the potential to benefit biodiversity, historic assets and landscape resources. Contributions have the potential to boost the economy across the borough. This option also has the potential to reduce fear of crime through good design and increase urban renaissance through improved vibrancy within town centres.

Option B seeks to ensure contributions for public realm improvements are sought from all new development. Although this option could create greater benefits than Option A due to the larger fund available to invest in the public realm, it is unclear as to how economically viable this option really is and whether it may deter developers.

There are many uncertainties associated with Option C as it relies on grant aid becoming available. However, if grant aid is not available for public realm improvements the benefits recorded for Options A and B would not be realised.

Recommendations

- Option A presents the most balanced approach to seeking contributions when compared with Options B and C as it only suggests contributions to be sought from development adjacent to town centres and identified public realm schemes. It would also ensure the development of a high quality built environment and enhance townscape character and quality. However, contributions should be appropriate to the scale of development.
- It should be ensured that public realm improvements are well connected to surrounding areas and designed in a way that reduces fear of crime.

Options for ensuring places are properly connected

Options for ensuring places are properly connected	
Option A	It should be ensured that new development takes advantage of opportunities to achieve new and improved infrastructure.
Option B	It should be ensured that new development takes advantage of opportunities for increased usage of existing modes of sustainable transport.
Option C	Development should be located in fewer locations to provide a critical mass to help attract new funding, infrastructure and to support existing infrastructure.

Summary of SA Results

Option A ensures new development takes advantage of opportunities to achieve new and improved infrastructure, whether it be sustainable or otherwise. This would improve connectivity to employment opportunities (particularly in Kirkham where a rural transport hub is proposed) and would reduce current congestion issues over the long term. Although this option may also increase car use if new infrastructure is road-based. In addition, health benefits may also be realised if walking and cycling opportunities are maximised. However, there are limitations as to how far this option would encourage a modal shift away from the private car as the option does include road improvements.

Option B did not perform as well against the SA Objectives as Option A as it simply seeks to maximise opportunities to increase the use of sustainable transport and does not include improved infrastructure. Therefore this option may exacerbate current problems with public transport particularly within rural areas where provision is currently poor. However, this option could be considered to be more environmentally sustainable than Option A as it would not include any new physical development. As with Option A there are limitations as to how far this option would encourage a modal shift away from the private car as there are current issues with sustainable transport provision in some areas.

Option C seeks to locate development in fewer locations in order to provide a critical mass. There are uncertainties as to how viable this option is as achieving critical mass within town centres may not be possible due to limited sites within Lytham and St Annes. In addition, it may also lead to more rural areas with poor accessibility becoming more isolated as development would be concentrated elsewhere. This option would therefore not ensure public transport services and highways infrastructure meet all people's needs.

Recommendations

- It is recommended that a combination of Options A, B and C is taken forward as a preferred option in order to maximise connectivity benefits. In addition, opportunities should be sought within the preferred option to maximise connectivity between rural areas to urban areas i.e. through more frequent bus services.

Options for increasing modal shift away from the private car

Options to encourage a modal shift away from the private car	
Option A	Require all new developments to provide high quality cycling and walking facilities.
Option B	Encourage improved park and ride facilities
Option C	Discourage the use of the private car by providing high quality public transport alternatives.
Option D	Discourage the use of the private car by operating more restrictive parking standards.

Summary of SA Results

Options A-D are not directly comparable as they all provide different approaches to encouraging a modal shift away from the private car.

Option A seeks to ensure all new development provides cycling and walking facilities which would not only reduce the dependency on the private car in the long term (reducing emissions and improving air quality over the long term) but would also promote healthy lifestyles. In addition, walking and cycling facilities may incorporate landscaping which could provide new habitats for local wildlife and may create wildlife corridors throughout Fylde.

Option B seeks to encourage improved park and ride facilities which, as Option A, could ultimately lead to a reduction in traffic congestion within Fylde's town centres over the long term. In addition, this option may also reduce driver stress associated with congestion. Effects on biodiversity, landscape and heritage resources would be dependent upon the location of the park and ride car parks. Where possible, car park facilities should be located on previously developed brownfield land. The potential park and ride facility at Kirkham and Wesham train station would need to be subject to project level environmental assessment in order to determine its effects once its location is known.

Option C seeks to provide high quality public transport alternatives to the private car which would particularly benefit those in more rural areas, as current provision is poor. As with Options A and B this option could also reduce the dependency on the private car over the long term. In addition, this option may also contribute to promoting sustainable tourism as the borough would be more accessible by sustainable modes of transport.

Option D seeks to operate more restrictive parking standards, however, it does not seek to improve access by sustainable modes of transport (as per Options A, B and C). Therefore restricting parking further within Fylde may exacerbate congestion within town centres. In addition, a lack of parking is considered to have contributed to the decline of Lytham and St Annes town centres in the past.

Recommendations

- Green Travel Plans should be encouraged to be implemented for all new developments over a certain threshold.
- It is recommended that all four options are combined as together they would ensure high quality alternative modes of transport are available to the private car which would enhance sustainable access across Fylde for residents and visitors alike.

Options for reducing the need to travel

Options to reduce the need to travel	
Option A	All new development provide a mix of uses to help reduce the need to travel.
Option B	New development to be located in areas with existing deficiencies in order to increase the number of facilities reducing the need to travel.
Option C	Live/work units to be encouraged to reflect the greater numbers expected to work from home.

Summary of SA Results

Ensuring that new development provides a mix of uses to help to reduce the need to travel (as Option A) would ultimately lead to a reduction in carbon emissions as people would be less likely to need their car for everyday goods/service. In addition, Option A may also help to develop healthy and cohesive communities with good access to essential services and facilities over the long-term.

Option B is unlikely to result in the same benefits as Option A. It focuses on a few areas which may improve local facilities within rural settlements where current provision is poor, however, provisions within other areas would not benefit and may suffer over the long term. For example, the economy of urban areas may not benefit, nor would the vitality and vibrancy of town centres.

Option C would only benefit a small section of Fylde's population and is unlikely to lead to a significant reduction in the number of private cars using Fylde's roads. This is because the manufacturing sector dominates Fylde's local economy and it is unlikely that those working within this sector would be able to work from home as easily as other professions.

Recommendations

- It is recommended that a hybrid of Options A, B and C is developed as a preferred option in order to maximise reductions in the need to travel.

5 Next Steps

The Local Plan to 2030 Issues and Options Document, together with this Interim SA Report and associated appendices will now be consulted upon publicly. The results of the consultation and the SA will be used to help develop the preferred options for the spatial strategy and Development Management Policies.

Following the close of the consultation period the Local Plan to 2030 Preferred Options will be prepared and will be subject to the SA process. A further SA Report will be produced for consultation alongside the Preferred Options.

5.1 How to comment

Please direct any comments on this report to:

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Appendix A

Review of Plans, Programmes and Environmental Protection Objectives

Appendix B



Baseline Data

Appendix C

Appraisal of Strategic Options Matrices

Appendix D



Figures

Appendix A

Analysis of Relevant Plans, Programmes and Environmental Protection Objectives

Summary of International Plans

International Plans			
Key Objectives Relevant to Plan and SA	Key Targets and Indicators Relevant to LDF and SA	Implications for LDF	Implications for SA
World Summit on Sustainable Development, Johannesburg (2002)			
<p>The World Summit reaffirmed the international commitment to sustainable development. The aims are to:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Accelerate the shift towards sustainable consumption and production with a 10-year framework of programmes of action ▪ Reverse trend in loss of natural resources ▪ Urgently and substantially increase the global share of renewable energy ▪ Significantly reduce the rate of loss of biodiversity by 2010 	<p>No specific targets or indicators, however key actions include:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Greater resource efficiency ▪ Support business innovation and take up of best practice in technology and management ▪ Waste reduction and producer responsibility ▪ Sustainable consumer consumption and procurement ▪ Create a level playing field for renewable energy and energy efficiency ▪ New technology development ▪ Push on energy efficiency ▪ Low-carbon programmes ▪ Reduced impacts on biodiversity 	<p>The LDF needs to include policies that encourage resource efficiency.</p> <p>It should recognise the importance of renewable energy and the need to reduce energy consumption and improve energy efficiency.</p> <p>The LDF needs to include policies that encourage and contribute to the protection and enhancement of biodiversity.</p>	<p>The SA Framework should include objectives relating to renewable energy use, biodiversity protection and enhancement, and careful use of natural resources.</p> <p>It should include objectives to cover the action areas.</p>
European Sustainable Development Strategy (2006)			
<p>The Strategy sets out how the European Union (EU) will effectively live up to its long-standing commitment to meet the challenges of sustainable development. It reaffirms the need for global solidarity and the importance of strengthening work with partners outside of the EU.</p> <p>The Strategy sets objectives and actions for seven key priority challenges until 2010. The priorities are:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Climate change and clean energy • Sustainable transport • Sustainable consumption and production • Conservation and management of natural resources • Public Health • Social inclusion, demography and migration • Global poverty and sustainable development challenges 	<p>There are no specific indicators or targets of relevance.</p>	<p>The LDF needs to take on board the key objectives, actions and priorities of the Strategy and contribute to the development of more sustainable communities by creating places where people want to live and work.</p>	<p>The SA Framework should include objectives that complement those of this Strategy.</p> <p>A cross section of objectives are required that cover a number of themes.</p>
EU Sixth Environmental Action Plan 2002 - 2012			
<p>The EAP reviews the significant environmental challenges and provides a framework for European environmental policy up to 2012.</p>	<p>The Plan sets objectives and priority areas for action on tackling climate change. The aims set out in the</p>	<p>The LDF needs to include policies that</p>	<p>The SA should be mindful that documents</p>

International Plans			
Key Objectives Relevant to Plan and SA	Key Targets and Indicators Relevant to LDF and SA	Implications for LDF	Implications for SA
<p>The Programme aims at:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Emphasising climate change as an outstanding challenge of the next 10 years and beyond and contributing to the long term objective of stabilising greenhouse gas concentrations in the atmosphere at a level that would prevent dangerous anthropogenic interference with the climate system. ▪ Protecting, conserving, restoring and developing the functioning of natural systems, natural habitats, wild flora and fauna with the aim of halting desertification and the loss of biodiversity, including diversity of genetic resources, both in the EU and on a global scale. ▪ Contributing to a high level of quality of life and social well being for citizens by providing an environment where the level of pollution does not give rise to harmful effects on human health and the environment and by encouraging a sustainable urban development. ▪ Better resource efficiency and resource and waste management to bring about more sustainable production and consumption patterns, thereby decoupling the use of resources and the generation of waste from the rate of economic growth and aiming to ensure that the consumption of renewable and non-renewable resources does not exceed the carrying capacity of the environment. 	<p>document are to be pursued by the following objectives (some of these are now out of date and are therefore not included):</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Fulfilment of the Kyoto Protocol commitment of an 8 % reduction in emissions by 2008-12 compared to 1990 levels for the EU as a whole, in accordance with the commitment of each Member State set out in the Council Conclusions of 16 and 17 June 1998 ▪ Placing the EU in a credible position to advocate an international agreement on more stringent reduction targets for the second commitment period provided for by the Kyoto Protocol. This agreement should aim at cutting emissions significantly, taking full account, inter alia, of the findings of the Intergovernmental Panel on Climate Change (IPCC) 3rd Assessment Report, and take into account the necessity to move towards a global equitable distribution of greenhouse gas emissions 	<p>encompass the broad goals of the Plan, e.g. recognising that local action needs to be taken with regard to climate change issues, protecting and enhancing biodiversity and encouraging waste reduction and recycling.</p>	<p>prepared will need to conform to EU goals and aims, and should therefore include appropriate objectives, indicators and targets in the SA Framework.</p>
European Spatial Development Perspective (ESDP) (1999)			
<p>The ESDP is based on the EU aim of achieving balanced and sustainable development, in particular by strengthening environmentally sound economic development and social cohesion. This means, in particular, reconciling the social and economic claims for spatial development with an area's ecological and cultural functions and, hence, contributing to a sustainable, and at larger scale, balanced territorial development.</p> <p>This is reflected in the three following fundamental goals of European policy:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Economic and social cohesion ▪ Conservation of natural resources and cultural heritage ▪ More balanced competitiveness of the European territory 	<p>There are no specific targets or indicators of relevance. Targets and measures are for the most part deferred to Member States.</p>	<p>The LDF needs to recognise the tensions between social, economic and environmental issues, and include policies that encourage sustainable development.</p>	<p>The SA should include objectives that complement the principles of the ESDP. Care should be taken when preparing the SA to make sure it encompasses the philosophy of both national and international strategy documents.</p>
Aarhus Convention (Convention on Access to Information, Public Participation in Decision-Making and Access to Justice in Environmental Matters) (1998)			
<p>In order to contribute to the protection of the right of every person of present and future generations to live in an environment adequate to his or her health and well-being, each Party subject to the convention shall guarantee the rights of access to information, public participation in decision-making, and access to justice in environmental matters in accordance with the provisions of this Convention.</p>	<p>As this is a high level EU policy document, responsibility for implementation has been deferred to the Member States:</p> <p>Each Party shall take the necessary legislative, regulatory and other measures, including measures to achieve compatibility between the provisions</p>	<p>The development of the LDF needs to be a transparent process, and Fylde's Statement of Community Involvement identifies</p>	<p>The SA should highlight that while the LDF will be prepared mostly under the provisions of national legislation and strategies, it must still</p>

International Plans			
Key Objectives Relevant to Plan and SA	Key Targets and Indicators Relevant to LDF and SA	Implications for LDF	Implications for SA
	implementing the information, public participation and access-to-justice provisions in this Convention, as well as proper enforcement measures, to establish and maintain a clear, transparent and consistent framework to implement the provisions of this Convention.	how stakeholder involvement will be achieved.	comply with principles in the Convention. The council should ensure that sufficient time is provided for consultation.
United Nations (UN) Framework Convention on Climate Change (1992)			
The convention sets an overall framework for intergovernmental efforts to tackle the challenge posed by climate change. It acknowledges that the climatic system is affected by many factors and is a shared system. Under the Convention governments have to: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Gather and share information on greenhouse gas emissions ▪ Launch national strategies for climate change ▪ Co-operate in adapting to the impacts of climate change 	There are no specific targets or indicators of relevance.	The LDF should include policies that recognise local action needs to be taken with regard to climate change issues.	The SA Framework should include objectives, indicators and targets that relate to climate change, flooding and the need to reduce greenhouse gas emissions.
Kyoto Protocol to the UN Framework Convention on Climate Change (1997)			
The Kyoto protocol, adopted in 1997, reinforced the UN Framework Convention on Climate Change. It addressed the problem of anthropogenic climate change by requiring developed countries to set legally binding emission reduction targets for greenhouse gases.	Industrial nations agreed to reduce their collective emissions of greenhouse gases by 5.2% from 1990 levels by the period 2008 to 2012. Countries can achieve their Kyoto targets by: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Reducing greenhouse gas emissions in their own country ▪ Implementing projects to reduce emissions in other countries ▪ Trading in carbon. Countries that have achieved their Kyoto targets will be able to sell their excess carbon allowances to countries finding it more difficult or too expensive to meet their targets 	The LDF needs to include policies that encompass the broad goals of the Kyoto Protocol, e.g. recognising that local action needs to be taken with regard to climate change issues.	The SA should be aware that documents prepared will need to conform to the broad goals and aims, and should therefore include appropriate objectives, indicators and targets in the SA Framework.
Second European Climate Change Programme (2005)			
The programme builds on the First Climate Change Programme and seeks to continue to drive climate change mitigation across Europe, with the aim of limiting climate change and meeting Kyoto targets. It also seeks to promote adaptation to the effects of inevitable and predicted climate change.	Most initiatives in the programme refer to EU-wide elements of policy related, for example, to emissions trading, technological specifications and carbon capture and storage. There are therefore no specific targets or indicators of relevance.	The LDF should take account of the need to understand and adapt to the potential impacts of climate change such as weather extremes and river flooding.	The SA Framework should include a target to contribute towards the mitigation and adaptation of the effects of climate change.
Directive to Promote Electricity from Renewable Energy (2001/77/EC)			
This Directive aims to promote an increase in the contribution of renewable energy sources to electricity production in the internal	Member States are obliged to take appropriate steps to encourage greater consumption of electricity produced	The LDF should recognise the	The SA Framework should include

International Plans			
Key Objectives Relevant to Plan and SA	Key Targets and Indicators Relevant to LDF and SA	Implications for LDF	Implications for SA
<p>market for electricity and to create a basis for a future Community Framework.</p> <p>Member States are obliged to take steps to increase the consumption of electricity produced from renewable energy sources, by setting national indicative targets, in terms of a percentage of electricity consumption by 2010.</p>	<p>from renewable energy sources.</p> <p>Global indicative target: 12% of gross national energy consumption by 2010 and 22.1% indicative share of electricity produced from renewable energy sources in total Community electricity consumption by 2010.</p> <p>UK target: renewables to account for 10% of UK consumption by 2010.</p>	<p>importance of renewable energy and the need to increase the consumption of electricity produced from renewable energy sources.</p>	<p>objectives to cover the action areas and encourage energy efficiency.</p>
European Transport Policy for 2010: A Time to Decide (2001)			
<p>This policy outlines the need to improve the quality and effectiveness of transport in Europe. A strategy has been proposed which is designed to gradually break the link between transport growth and economic growth to reduce environmental impacts and congestion. The policy advocates measures that promote an environmentally friendly mix of transport services.</p>	<p>There are no specific indicators or targets of relevance.</p>	<p>The development of the LDF should consider issues relating to transport and access.</p>	<p>The SA Framework should include objectives relating to the need for a sustainable and efficient transport system.</p>
EU Directive on Ambient Air Quality and Cleaner Air for Europe (2008/50/EC)			
<p>The Directive demonstrates a commitment to improving air quality in the EU by setting binding standards for a number of air pollutants. It merges four previous directives and one Council decision into a single directive on air quality and may also incorporate Directive 2004/107/EC relating to arsenic, cadmium, mercury, nickel and polycyclic aromatic hydrocarbons at a later date. It sets standards and target dates for reducing concentrations of SO₂, NO₂/NO_x, PM₁₀/PM_{2.5}, CO, benzene and lead which are required to be translated into UK legislation.</p> <p>The Directive seeks to maintain ambient-air quality where it is good and improve it in other cases.</p>	<p>Thresholds for pollutants are included in the Directives.</p>	<p>The LDF should consider the maintenance of good air quality and the measures that can be taken to improve it; for example, reducing the number of vehicle movements.</p>	<p>The SA Framework should include objectives that address the protection of air quality.</p>
Water Framework Directive (WFD) (2000/60/EC)			
<p>The purpose of this Directive is to establish a framework for the protection of inland surface waters, transitional waters, coastal waters and groundwater which:</p> <p>(a) prevents further deterioration and protects and enhances the status of aquatic ecosystems and, with regard to their water needs, terrestrial ecosystems and wetlands directly depending on the aquatic ecosystems</p> <p>(b) promotes sustainable water use based on a long-term protection of available water resources</p> <p>(c) aims at enhanced protection and improvement of the aquatic environment, inter alia, through specific measures for the progressive reduction of discharges, emissions and losses of priority substances and the cessation or phasing-out of discharges, emissions and losses</p>	<p>Objectives for surface waters:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Achievement of good ecological status and good surface water chemical status by 2015 ▪ Achievement of good ecological potential and good surface water chemical status for heavily modified water bodies and artificial water bodies ▪ Prevention of deterioration from one status class to another ▪ Achievement of water-related objectives and standards for protected areas <p>Objectives for groundwater:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Achievement of good groundwater quantitative and chemical status by 2015 	<p>The LDF should consider how the water environment can be protected and enhanced, and include policies that promote the sustainable use of water resources.</p>	<p>The SA Framework should include objectives that consider effects upon water quality and resources.</p>

International Plans			
Key Objectives Relevant to Plan and SA	Key Targets and Indicators Relevant to LDF and SA	Implications for LDF	Implications for SA
<p>of the priority hazardous substances</p> <p>(d) ensures the progressive reduction of pollution of groundwater and prevents its further pollution</p> <p>(e) contributes to mitigating the effects of floods and droughts</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Prevention of deterioration from one status class to another ▪ Reversal of any significant and sustained upward trends in pollutant concentrations and prevent or limit input of pollutants to groundwater ▪ Achievement of water related objectives and standards for protected areas 		
Drinking Water Directive (98/83/EC)			
Sets standards for a range of drinking water quality parameters.	The Directive includes standards that constitute legal limits.	The LDF needs to recognise the effects of development on drinking water quality, and provide development and operational controls to prevent non-conformances.	The SA Framework should include objectives, indicators and targets that address water quality.
Nitrates Directive (91/676/EEC)			
<p>This Directive has the objective of:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Reducing water pollution caused or induced by nitrates from agricultural sources ▪ Preventing further such pollution 	The Directive provides guidelines for monitoring nitrate levels for the purpose of identifying vulnerable zones.	The LDF should include policies that seek to protect water resources.	The SA Framework should include objectives that seek to protect environmental quality and promote enhancements.
Directive on the Assessment and Management of Flood Risks (2007/60/EC)			
<p>This Directive aims to reduce and manage the risks that floods pose to human health, the environment, cultural heritage and economic activity. It requires Member States to assess whether all water courses and coastlines are at risk from flooding, to map the flood extent and assets and humans at risk in these areas, and to take adequate and coordinated measures to reduce this flood risk.</p> <p>The Directive shall be carried out in co-ordination with the WFD, most notably through flood risk management plans and river basin management plans, and also through co-ordination of the public participation procedures in the preparation of these plans.</p>	There are no specific targets or indicators of relevance.	The LDF should consider potential flood risk, and prevent development within floodplains.	The SA Framework should include objectives that promote the reduction and management of flood risk.
UN Convention on Biological Diversity (1992)			
<p>This was one of the main outcomes of the 1992 Rio Earth Summit. The key objectives of the Convention are:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ The conservation of biological diversity 	The Convention aims to halt the worldwide loss of animal and plant species and genetic resources and save and enhance biodiversity.	It is essential that the development of the LDF should consider	The SA Framework should include objectives relating to the

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

International Plans			
Key Objectives Relevant to Plan and SA	Key Targets and Indicators Relevant to LDF and SA	Implications for LDF	Implications for SA
Directive on the Conservation of European Wild Birds (79/409/EEC)			
Relates to the conservation of all species of naturally occurring birds in the wild state in the European territory of the Member States to which the Treaty applies, including the designation of certain habitats as Special Protection Areas (SPAs). It covers the protection, management and control of these species and lays down rules for their exploitation, and also the prevention of pollution / deterioration of habitats or any disturbances affecting the birds.	The preservation, maintenance and re-establishment of biotopes and habitats shall include primarily the following measures: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Creation of protected areas Upkeep and management in accordance with the ecological needs of habitats inside and outside the protected zones Re-establishment of destroyed biotopes Creation of biotopes 	The LDF must include policies that seek to protect and enhance biodiversity, particularly designated sites.	The SA should include objectives, indicators and targets relating to the protection of biodiversity.
Directive on the Conservation of Natural Habitats and of Wild Fauna and Flora (92/43/EEC)			
Directive seeks to conserve natural habitats, and wild fauna and flora within the EU.	Member States are required to take measures to maintain or restore at favourable conservation status, natural habitats and species of Community importance. This includes Special Areas of Conservation and SPAs and it is usually accepted as also including Ramsar sites (European Sites). Plans that may adversely affect the integrity of European sites may be required to be subject to Appropriate Assessment under the Directive.	The LDF must take into account the habitats and species that have been identified under the Directive, and should include provision for the preservation, protection and improvement of the quality of the environment as appropriate.	The SA should include the conservation provisions of the Directive, and include objectives that address the protection of biodiversity. When required, a Habitats Regulations Assessment Screening exercise should be undertaken.
EU Biodiversity Strategy (1998)			
The Strategy aims to anticipate, prevent and attack the causes of significant reduction or loss of biodiversity at the source, which will help both to reverse present trends in biodiversity decline and to place species and ecosystems, including agro-ecosystems, at a satisfactory conservation status, both within and beyond the territory of the EU.	There are no specific indicators or targets of relevance.	It is essential that the development of the LDF should consider biodiversity protection.	The SA Framework should include sustainability objectives, indicators and targets for biodiversity.
European Landscape Convention (2000)			
The aims are to promote European landscape protection, management and planning, and to organise European co-operation on landscape issues. The Convention is part of the Council of Europe's work on natural and cultural heritage, spatial planning, environment and local self-government, and establishes the general legal principles which should serve as a basis for adopting national landscape policies and establishing international co-operation in such matters. The UK is a signatory to this Convention and is committed to its principles.	There are no specific indicators or targets of relevance.	The LDF needs to consider the preservation and enhancement of the landscape.	The SA Framework should include objectives that relate to landscape protection.

International Plans			
Key Objectives Relevant to Plan and SA	Key Targets and Indicators Relevant to LDF and SA	Implications for LDF	Implications for SA
UNESCO Convention Concerning the Protection of the World Cultural and Natural Heritage (1972)			
The Convention requires that cultural and natural heritage is identified, protected, conserved, presented and transmitted to future generations. It also requires that effective and active measures are taken to protect and conserve cultural and natural heritage.	There are no specific indicators or targets of relevance.	The LDF needs to consider preservation and enhancement of cultural and natural heritage.	The SA Framework should include objectives relating to the protection of historic and natural resources.
Waste Framework Directive (2008/98/EC)			
This replaces the old Waste Framework Directive (2006/12/EC). The aims of this Directive are: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> To provide a comprehensive and consolidated approach to the definition and management of waste. To shift from thinking of waste as an unwanted burden to a valued resource and make Europe a recycling society. To ensure waste prevention is the first priority of waste management. To provide environmental criteria for certain waste streams, to establish when a waste ceases to be a waste (rather than significantly amending the definition of waste). 	There are no specific targets or indicators of relevance.	The LDF should seek to promote the key objectives of prevention, recycling and processing of waste, conversion of waste to usable materials, and energy recovery.	The SA needs to incorporate objectives, indicators and targets that address waste issues, e.g. minimisation and re-use etc.
Directive on the Landfill of Waste (99/31/EC)			
The Directive is intended, by way of stringent operational and technical requirements on the waste and landfills, to prevent or reduce the adverse effects of the landfill of waste on the environment, in particular on surface water, groundwater, soil, air and human health.	The Directive establishes guidelines and targets for the quantities or biodegradable waste being sent to landfill. The key targets are set to be achieved within set timeframes from the start year. Some of these are now out of date and are therefore not included. With 2001 as the start year: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> By approximately 2016, biodegradable municipal waste going to landfills must be reduced to 35%. 	Any landfills, or land for which landfilling is proposed, must comply with this Directive, local and regional waste policy, and waste procedures set out by the competent authority.	The SA Framework should incorporate the principles of this Directive in conjunction with the Waste Framework Directive, as well as local and regional waste policy.
Packaging and Packaging Waste Directive (94/62/EC) (as amended by 2004/12/EC and 2005/20/EC)			
This Directive covers all packaging placed on the market in the Community and all packaging waste, whether it is used or released at industrial, commercial, office, shop, service, household or any other level, regardless of the material used. The Directive provides that the Member States shall take measures to prevent the formation of packaging waste, which may include national programmes and may encourage the reuse of packaging.	The Directive states that Member States must introduce systems for the return and/or collection of used packaging to attain certain targets. However, all targets are now out of date and are therefore not included.	Although this Directive dictates national legislation, the LDF should include policies that encourage better waste management.	The SA Framework should be consistent with the waste management principles of this policy.

Summary of National Plans

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

National Plans			
Key Objectives Relevant to Plan and SA	Key Targets and Indicators Relevant to Plan and SA	Implications for Plan	Implications for SA
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Air quality and health: (a) annual levels of PM₁₀ and O₃ (b) days when air pollution is moderate or higher 		
Sustainable Communities: Building for the Future (2003)			
<p>This action programme marks a step change in the policies for delivering sustainable communities for all. The plan allies measures to tackle the housing provision mis-match between the South-East and parts of the North and the Midlands, with more imaginative design and the continuation of an agreeable and convenient environment.</p> <p>It is part of the Government's wider drive to raise the quality of life in our communities through increasing prosperity, reducing inequalities, increasing employment, better public services, better health and education, tackling crime and anti-social behaviour, and much more. It reflects our key principles for public service reform: raising standards, devolving and delegating decision-making, providing greater flexibility over use of resources and choice for customers. The main elements are:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Sustainable communities ▪ Step change in housing supply ▪ New growth areas ▪ Decent homes ▪ Countryside and local environment 	There are no specific indicators or targets of relevance.	<p>The LDF should encourage housing to be addressed by local partnerships as part of wider strategy of neighbourhood renewal and sustainable communities. It should encourage environmental enhancement to be central to regeneration solutions.</p> <p>It should also encourage restoration and management of brownfield land, have due regard for landscape character and encourage green space networks.</p>	<p>The SA should:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ acknowledge local action to meet local needs; ▪ recognise that housing should be provided for all sections of society; ▪ recognise that environmental improvements can improve quality of life; ▪ ensure that affordable housing is provided where there is need. <p>The SA Framework should be reviewed against these objectives.</p>
Planning Act 2008			
<p>The Act created amendments to the functioning of the planning system, following recommendations from the Barker Review first proposed in the 2007 White Paper: Planning for a Sustainable Future. The two principal changes are:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ The establishment of an Infrastructure Planning Commission to make decisions on nationally significant infrastructure projects. ▪ Creation of the Community Infrastructure Levy, a charge to be collected from developers by local authorities for the provision of local and sub-regional infrastructure. 	There are no specific targets or indicators of relevance.	The preparation of the LDF should consider the recommended actions in this document.	The SA should consider the means by which the measures in the Act may enable the LDF to contribute towards sustainable development
Environmental Quality in Spatial Planning (2005)			
<p>This document was jointly published by The Countryside Agency, English Heritage, English Nature and the EA. It provides guidance to help in the preparation of LDFs, by ensuring incorporation of the natural, built and historic environment, and rural issues in plans and strategies.</p>	There are no specific targets or indicators of relevance.	The preparation of the LDF should consider the recommended actions in this document.	The SA should take into consideration the issues raised and ensure that objectives are developed that cover

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			relevant aspects of the built and natural environment.
World Class Places: The Government's Strategy for Improving Quality of Place (2009)			
<p>The Strategy identifies the benefits of creating well-designed places, including elements of spatial planning, urban design, architecture, green infrastructure and community involvement. It seeks to promote the consideration of place at all levels of planning. An Action Plan accompanying the Strategy sets out the following seven broad objectives</p> <p>1: Strengthen leadership on quality of place at the national and regional level</p> <p>2: Encourage local civic leaders and local government to prioritise quality of place</p> <p>3: Ensure relevant government policy, guidance and standards consistently promote quality of place and are user-friendly</p> <p>4: Put the public and community at the centre of place-shaping</p> <p>5: Ensure all development for which central government is directly responsible is built to high design and sustainability standards and promotes quality of place</p> <p>6: Encourage higher standards of market-led development</p> <p>7: Strengthen quality of place skills, knowledge and capacity</p>	<p>The majority of actions reflect how the Government will take forward the strategy and use it in the creation of new guidance and to direct its interactions with relevant agencies. However, of particular relevance are:</p> <p>2.3: Working with local authorities to achieve high quality development</p> <p>2.5: Establishing an award scheme for high quality places</p> <p>4.1: Encouraging public involvement in shaping the vision for their area and the design of individual schemes</p> <p>4.2: Ensuring the citizens and service users are engaged in the design and development of public buildings</p> <p>4.3: Encouraging community involvement in ownership and management of the public realm and community facilities</p> <p>4.4: Promoting public engagement in creating new homes and neighbourhoods</p> <p>6.1: Encouraging local authorities to set clear quality of place ambitions in their LDFs</p> <p>7.1: Strengthening advisory support on design quality for local authorities, the wider public sector and developers</p> <p>7.2: Encouraging local authorities to share planning, design, conservation and related expertise</p>	<p>The LDF should seek to reinforce and promote a sense of place, particularly in key regeneration areas. High standards of design and public consultation should be encouraged.</p>	<p>The SA Framework should recognise the importance of developing a high quality built environment and promoting high levels of community involvement.</p>
Rural Strategy (2004)			
<p>The Strategy carries forward the Government's vision, of sustainable rural communities in which economic, social and environmental issues are all taken into account. It identifies three key priorities for rural policy, and explains the modernised delivery arrangements. The following priorities will inform the Government's rural policy for the next three to five years and the modernised delivery arrangements that will drive progress forward:</p> <p>1. Economic and Social Regeneration – supporting enterprise across rural England, but targeting greater resources at areas of greatest need.</p> <p>2. Social Justice for All – tackling rural social exclusion wherever it occurs and providing fair access to services and opportunities for all rural people.</p>	<p>There are no specific indicators or targets of relevance.</p>	<p>The LDF needs to recognise the importance of developing and enhancing the rural parts of the Borough.</p>	<p>The SA should consider the rural areas.</p>

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3. Enhancing the Value of our Countryside – protecting the natural environment for this and future generations.			
The Countryside in and Around Towns: A vision for connecting town and country in the pursuit of sustainable development (2005)			
This document was jointly published by the Countryside Agency and Groundwork, in 2005. It presents a new vision for the countryside in and around England's towns and cities. The vision is to reduce the pressures that urban life places on the local and global environment - <i>'the need to ensure a high quality of life for all while at the same time reducing our collective impact on the resources we share'</i> .	There are no specific targets or indicators of relevance.	The LDF needs to complement the aims of the strategy and seek to develop sustainable communities.	The SA Framework should include objectives, indicators and targets that seek to promote sustainable communities and protect both the urban and rural environment.
The Code for Sustainable Homes: Setting the Standard in Sustainability for New Homes (2008)			
This document sets out the assessment process and the performance standards required for the Code for Sustainable Homes. The Code is a voluntary standard designed to improve the overall sustainability of new homes by setting a single framework within which the home building industry can design and construct homes to higher environmental standards.	The Code measures the sustainability of new homes in 9 categories: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Energy and CO₂ Emissions ▪ Pollution ▪ Water ▪ Health and Wellbeing ▪ Materials ▪ Management ▪ Surface Water Run-off ▪ Ecology ▪ Waste 	The LDF should consider the requirements of the Code when setting policies related to new housing. The categories suggest areas in which planning policy may also be developed to promote sustainable development.	The 9 categories provide suggestions for SA Objectives.
Sustainable Communities, Settled Homes, Changing Lives – A Strategy for Tackling Homelessness (ODPM) (2005)			
The key actions of the strategy for addressing homelessness are: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Preventing homelessness ▪ Providing support for vulnerable people ▪ Tackling the wider causes and symptoms of homelessness ▪ Helping more people move away from rough sleeping ▪ Providing more settled homes For each of the above points a series of actions are identified.	Key target: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Halve the number of households living in temporary accommodation by 2010 	The LDF needs to recognise the causes of homelessness and seek to implement policies that will reduce the number of people sleeping rough.	The SA Framework should include objectives that address housing issues including homelessness.
Climate Change Act (2008)			
The Act commits the UK to action in mitigating the impacts of climate change. It has two key aims: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ To improve carbon management, helping the transition towards a low-carbon economy 	Relevant commitments within the Act are: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ The creation of a legally binding target of at least an 80% cut in greenhouse gas emissions by 2050, to be achieved through action in the UK and abroad (against 1990 levels). Also a reduction in emissions of at least 	The LDF should ensure that policies are in place to encourage the reduction in CO ₂ emissions whilst	The SA Framework should include objectives that address climate change issues including flooding and

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<ul style="list-style-type: none"> To demonstrate UK leadership internationally, signalling a commitment to take our share of responsibility for reducing global emissions in the context of developing negotiations on a post-2012 global agreement at Copenhagen in December 2009 [and beyond]. 	<p>34% by 2020.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> A carbon budgeting system which caps emissions over 5-year periods. The creation of the Committee on Climate Change - to advise the Government on the level of carbon budgets and on where cost-effective savings can be made. The inclusion of International aviation and shipping emissions in the Act or an explanation to Parliament why not - by 31 December 2012. Further measures to reduce emissions, including: powers to introduce domestic emissions trading schemes more quickly and easily through secondary legislation; measures on biofuels; powers to introduce pilot financial incentive schemes in England for household waste; powers to require a minimum charge for single-use carrier bags (excluding Scotland). New powers to support the creation of a Community Energy Savings Programme. 	<p>promoting sustainable economic growth.</p>	<p>the need to reduce greenhouse gas emissions.</p>
Climate Change – The UK Programme 2006: Tomorrow's Climate Today's Challenge			
<p>The 2006 Programme represents a progression from the 2000 version and a progressive tightening of emissions control targets. Although these are now superseded, the principles behind the Programme are:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> The need to take a balanced approach with all sectors and all parts of the UK playing their part The need to safeguard, and where possible enhance, the UK's competitiveness, encourage technological innovation, promote social inclusion and reduce harm to health The need to focus on flexible and cost effective policy options which will work together to form an integrated package The need to take a long-term view, looking to targets beyond the first Kyoto commitment period and considering the need for the UK to adapt to the impacts of climate change The need for the Programme to be kept under review <p>The Programme sets out the measures to reduce greenhouse gas emissions in six broad sectors: energy supply, business, transport, domestic, agriculture, forestry and land management and public and local government.</p>	<p>Targets are superseded by 2008 Climate Change Act. There are therefore none of relevance.</p>	<p>It should be ensured that the key principles of the Strategy are considered in the preparation of the LDF, and that these factors are addressed.</p>	<p>The SA Framework should include objectives that complement the priorities and principles of this Strategy.</p>

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Stern Review of the Economics of Climate Change (2006)			
The review examines the evidence on the economic impacts of climate change and explores the economics of stabilising greenhouse gases in the atmosphere. The second part of the review considers the complex policy challenges involved in managing the transition to a low-carbon economy and in ensuring that societies are able to adapt to the consequences of climate change. The document clearly identifies that adaptation is the only available response for impacts that will occur over the next few decades.	There are no specific targets or indicators of relevance.	The LDF should ensure that policies are in place to encourage the reduction in CO ₂ emissions whilst promoting sustainable economic growth.	The SA Framework should include an objective relating to the reduction in greenhouse gas emissions.
UK Low Carbon Transition Plan – National Strategy for Climate Change and Energy (2009)			
The UK Low Carbon Transition Plan plots how the UK will meet the 34% cut in emissions on 1990 levels by 2020, set out in the budget.	By 2020: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ More than 1.2 million people will be in green jobs. ▪ 7 million homes will have benefited from whole house makeovers, and more than 1.5 million households will be supported to produce their own clean energy. ▪ Around 40% of electricity will be from low-carbon sources, from renewables, nuclear and clean coal. ▪ The UK will import half the amount of gas that it otherwise would. ▪ The average new car will emit 40% less carbon than now. 	It should be ensured that the key principles of the Strategy are considered in the preparation of the LDF, and that these factors are addressed.	The SA Framework should include objectives that complement the priorities and principles of this Strategy.
Climate change and biodiversity adaptation: the role of the spatial planning system – a Natural England commissioned report (2009)			
The report examines ways in which the land use planning system can help biodiversity adapt to climate change. Strategies are identified that enable LDFs to deliver against the Department for Food, Environment and Rural Affairs' (Defra) 12 core adaptation goals: <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Conserve existing biodiversity <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1a Conserve protected areas and other high quality habitats 1b Conserve range and ecological variability of habitats and species 2 Reduce sources of harm not linked to climate 3 Develop ecologically resilient and varied landscapes <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 3a Conserve and enhance local variation within sites and habitats 3b Make space for the natural development of rivers and coasts 4 Establish ecological networks through habitat protection, restoration and creation 5 Make sound decisions based on analysis <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 5a Thoroughly analyse causes of change 	There are no specific targets or indicators of relevance.	Development of the LDF should include recommendations from this report	The SA should refer to specific guidance in the document for using SA to improve the ability of biodiversity to adapt to climate change.

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5b Respond to changing conservation priorities 6 Integrate adaptation and mitigation measures into conservation management, planning and practice			
Planning for Climate Change – Guidance and Model Policies for Local Authorities (2010)			
The document has been produced by the Planning and Climate Change Coalition, a group of organisations seeking to ensure that the planning system responds effectively to the climate challenge. The guide is designed to provide clarity and guidance to local authorities and Local Enterprise Partnerships on how best to plan for climate change, both in terms of reducing CO ₂ emissions, and adapting to future climatic conditions. Guidance is provided on developing both strategic and development control policies.	There are no specific targets or indicators of relevance, other than to support local authorities in mitigating and adapting to climate change.	The guidance should be followed when developing policies within the LDF that address climate change issues.	The SA should examine the likely effectiveness of the LDF in mitigating and adapting to climate change. Such judgements should be made with reference to the guidance.
Energy White Paper: Meeting the Energy Challenge (2007)			
This White Paper sets out a framework for action to address the following long-term energy challenges, and helps to manage the risks: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Tackling climate change by reducing CO₂ emissions both within the UK and abroad Ensuring secure, clean and affordable energy as we become increasingly dependent on imported fuel This paper sets out the Government's international and domestic energy strategy (based upon existing policies) to address the long-term energy challenges and deliver the four energy policy goals [set out in the 2003 Energy White Paper].	Targets are superseded by 2008 Climate Change Act. There are therefore none of relevance.	The LDF should ensure that policies are in place to encourage the reduction in CO ₂ emissions whilst promoting sustainable economic growth.	The SA Framework should include an objective relating to the reduction in greenhouse gas emissions.
Energy Act 2011			
The Act provides for a step change in the provision of energy efficiency measures to homes and businesses, and makes improvements to our framework to enable and secure low-carbon energy supplies and fair competition in the energy markets. The Act includes provision to implement the Green Deal and improve the energy efficiency of the private sector rental market. The Act also includes measures to: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> improve energy efficiency and energy security enable low-carbon technologies extend the role of the Coal Authority 	There are no specific targets or indicators of relevance.	The LDF should ensure that policies are in place to encourage the reduction in CO ₂ emissions and improved energy efficiency whilst promoting sustainable economic growth.	The SA Framework should include an objective relating to minimising greenhouse gas emissions.

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Nuclear Decommissioning Authority Strategy (2006)			
The Strategy is relevant insofar as it sets out the high level policy aims for decommissioning the Springfields nuclear fuel manufacturing plant east of Kirkham and Wesham. These include environmental commitments.	There are no specific targets or indicators of relevance.	The LDF should consider the implications of the decommissioning of Springfields in terms of future use of the site and impacts on employment and the economy.	The SA should include the decommissioning of the plant as part of the future projection of baseline conditions.
Delivering a Sustainable Transport System (2008)			
<p>The document explains how the strategic aims set out in 'Towards a Sustainable Transport System' (2007) will be translated into policy and practical actions. It takes on recommendations contained in the Eddington transport study and the Stern Review. The 5 goals are:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ to support national economic competitiveness and growth, by delivering reliable and efficient transport networks; ▪ to reduce transport's emissions of CO₂ and other greenhouse gases, with the desired outcome of tackling climate change; ▪ to contribute to better safety, security and health and longer life expectancy by reducing the risk of death, injury or illness arising from transport, and by promoting travel modes that are beneficial to health; ▪ to promote greater equality of opportunity for all citizens, with the desired outcome of achieving a fairer society; and ▪ to improve quality of life for transport users and non-transport users, and to promote a healthy natural environment. 	The document does not contain specific targets or indicators, but rather sets out broad strategic priorities at a national level. Nonetheless, the goals provide a framework for local as well as national action.	The LDF should recognise the importance of safe, reliable and efficient transport systems to economic and social wellbeing. The sustainability impacts of transport should also be fully understood.	The SA Framework should ensure inclusion of objectives that promote sustainable transport.
The Future of Transport White Paper – A Network for 2030 (2004)			
<p>This Paper sets out the vision for a modern, efficient and sustainable transport system for the next 30 years, with a funding commitment until 2015.</p> <p>The aim is for a transport network that can meet the challenges of a growing economy and the increasing demand for travel, but that can also achieve environmental objectives. This means coherent networks with:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ The road network providing a more reliable and freer-flowing service for both personal travel and freight, with people able to make informed choices about how and when they travel ▪ The rail network providing a fast, reliable and efficient service, 	<p>The document indicates a number of Public Service Agreement objectives. Those of relevance include;</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Reduce greenhouse gas emissions to 12.5% below 1990 levels in line with our Kyoto commitment and move towards a 20% reduction in CO₂ emissions below 1990 levels by 2010, through measures including energy efficiency and renewables. ▪ Improve air quality by meeting the Air Quality Strategy targets for CO, lead, NO₂, PM₁₀, SO₂, benzene and 1,3 butadiene. 	The LDF should contain policies that relate to the need for an integrated and sustainable transport network.	The SA Framework should contain objectives that support an efficient and sustainable transport system, and also cover issues relating to the protection of air quality and greenhouse gas emissions.

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<p>particularly for interurban journeys and commuting into large urban areas</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Reliable, flexible, convenient bus services tailored to local needs Making walking and cycling a real alternative for local trips Improving international and domestic links from ports and airports <p>The strategy is built around three key themes:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Sustained investment over the long term Improvements in transport management Planning ahead sustained <p>Underlining these themes is the need to balance travel demand with improving quality of life. This means seeking solutions that meet long term economic, social and environmental goals.</p>			
Low Carbon Transport: A Greener Future - A Carbon Reduction Strategy for Transport (2009)			
The Strategy sets out how the transport sector will meet its emissions reduction obligations and contribute to the Government's overall policy on climate change as set out in the Climate Change Act 2008.	The Strategy does not contain its own targets; rather it sets out how those committed to elsewhere, notably in the Climate Change Act 2008, will be met by the transport sector and what actions the Government will take to see they are met.	The LDF should promote low-carbon transport options for passengers and freight. This should require the promotion of new and emerging technology and a modal shift in transport choices.	The SA should seek the promotion of low-carbon forms of transport.
Wildlife and Countryside Act (1981) (as amended)			
The Act still forms the basis of conservation legislation in Great Britain, although it has been much modified. Schedules 5 and 8 of the Act detail lists of legally protected wild animals and plants respectively. These are updated every five years.	There are no specific targets or indicators of relevance.	The LDF must ensure that the requirements of the Act are complied with and that designated species are protected.	The SA Framework should include objectives relating to the protection and enhancement of biodiversity resources.
The Conservation of Habitats and Species Regulations (2010)			
These Regulations make provision for the purpose of implementing, for Great Britain, Council Directive 92/43/EEC[8] on the conservation of natural habitats and of wild fauna and flora. They replace and update the Conservation (Natural Habitats, &c.) Regulations 1994 (as amended) in England and Wales (and to a limited degree, Scotland - as regards reserved matters).	There are no specific targets or indicators of relevance.	It is essential that the development of the LDF should consider biodiversity protection.	The SA Framework should include objectives relating to the protection and enhancement of biodiversity resources.

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The Countryside and Rights of Way (CRoW) Act (as amended) 2001			
The purpose of the Act is to create a new statutory right of access on foot to certain types of open land, to modernise the public rights of way system, to strengthen nature conservation legislation, and to facilitate better management of Areas of Outstanding Natural Beauty (AONBs).	There are no specific targets or indicators of relevance.	It is essential that the development of the LDF should consider biodiversity protection.	The SA Framework should include objectives relating to the protection and enhancement of biodiversity resources.
The Natural Environment and Rural Communities Act (2006)			
The act created Natural England and the Commission for Rural Communities and, amongst other measures, it extended the biodiversity duty set out in the CRoW Act to public bodies and statutory undertakers to ensure due regard to the conservation of biodiversity. The Duty is set out in Section 40 of the Act, and states that every public authority must, in exercising its functions, have regard to the purpose of conserving biodiversity. The aim of the biodiversity duty is to raise the profile of biodiversity in England and Wales, so that the conservation of biodiversity becomes properly embedded in all relevant policies and decisions made by public authorities.	There are no specific targets or indicators of relevance.	It is essential that the development of the LDF should consider biodiversity protection.	The SA Framework should include objectives relating to the protection and enhancement of biodiversity resources.
The Natural Choice: Securing the Value of Nature (2011)			
The Natural Environment White Paper is a bold and ambitious statement outlining the Government's vision for the natural environment over the next 50 years. The paper sets out four ambitions: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Protecting and improving our natural environment • Growing a green economy • Reconnecting people with nature • International and EU leadership 	There are no specific targets or indicators of relevance. However, the Strategy sets out a series of actions that will be taken by the Government and its partners which cover: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • A vision for nature • Local Nature Partnerships • Nature Improvement Areas • Protection natural value through the planning system • Offsetting the impacts of development on biodiversity • Planning for low-carbon infrastructure • Getting the best value from agricultural land • Protecting and improving our woodland and forests • Diverse and living landscapes • Safeguarding our soils • Restoring nature in our rivers and water bodies • Restoring nature in our towns, cities and villages • Managing our marine environment 	It is essential that the development of the LDF should consider the ambitions and the wider actions.	The SA Framework should include objectives, indicators and targets relating to the protection and enhancement of biodiversity resources.

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Key Objectives Relevant to Plan and SA	Key Targets and Indicators Relevant to Plan and SA	Implications for Plan	Implications for SA
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Capturing the value of nature in our nation’s account • Government and business working together in partnership • Growing business opportunities that pay back to nature • Helping business capture the value of nature through responsible supply chains • Government leading by example • Connecting through nature’s health service • Connecting through education – in and about the natural environment • Connecting through better neighbourhood access to nature • Connecting by improving access to coast and countryside • Connecting by ‘paying back’ to nature in our most visited landscapes • Connecting through voluntary action – good for us and good for nature • Connecting through better access to environmental information • International leadership 		

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The Guidance for Local Authorities on Implementing the Biodiversity Duty (2007)			
This guidance was issued by Defra and WAG to assist local authorities in fulfilling their Biodiversity Duty.	<p>The guidance references a biodiversity indicator to measure local authority performance, which is based on four sub-indicators relating to:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ The management of local authority landholdings (e.g. % of landholdings managed to a plan which seeks to maximise the sites' biodiversity potential). ▪ The condition of local authority managed Sites of Special Scientific Interest (SSSIs) (e.g. % of SSSI in 'favourable' or 'unfavourable recovering' condition). ▪ The provision of accessible greenspace. ▪ The effect of development control decisions on designated sites (e.g. change in designated sites as a result of planning permissions). 	It is essential that the development of the LDF considers the provisions of the biodiversity duty.	The SA Framework should include objectives relating to the protection and enhancement of biodiversity resources.
Conserving Biodiversity – The UK Approach (2007) and Biodiversity Indicators in Your Pocket (2007)			
<p>The document sets out an approach to biodiversity conservation that is designed to meet the commitment to halt the loss of biodiversity by 2010 but also to guide action into the second decade of the 21st Century.</p> <p>The statement emphasises an ecosystem approach. There is a close relationship between ecosystems and human well-being and there is a need to take action to reverse ecosystem degradation by addressing the key drivers and valuing ecosystem services. There is a need to maintain, create and restore functional combinations of habitats.</p> <p>The shared priorities for action are:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Protecting the best sites for wildlife ▪ Targeting action on priority species and habitats ▪ Embedding proper consideration of biodiversity and ecosystem services in all relevant sectors of policy and decision-making. ▪ Engaging people and encouraging behaviour change ▪ Developing and interpreting the evidence base ▪ Ensuring that the UK plays a proactive role in influencing the development of Multilateral Environmental Agreements and contributes fully to their domestic delivery. 	<p>In June 2007 the UK Biodiversity Partnership published 18 indicators in <i>Biodiversity Indicators in Your Pocket</i> that can be used to monitor biodiversity progress across the UK. They will be used as part of a wider evidence base to determine whether the target to halt biodiversity loss is being achieved. Some of the relevant indicators include:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Trends in populations of selected species of birds and butterflies ▪ UK Biodiversity Action Plan (BAP) Priority Species & Habitats ▪ Protected areas ▪ Sustainable woodland management ▪ Area of agri-environment land ▪ Sustainable fisheries ▪ Ecological impact of air pollution ▪ Invasive species ▪ Habitat connectivity ▪ River quality 	It is essential that the development of the LDF should consider biodiversity protection.	The SA Framework should include objectives relating to the protection of biodiversity resources.
Working with the Grain of Nature: a Biodiversity Strategy for England (2002)			
The Strategy seeks to ensure biodiversity considerations become embedded in all main sectors of public policy and sets out a	A key Defra objective is: to protect and improve the rural, urban, marine and global environment and lead on the	The LDF should support the vision of	The SA Framework should include

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<p>programme to make the changes necessary to conserve, enhance and work with the grain of nature and ecosystems rather than against them.</p> <p>The Strategy sets out a series of actions that will be taken by the Government and its partners to make biodiversity a fundamental consideration in:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Agriculture: encouraging the management of farming and agricultural land so as to conserve and enhance biodiversity as part of the Government's Sustainable Food and Farming Strategy. ▪ Water: aiming for a whole catchment approach to the wise, sustainable use of water and wetlands. ▪ Woodland: managing and extending woodland so as to promote enhanced biodiversity and quality of life. ▪ Marine and coastal management: so as to achieve the sustainable use and management of our coasts and seas using natural processes and the ecosystem-based approach. ▪ Urban areas: where biodiversity needs to become a part of the development of policy on sustainable communities and urban green space and the built environment. 	<p>integration of these with other policies across Government and internationally.</p> <p>Under this objective, key targets are:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ To care for natural heritage, make the countryside attractive and enjoyable for all and preserve biological diversity by ▪ Reversing the long-term decline in the number of farmland birds by 2020 ▪ Bringing into favourable condition by 2010 95% of all nationally important wildlife sites <p>Of the Government's Quality of Life Counts indicators, those that are particularly important for biodiversity are:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ The populations of wild birds ▪ The condition of SSSIs ▪ Progress with BAPs ▪ Area of land under agri-environment agreement ▪ Biological quality of rivers ▪ Fish stocks around the UK fished within safe limits 	<p>emphasising biodiversity.</p>	<p>sustainability objectives, indicators and targets that address biodiversity.</p>

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UK Biodiversity Action Plan (1994)			
<p>The overall goal of the UK BAP is '<i>To conserve and enhance biological diversity within the UK and to contribute to the conservation of global biodiversity through all appropriate mechanisms</i>'.</p> <p>Its underlying principles are:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Sustainable use of biological resources ▪ Wise use should be ensured for non-renewable resources ▪ Individual and community involvement is required in the conservation of biodiversity as well as Governmental processes ▪ Conservation of biodiversity should be an integral part of Government programmes, policy and action ▪ A sound knowledge base is required ▪ The precautionary principle should guide decisions <p>The objectives for conserving biodiversity are:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ To conserve and where practicable to enhance: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> a. the overall populations and natural ranges of native species and the quality and range of wildlife habitats and ecosystems b. internationally important and threatened species, habitats and ecosystems c. species, habitats and natural and managed ecosystems that are characteristic of local areas d. the biodiversity of natural and semi-natural habitats where this has been diminished over recent past decades ▪ To increase public awareness of, and involvement in, conserving biodiversity. ▪ To contribute to the conservation of biodiversity on a European and global scale. 	<p>The plan contains 1150 species and 65 habitats that have been listed as priorities for conservation action under the UK BAP.</p> <p>Specific targets are established for each of these action plans which are considered too detailed for this review.</p>	<p>It is essential that the development of the LDF should consider biodiversity protection.</p>	<p>The SA Framework should include objectives relating to the protection of biodiversity resources.</p>
Biodiversity by Design: A Guide for Sustainable Communities (Town and Country Planning Association) (2004)			
<p>The aim of the guide is to provide guidance on how to maximise the opportunities for biodiversity in the planning and design of sustainable communities. The guidance is designed to apply at a variety of scales from whole sub-region growth points, to neighbourhood schemes.</p>	<p>This is a guidance document and therefore does not set targets or suggest indicators</p>	<p>The development of the LDF should require biodiversity and green infrastructure design principles for new developments.</p>	<p>The SA framework should include objectives relating to biodiversity and the quality of the natural environment.</p>
A Strategy for England's Trees, Woodlands and Forests (2007)			
<p>The strategy strives to achieve sustainable forest management and has five aims for Government intervention in trees, woods and forests over the following 10-15 years:</p>	<p>There are no specific targets or indicators of relevance.</p>	<p>It is essential that the development of the LDF should consider</p>	<p>The SA Framework should include objectives relating to the</p>

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<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ To provide a resource of trees, woods and forests where they can contribute most in terms of environmental, economic and social benefits now and in the future. ▪ To ensure that existing and newly-planted trees, woods and forests are resilient to the impacts of climate change and also contribute to the way in which biodiversity and natural resources adjust to climate change. ▪ To protect and enhance the environmental resources of water, soil, air, biodiversity and landscapes and the cultural and amenity values of trees and woodland. ▪ To increase the contribution that trees, woods and forests make to the quality of life for those living, working and visiting England. ▪ To improve the competitiveness of woodland businesses and to promote new or improved markets for sustainable woodland products. 		biodiversity protection.	protection of biodiversity resources, which includes areas of woodland, particularly ancient woodland.
Landscape Character Assessment Guidance for England and Scotland (2002)			
Produced jointly by the former Countryside Agency and Scottish Natural Heritage, this document comprises the accepted national guidance on the practice and procedure of landscape character assessment.	There are no specific targets or indicators of relevance.	The LDF should recognise the importance of protecting and enhancing landscape character.	The SA should include an objective related to landscape character.
Open Space Strategies: Best Practice Guidance (CABE and the Greater London Authority, 2009)			
This document offers clear, practical guidance to local authorities and their stakeholders on how to prepare an open space strategy.	There are no specific targets or indicators of relevance.	The LDF should recognise the multi-functional benefits of open spaces. Fylde BC may consider producing an open space strategy.	The SA should consider the potential for impacts on open spaces and opportunities for enhancements.
The Geological Conservation Review (GCR) (ongoing)			
The GCR is designed to identify sites of national and international importance needed to show all the key scientific elements of the Earth heritage of Britain. They display sediments, rocks, fossils, and features of the landscape that make a special contribution to our understanding and appreciation of Earth science and the geological history of Britain	There are no specific targets or indicators of relevance.	The LDF should recognise the status of Lytham and St Anne's GCR site and aim to protect this and other geodiversity sites.	The SA should consider potential impacts on geodiversity.
Safeguarding our Soils: A Strategy for England (Defra, 2009)			
Vision: By 2030, all England's soils will be managed sustainably and degradation threats tackled successfully. This will improve the quality of England's soils and safeguard their ability to provide essential	There are no specific targets or indicators of relevance.	The LDF should include measures to ensure that soils are protected in	The assessment should consider the extent to which soils may be

National Plans			
Key Objectives Relevant to Plan and SA	Key Targets and Indicators Relevant to Plan and SA	Implications for Plan	Implications for SA
<p>services for future generations.</p> <p>The Strategy sets out how Government intends to improve the management of soil to manage threats to its quality and integrity.</p>		line with the Strategy's aims.	impacted by proposals supported within the LDF.
Natural England's Green Infrastructure Guidance (2009)			
<p>The guidance outlines the benefits of developing multi-functional green infrastructure. It provides advice to local authorities on how to deliver green infrastructure improvements through the planning system, including reference to LDFs.</p>	There are no specific targets or indicators of relevance.	The LDF should protect existing green infrastructure and promote new multi-functional green spaces. Guidance should be followed where possible.	The assessment should consider the impact of LDF on the quality and quantity of green infrastructure and the extent to which the guidance has been followed.
Accessible Natural Green Space Standards in Towns and Cities: A Review and Toolkit for their Implementation (2003) and Nature Nearby: Accessible Green Space Guidance (2010)			
<p>These publications by Natural England explain and give guidance on the concept of Accessible Natural Green Space Standards (ANGSt). The 2010 report provides practical advice to planning authorities on meeting the standards within new and existing developments.</p>	<p>ANGSt recommends that everyone, wherever they live, should have an accessible natural greenspace:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ of at least 2ha in size, no more than 300m (5 minutes walk) from home; ▪ at least one accessible 20ha site within 2km of home; ▪ one accessible 100ha site within 5km of home; and ▪ one accessible 500ha site within 10km of home; plus ▪ a minimum of 1ha of statutory Local Nature Reserves per thousand population. 	The LDF should attempt to ensure that the standards are met within the Borough.	The SA Framework should contain an objective relating to the provision of green space.
Historic Environment: A Force For the Future (2001)			
<p>The Government vision is:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Public interest in the historic environment is matched by effective partnerships and the development of a sound base from which to develop policies. ▪ Maximising the full potential of the historic environment as a learning resource. ▪ Ensuring the historic environment is accessible to everybody and is seen as a something with which the whole of society can identify and engage with. ▪ The historic environment is protected and sustained for the benefit of our own and future generations. ▪ The historic environment is an economic asset that is well harnessed. <p>The document sets out actions to protect and sustain heritage for future generations.</p>	There are no specific indicators or targets of relevance.	The LDF will need to include policies that take on board the issues and themes that have been identified in the document.	The SA Framework should include objectives that relate to the protection and enhancement of the historic environment.

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Key Objectives Relevant to Plan and SA	Key Targets and Indicators Relevant to Plan and SA	Implications for Plan	Implications for SA
Draft Heritage Protection Bill (2008)			
<p>This document proposes to reform and unify the terrestrial and marine heritage protection systems in England and Wales. The Bill seeks to support sustainable communities by placing the historic environment at the heart of an effective planning system.</p> <p>A unified heritage protection system will be easier to understand and use, more efficient, accountable and transparent and will maximise opportunities for public inclusion and involvement. It will also help to deliver a system that works for the whole historic environment by removing unhelpful distinctions between different designation regimes (i.e. listing, scheduling and registering).</p> <p>The Draft Bill proposes to devolve terrestrial designation decisions on assets in England from the Secretary of State to English Heritage. It will unify consents for works to terrestrial assets, which will be administered by Local Authorities.</p>	There are no specific targets or indicators of relevance.	The LDF will need to consider the principles of the Draft Bill.	The SA Framework should include objectives that relate to the protection and enhancement of the historic environment.
The Air Quality Strategy for England, Scotland, Wales and Northern Ireland (2007)			
<p>The Strategy sets out air quality objectives and policy options to further improve air quality in the UK to deliver environmental, health and social benefits.</p> <p>It examines the costs and benefits of air quality improvement proposals, the impact of exceedences of the strategy's air quality objectives, the effect on ecosystems and the qualitative impacts.</p>	The Strategy sets objectives and targets for each air quality pollutant, e.g. to achieve and maintain $40\mu\text{g}/\text{m}^3$ of annual average NO_2 .	The LDF should consider the maintenance of good air quality and the measures that can be taken to improve it.	The SA Framework should include objectives that address the protection of air quality.
Water Resources Strategy for England and Wales (2009)			
<p>This document forms the EA's strategy for water resource management for the next 25 years.</p> <p>The focus of the strategy is on understanding the present state of water resources and planning for the management of water resources to prevent long-term environmental damage and degradation. The strategy highlights where water abstractions are unsustainable and where further water is needed. The issue of climate change and its impact upon our water resources is also considered.</p> <p>30 action points are identified to deliver the strategy, which include developing leakage control, encouraging good practice when using water and promoting the value of water.</p>	There are no specific targets or indicators of relevance.	The LDF needs to consider the protection and enhancement of water resources.	The SA Framework should include objectives that promote the protection of the water environment.
Future Water: The Government's Water Strategy for England (2008)			
<p>Defra's vision for the state of the water environment in 2030 is for:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> an improved quality of the water environment and the ecology which it supports, and continued high levels of drinking water quality; 	The Strategy contains few quantitative targets. It sets out broad ambitions for improvements in the areas of water demand, supply, quality, surface water drainage, flooding, greenhouse gas emissions, water charging and the	The LDF should help to support the aims of this Strategy through requiring high levels of	The SA Framework should contain objectives related to water resources,

National Plans			
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<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ sustainably managed risks from flooding and coastal erosion, with greater understanding and more effective management of surface water; ▪ sustainable use of water resources, and implemented fair, affordable and cost reflective water charges; ▪ reduced greenhouse gas emissions; and ▪ an embedded continuous adaptation to climate change and other pressures across the water industry and water users. 	<p>regulatory framework.</p> <p>One headline targets is to reduce per capita consumption of water to an average of 130 litres per person per day by 2030, or possibly even 120 litres per person per day depending on new technological developments and innovation.</p>	protection for the water environment.	flooding and climate change.
Flood and Water Management Act (2010)			
<p>The Act will provide better, more comprehensive management of coastal erosion and flood risk for people, homes and businesses. It also contains financial provisions related to the water industry.</p> <p>The Act will give the EA an overview of all flood and coastal erosion risk management and unitary and county councils the lead in managing the risk of local floods. It will also enable better management of water resources and quality, and will help to manage and respond to severe weather events such as flood and drought.</p>	There are no specific targets or indicators of relevance.	The LDF should consider flood risk issues. It should seek to avoid siting new development in the floodplain and ensure the sustainable use of water resources.	The SA Framework should include objectives, targets and indicators that address flooding risk and the need to manage runoff effectively.
Making Space for Water: Taking Forward a New Government Strategy for Flood and Coastal Erosion Risk Management (2005)			
<p>This 20-year strategy seeks to implement a more holistic strategy to flood and coastal erosion risks.</p> <p>The aim is to manage risks by employing an integrated portfolio of approaches which reflect both national and local priorities to reduce the threat to people and their property and to deliver the greatest environmental, social and economic benefits</p> <p>A whole catchment and whole shoreline approach will be adopted and adaptation to climate change will be an inherent part of flood and coastal erosion decisions.</p>	There are no specific targets or indicators of relevance.	The LDF needs to ensure that development in floodplains is discouraged.	The SA Framework should include objectives, targets and indicators that address flooding risk and the need to manage runoff effectively.
Waste Strategy for England (2007)			
<p>The aim has to be to reduce waste by making products with fewer natural resources. The link between economic growth and waste growth must be broken. Most products should be re-used or their materials recycled. Energy should be recovered where possible. Land filling of residual waste, in small amounts, may be necessary.</p> <p>The strategy highlights that significant progress has been made since the 2000 strategy. However, performance still lags behind other European countries.</p> <p>The Government's key objectives are:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ To decouple waste growth from economic growth and put more emphasis upon waste prevention and re-use. 	<p>The strategy includes targets for reducing household waste production but these are not relevant to this PPP review.</p> <p>The strategy expects a reduction of commercial and industrial waste going to landfill by at least 20% by 2010 compared to 2004.</p> <p>A number of indicators are used in the strategy to characterise current waste management in England.</p>	The LDF should seek to ensure sustainable waste management.	The SA Framework should include objectives, indicators and targets that address sustainable waste management issues.

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<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Meet and exceed the Landfill Directive diversion targets for biodegradable municipal waste in 2010, 2013 and 2020. ▪ Increase diversion from landfill of non-municipal waste and secure better integration of treatment for municipal and non-municipal waste. ▪ Secure the investment in infrastructure needed to divert waste from landfill and for the management of hazardous waste. ▪ Get the most environmental benefit from investment through increased recycling of resources and recovery of energy from residual waste using a mix of technologies. 			
The Egan Review – Skills for Sustainable Communities (2004)			
<p><i>“Sustainable communities meet the diverse needs of existing and future residents, their children and other users, contribute to a high quality of life and provide opportunity and choice. They achieve this in ways that make effective use of natural resources, enhance the environment, promote social cohesion and inclusion and strengthen economic prosperity.”</i></p> <p>The key components of sustainable communities are:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Governance – effective and inclusive participation, representation and leadership. ▪ Transport and connectivity – Good transport services and communications linking people to jobs, schools, health and other services. ▪ Services – a full range of appropriate, accessible public, private community and voluntary services. ▪ Environmental – providing places for people to live in an environmentally friendly way. ▪ Economy – A flourishing and diverse local economy. ▪ Housing and the Built Environment – a quality built and natural environment ▪ Social and cultural – vibrant, harmonious and inclusive communities. 	<p>A series of indicators are defined for each of the key components to monitor progress. These include:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ % of population who live in wards ranking within the most deprived 10% and 25% of wards nationally. ▪ % of residents surveyed and satisfied with their neighbourhoods as a place to live. ▪ % of respondents surveyed who feel they ‘belong’ to the neighbourhood (or community). ▪ Domestic burglaries per 1000 households and % detected. ▪ % of adults surveyed who feel they can influence decisions affecting their local area. ▪ Household energy use (gas and electricity). ▪ % people satisfied with waste recycling facilities. ▪ Average no. of days where air pollution is moderate or higher for NO₂, SO₂, O₃, CO or PM₁₀. ▪ No. of unfit homes per 1,000 dwellings. ▪ % of Grade I and II* listed buildings at risk of decay. ▪ % of residents surveyed finding it easy to access key local services. ▪ % of people of working age in employment. ▪ Average life expectancy. ▪ No. of primary care professionals per 100,000 population. 	<p>The LDF should include policies that support the principles of the Egan Review and seek to develop sustainable communities.</p>	<p>There are a number of objectives and indicators in the document that should be integrated into the SA Framework.</p>

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Key Objectives Relevant to Plan and SA	Key Targets and Indicators Relevant to Plan and SA	Implications for Plan	Implications for SA
Working for a Healthier Tomorrow – Dame Carol Black’s Review of the health of Britain’s working age population (2008)			
<p>This Review sets out the first ever baseline for the health of Britain’s working age population, seeking to lay the foundations for urgent and comprehensive reform through a new vision for health and work in Britain. Three principles lie at the heart of this vision:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Prevention of illness and promotion of health and well-being ▪ Early intervention for those who develop a health condition ▪ An improvement in the health of those out of work so that everyone with the potential to work has the support they need to do so <p>The Review recognises the human, social and economic costs of impaired health and well-being in relation to working life in Britain. The aim of the Review is not to offer a utopian solution for improved health in working life, but more to identify the factors that stand in the way of good health and to elicit interventions (including services, changes in attitudes, behaviours and practices) that can help to overcome them.</p> <p>Monitoring the baseline presented in this Review will be critical, together with a research programme to inform future action with a comprehensive evidence base and increased cross-governmental effort to ensure progress.</p>	<p>Although there are no relevant targets within the Review, it presents a number of indicators of working age health, which include:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Life expectancy ▪ Mortality during working age ▪ % of the working age population being in good, fairly good or poor health ▪ Proportion of people out of work due to sickness or disability ▪ Sickness absence per annum ▪ Sickness notes issued per medical condition ▪ % of working time lost due to sickness ▪ % of working age population on incapacity benefits ▪ Employment rate ▪ Employment rate for disabled people ▪ Income rates ▪ Economic inactivity and reasons for inactivity, split into those inactive who would like to work and those seeking work ▪ Proportion of deviation from perfect health by social class (Quality Adjusted Life Year health measure) and work status ▪ Proportion of adult population who smoke ▪ Work related illness by industry ▪ Proportion of working age population with mental health conditions ▪ Incapacity benefits claimants by primary medical condition ▪ Costs of working age ill health 	<p>The LDF should consider issues relating to human health.</p>	<p>The SA Framework should include objectives that seek to protect human health and reduce health inequalities.</p>
Health Effects of Climate Change in the UK 2008 – An update of the Department of Health Report 2001/2002			
<p>The 2001/2 Report and its update seek to provide quantitative estimates of the possible impacts of climate change on health. Since the original report, the assessment of future climate change has been updated. A new generation of high-resolution climate models has allowed for improved estimates of future changes in the frequency, intensity and duration of extreme events in the UK. Some of the major areas of concern are:</p>	<p>A number of indicators are presented in this Report. The key ones include:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Mean annual temperature ▪ Number of days per year with daily mean exceeding 20°C ▪ Number of days per year with daily mean below 0°C 	<p>The LDF should address the issues relating to climate change, and the need to encourage provision of high quality and flexible health services.</p>	<p>The SA Framework should include objectives that address climate change issues including flooding and the need to reduce greenhouse gas</p>

National Plans			
Key Objectives Relevant to Plan and SA	Key Targets and Indicators Relevant to Plan and SA	Implications for Plan	Implications for SA
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Flooding ▪ Vector-borne diseases ▪ Food-borne diseases ▪ The effects of climate change on drinking water supplies ▪ The direct effects of high temperatures ▪ The air pollution climate ▪ Exposure to ultra-violet light 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Annual total rainfall ▪ Seasonal rainfall ▪ Maximum daily wind speed ▪ Annual highest maximum daily wind speed ▪ Annual cases of malaria 		emissions. It should also include an objective related to human health.
Tackling Health Inequalities – A Programme for Action (2003, including the 2007 Status Report on the Programme for Action)			
<p>This Programme for Action was prepared by the Department of Health, setting out plans for the following three years to tackle health inequalities that are found across different geographical areas, between genders and different ethnic communities and also between different social and economic groups. It established the foundations required to achieve the challenging national target to reduce the gap in infant mortality across social groups, and raise life expectancy in the most disadvantaged areas faster than elsewhere, by 2010.</p> <p>The programme was organised around four themes:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Supporting families, mothers and children – to ensure the best possible start in life and break the inter-generational cycle of health ▪ Engaging communities and individuals – to ensure relevance, responsiveness and sustainability ▪ Preventing illness and providing effective treatment and care – making certain that the NHS provides leadership and makes the contribution to reducing inequalities that is expected of it ▪ Addressing the underlying determinants of health – dealing with the long-term underlying causes of health inequalities <p>These themes are underpinned by discrete principles to guide how health inequalities are tackled in practice.</p> <p>The programme sets out an ambitious agenda including targets and milestones, in order to help to reduce inequalities by progressing against the 2010 national target and also tackling the underlying causes in the future.</p>	<p>The Programme for Action refers to the following National target:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ By 2010 to reduce inequalities in health outcomes by 10% as measured by infant mortality and life expectancy at birth <p>This target is underpinned by two more detailed objectives:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Starting with children under one year, by 2010 to reduce by at least 1% the gap in mortality between routine and manual groups and the population as a whole ▪ By 2010, to reduce by at least 10% the gap between the fifth of local authority areas with the lowest life expectancy at birth and the population as a whole <p>The Programme for Action presents a number of national headline indicators that can be attributed to health inequality, including the following:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Primary care professionals per 100,000 population ▪ Road casualties in disadvantaged communities ▪ Proportion of children living in low-income households ▪ Proportion of those aged 16 who get qualifications equivalent to 5 GCSEs at grades A* to C ▪ Proportion of households living in non-decent housing ▪ Prevalence of smoking among people in manual social groups, and among pregnant women ▪ Age-standardised death rates per 100,000 population for the major killer diseases (cancer, circulatory diseases), ages under 75 (for the 20% of areas with the highest rates compared to the national average) 	The LDF should consider issues relating to human health.	The SA Framework should include objectives that seek to protect human health and reduce health inequalities.

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Key Objectives Relevant to Plan and SA	Key Targets and Indicators Relevant to Plan and SA	Implications for Plan	Implications for SA
By All Reasonable Means: Inclusive Access To The Outdoors For Disabled People (Countryside Agency, 2005)			
This guide is designed to help countryside and urban greenspace managers and landowners improve accessibility of their sites, routes and facilities.	The guide does not contain targets or indicators.	The LDF should support inclusive access to the outdoors.	The SA should consider issues of access for all groups.
Guidance Notes for the Reduction of Light Pollution (2000)			
Published by the Institute of Lighting Engineers, this document provides guidance on reducing obtrusive light from poorly sited or designed lighting installations. Light pollution can adversely affect human and ecological receptors and is a key component of tranquillity.	Published by the Institute of Lighting Engineers, this document provides guidance on reducing obtrusive light from poorly sited or designed lighting installations. Light pollution can adversely affect human and ecological receptors and is a key component of tranquillity.	Published by the Institute of Lighting Engineers, this document provides guidance on reducing obtrusive light from poorly sited or designed lighting installations. Light pollution can adversely affect human and ecological receptors and is a key component of tranquillity.	Published by the Institute of Lighting Engineers, this document provides guidance on reducing obtrusive light from poorly sited or designed lighting installations. Light pollution can adversely affect human and ecological receptors and is a key component of tranquillity.
National Planning Policy Framework (2012) and Technical Guidance to National Planning Policy Framework (2012)			
The National Planning Policy Framework (NPPF) is a key part of the governments Plan For Growth. The NPPF sets out the Government's overarching planning policies for England and how these are expected to be applied. It provides a framework within which local people and their accountable councils can produce their own distinctive local and neighbourhood plans, which reflect the needs and priorities of their communities. A key ambition of the NPPF is to achieve sustainable development.	There are no specific targets or indicators of relevance. However, the NPPF establishes policies for plan-making and decision-taking which focuses around key themes of: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Building a strong, competitive economy • Ensuring the vitality of town centres • Supporting a prosperous rural economy • Promoting sustainable transport • Supporting high quality communications infrastructure • Delivering a wide choice of high quality homes • Requiring good design • Promoting healthy communities • Protecting green belt land • Meeting the challenge of climate change, flooding and coastal change • Conserving and enhancing the natural environment • Conserving and enhance historic environment • Facilitating the sustainable use of minerals 	The LDF should encompass the broad goals and aims of the NPPF, and should also keep the key principles in mind.	By undertaking SA of the LDF, sustainability issues will be considered throughout the process and should ensure that sustainable development is achieved. The SA objectives, indicators and targets should cover the key themes set out in the NPPF.

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Key Objectives Relevant to Plan and SA	Key Targets and Indicators Relevant to Plan and SA	Implications for Plan	Implications for SA
Planning Policy for Traveller Sites (2011)			
This document sets out the Government's planning policy for traveller sites. It aims to ensure fair and equal treatment for travelers, in a way that facilitates the traditional and nomadic way of life of travelers while respecting the interests of the settled community.	There are no specific targets or indicators of relevance.	The LDF should encompass the broad goals and aims of the policy document, and should also keep the key principles in mind.	The SA Framework should include objectives that promote a balanced mix of housing that meets the needs of all sections of society
Planning Policy Statement: Eco-Towns – Supplement to PPS1 (2009)			
This PPS provides the standards that any eco-town will have to adhere to and the list of locations identified with the potential for an eco-town	There are no targets or indicators of relevance. However, guidance is provided on the following topic areas: Zero carbon, Climate change adaptation, Homes, Employment, Transport, Healthy lifestyles, Local services, Green infrastructure, Landscape and historic environment, Biodiversity, Water, Flood risk management, Waste, Master planning, Transition, Community and governance.	The document indicates standards that can be used by LPAs when deciding whether to pursue eco-towns as an option in their LDFs.	The SA Framework should reflect the topics identified in the PPS Supplement.
PPS10: Planning for Sustainable Waste Management (2005) and A Companion Guide to PPS10 (2006)			
Positive planning has an important role in delivering sustainable waste management through the development of appropriate strategies for growth, regeneration and the prudent use of resources, and by providing sufficient opportunities for new waste management facilities of the right type, in the right place and at the right time. The PPS and the accompanying guidance sets out Government advice to local authorities on the role they should play in supporting national waste planning and policy and ensuring that greater local responsibility is taken for minimising waste and promoting sustainable waste management. The concerns of local groups should be considered when siting sensitive waste management facilities.	There are no specific targets or indicators of relevance.	Any waste policy elements of the LDF need to be developed in accordance with national policy.	The SA Framework should include objectives that promote sustainable waste management.
PPS25 Supplement: Development and Coastal Change (2010)			
The supplement to PPS25 replaces parts of PPG20 in relation to managing coastal erosion. It outlines the definition of coastal change, government objectives and plan making policies. The Government's aim is to ensure that coastal communities continue to prosper and adapt to coastal change.	According to the supplement to PPS25, planning should: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Ensure that policies and decisions in coastal areas are based on an understanding of coastal change over time ▪ Prevent new development from being put at risk from coastal change by: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Avoiding inappropriate development in areas that are vulnerable to coastal change or any development that adds to the impacts of physical changes to the coast 	The LDF should be mindful of the objectives and policies outlined in the PPG and the PPS supplement.	The SA Framework should include objectives, targets and indicators that address flood risk and the need to manage runoff effectively. The SA should also consider the impact of the LDF on the coastal

National Plans			
Key Objectives Relevant to Plan and SA	Key Targets and Indicators Relevant to Plan and SA	Implications for Plan	Implications for SA
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Directing development away from areas vulnerable to coastal change ▪ Ensure that the risk to development which is, exceptionally, necessary in coastal change areas because it requires a coastal location and provides substantial economic and social benefits to communities, is managed over its planned lifetime, and <p>Ensure that plans are in place to secure the long term sustainability of coastal areas.</p>		environment, in light of national planning policies.
PPS25: Development and Flood risk – Practice Guide (2009)			
<p>The Practice guide supplements the now deleted PPS25, providing guidance on the aims of PPS25: to ensure that flood risk is taken into account at all stages in the planning process to avoid inappropriate development in areas at risk of flooding, and to direct development away from areas of highest risk. Where new development is, exceptionally, necessary in such areas, policy aims to make it safe, without increasing flood risk elsewhere, and, where possible, reducing flood risk overall. This document advocates a risk based approach.</p> <p>PPS25 also promotes the use of SuDS for mitigating flood risk. LPAs should prepare and implement planning strategies that help to deliver sustainable development by:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Identifying land at risk and the degree of risk of flooding ▪ Preparing strategic flood risk assessments as appropriate ▪ Framing policies for the location of development which avoid flood risk to people and property where possible and manage any residual risk, taking account of the impacts of climate change ▪ Reducing flood risk to and from new development through location, layout and design ▪ Using opportunities offered by new development to reduce flood risk to communities ▪ Only permitting development in areas of flood risk when there are no suitable alternative sites in areas of lower flood risk and the benefits of development outweigh the risks from flooding ▪ Working effectively with the EA and other stakeholders to ensure that best use is made of their expertise and information so that decisions on planning applications can be delivered expeditiously <p>Ensuring spatial planning supports flood risk management and emergency planning</p>	<p>There are no specific targets or indicators of relevance. Effective monitoring and review is essential to managing flood risk. The EA monitors planning decisions regarding flood risk and produces the results in the Agency's High Level Target 5 Report.</p> <p>Key indicator of relevance to the SA is:</p> <p>The number of planning applications permitted by LPAs where the outcome is known against a sustained objection from the EA on flood risk grounds, as a % of the total number of applications to which the EA sustained an objection on flood risk grounds.</p>	<p>The LDF also needs to ensure that development in the floodplain is discouraged. SuDS should be promoted.</p>	<p>The SA Framework should include objectives, targets and indicators that address flooding risk and the need to manage runoff effectively.</p>

Summary of Regional and Sub-Regional Plans

Regional and Sub-Regional Plans			
Key Objectives Relevant to Plan and SA	Key Targets and Indicators Relevant to Plan and SA	Implications for Plan	Implications for SA
Future North-West: Our Shared Priorities (2010)			
<p>This document, by 4NW, the North-West Regional Leaders' Board, sets out a course of action for the region over the 20 years from 2010. It replaces former statutory regional planning strategies. There are four themes for improving the region:</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Capitalise on the opportunities of moving to a low carbon economy and society, and address climate change and resource efficiency 2. Build on our sources of international competitive advantage and distinctiveness 3. Release the potential of our people and tackle poverty 4. Ensure the right housing and infrastructure for sustainable growth 	<p>There are no specific targets or indicators. The strategy contains 12 priorities for action, of which the following are relevant to the LDF:</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Develop the enterprise capabilities of our people through education and skills. 2. Develop our world-leading advanced manufacturing, biomedical and digital and creative industries. 3. Develop our world-class research, science and innovation capability 4. Develop our low carbon energy offer, especially in nuclear and marine renewables, for example through the Energy Coast initiative. 5. Develop Next Generation Access digital connectivity. 6. Improve rail connectivity across the North West and tackle transport pinch points 8. Reduce levels of ill-health, health inequalities, poverty and worklessness. 9. Increase the number, and quality, of private and third sector jobs and social enterprises. 11. Enhance our natural environment and resolve emerging pinch points in our critical (utilities) and green infrastructure 12. Ensure high-quality, energy efficient and affordable housing in the right locations. 	<p>The LDF should ensure that it is broadly in conformance with the strategic aims of this document.</p>	<p>The SA should consider the extent to which the LDF contributes to the achievement of these region-wide aspirations. The document also provides indicators that can be used to inform the development of SA Objectives and guide questions.</p>
Action for Sustainability – North West Regional Sustainable Development Framework (RSDF) (2005)			
<p>The document provides ten priorities and long term goals:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Sustainable transport and access ▪ Sustainable production and consumption ▪ Social equity ▪ Biodiversity and landscapes that are valued in themselves and for their contribution to the region's economy and quality of life ▪ Active citizenship that empowers people and enables them to contribute to issues that affect the wider community ▪ A culture of Lifelong Learning ▪ Cultural distinctiveness and celebrating diversity 	<p>There are no specific targets or indicators of relevance.</p>	<p>The LDF needs to be compatible with the priorities and long term goals of the RSDF.</p>	<p>The SA Framework should be compatible with RSDF. Detailed objectives should be consistent with the overarching RSDF objectives, and include issues covering transport, biodiversity and cultural distinctiveness etc.</p>

Regional and Sub-Regional Plans			
Key Objectives Relevant to Plan and SA	Key Targets and Indicators Relevant to Plan and SA	Implications for Plan	Implications for SA
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ An active approach to reducing our contribution to climate change whilst preparing for potential impacts ▪ Healthy communities ▪ Enterprise and innovation 			
Moving Forward: The Northern Way (2004)			
<p>The Northern Way is a unique initiative, bringing together the cities and regions of the North of England to work together to improve the sustainable economic development of the North towards the level of more prosperous regions.</p> <p>The document proposes a simple vision for the North: <i>“To establish the North of England as an area of exceptional opportunity, combining a world-class economy with a superb quality of life.”</i></p>	<p>The main indicators of the success of the Growth Strategy will be whether implementation increases private investment across the North, increases employment and increases Gross Value Added (GVA). Economic growth will deliver long-term benefits to the quality of life that people enjoy in the North. It is proposed to monitor various social and environmental indicators (on health, crime, inclusion, air quality, greenhouse gas emissions and biodiversity) to ensure that sustainable development is achieved that benefits this and future generations.</p>	<p>The LDF needs to include policies that complement the overarching goals and aims of the Northern Way and should strive to help deliver improved economic performance across the Borough.</p>	<p>The SA Framework should include objectives, indicators and targets that address social, economic and environmental issues.</p>
North West of England Regional Spatial Strategy to 2021 (Due to be revoked as part of the Localism Bill)			
<p>Vision: By 2021 we will see a region that has acted to deliver sustainable development, leading to a higher quality of life for all, and reduced social, economic and environmental disparities. Development will be seen in a global context, and the region will contribute to the reduction of carbon dioxide and other greenhouse gas emissions.</p> <p>The RSS provides a framework for physical development of the region over the next 15 – 20 years. It includes the Regional Transport Strategy and addresses the scale and distribution of future housing development and sets priorities for dealing with environmental issues, transport, infrastructure, economic development, agriculture, minerals and the treatment and disposal of waste.</p> <p>The RSS is part of the statutory development plan for every authority in the North West.</p> <p>By 2021, the RSS aims to achieve the following through the range of RSS policies and proposals:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Improved sustainable economic growth, closing the gap with parts of the country that have the highest economic performance; • A more competitive, productive and inclusive regional economy, with more people in employment that uses and develops their 	<p>The effectiveness of the RSS will be monitored and a Annual Monitoring Report produced. This will comprise a series of headline indicators that will be reviewed on an annual basis to provide an early indication of any emerging trends that need to be addressed and a further set of indicators that will be measured on a yearly or three yearly basis to demonstrate the overall progress made towards specific RSS policies.</p>	<p>The LDF must be developed in accordance with the policies and proposals of the RSS.</p>	<p>The SA Framework should take into consideration the objectives of the RSS and where possible, opportunities should be sought to integrate the monitoring indicators into the SA framework and the monitoring of the LDF.</p>

Regional and Sub-Regional Plans

Key Objectives Relevant to Plan and SA	Key Targets and Indicators Relevant to Plan and SA	Implications for Plan	Implications for SA
<p>knowledge and skills;</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • The development of urban, rural and coastal communities as safe, sustainable, attractive and distinctive places to live, work and visit • The reduction of economic environmental, health and other social inequalities between North West communities; • The protection and enhancement of the region’s built and natural environmental assets, its coastal areas and unique culture and heritage; • The active management and prudent use of our natural and man made resources, with fewer emissions of key greenhouse gases and the most efficient use of infrastructure; • The introduction of a safe, reliable and effective integrated transport network that supports opportunities for sustainable growth and provides between links with jobs and services. 			

Regional and Sub-Regional Plans			
Key Objectives Relevant to Plan and SA	Key Targets and Indicators Relevant to Plan and SA	Implications for Plan	Implications for SA
North West Objective 2 Single Programme Document 2000-2006			
<p>The programme was responsible for the allocation of EU Structural Funds. This round of funding has ceased, though initiatives supported by the programme continue. Objective 2 contained three priorities:</p> <p>Priority 1. Business and Ideas – providing support to improve the competitiveness of existing business and develop new and higher growth sectors,</p> <p>Priority 2. People and Communities - providing comprehensive support to communities and individuals 'most in need to ensure access to training and employment opportunities.</p> <p>Priority 3 Strategic Regional Investment - creating infrastructure to allow the region to benefit from new investment and to ensure that benefits are made available to disadvantaged communities and the wider SME business base.</p>	<p>P1. Creation and Establishment of Entrepreneurial Business Starts. Targets include 'New companies assisted' (7450).</p> <p>P1. Investment In Premises for New and Expanding SMEs. Targets relate to Premises constructed (204,130 m³).</p> <p>P2. Developing Enterprise and Employment Opportunities - targets relate to 'community enterprises established/assisted' (194/1 94).</p> <p>P3. Maximising the Economic Potential of the North West's Natural, Cultural and other Heritage Assets. Targets relate to 'premises constructed' (49,700 m²) new jobs created/safeguarded (30 273/22516).</p>	<p>The LDF should consider the themes of this document.</p>	<p>The SA Framework should include objectives, indicators and targets relating to economic issues.</p>
North West Objective 3 Regional Development Plan 2000-2006			
<p>The programme was responsible for the allocation of EU Structural Funds. This round of funding has ceased, though initiatives supported by the programme continue. Objective 3 contained five priorities:</p> <p>Priority 1. Active Labour Market Policies</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Measure 1: advice, guidance, and support ▪ Measure 2: improving employability <p>Priority 2 Equal Opportunities & Social Inclusion</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Measure 1: widen access to basic skills provision ▪ Measure 2: To provide help to improve the employability and combat discrimination in the labour market <p>Priority 3: Lifelong Learning</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Measure 1 Promoting wider access and participation in LLL ▪ Measure 2: Improving employability <p>Priority 4: Adaptability and Entrepreneurship</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Measure 1: update and upgrade employees' vocational skills ▪ Measure 2: identify and meet emerging skill shortages ▪ Measure 3: encourage entrepreneurship and competitiveness <p>Priority 5: Improving Women's Participation in the Labour Market.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Measure 1: improve access to learning and remove barriers, and research into gender discrimination issues 	<p>There are no specific targets or indicators of relevance. The plan is the focus of monitoring and evaluation. An Evaluation Steering Group has been established to co-ordinate common evaluation activity across all European Social Fund activities in the UK.</p> <p>The ESG has been tasked to:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Agree the broad approach to the development of core indicators for the Community Support Framework which will also be adopted within all Operational Programmes and added to any specific measures agreed through relevant monitoring committees; ▪ Discuss emerging findings from various evaluations to share knowledge and experience of programme performance and the approach to evaluation; and ▪ Make recommendations to Monitoring Committees on common areas of interest on evaluation and future policy development. 	<p>The overarching theme and priorities of this document should be reviewed and objectives and policies incorporated into the LDF as appropriate.</p>	<p>The SA Framework should include objectives, indicators and targets relating to economic issues.</p>
Ambition Lancashire 2005 – 2025 Strategic Vision for the Future of Lancashire (2008 revision)			

Regional and Sub-Regional Plans			
Key Objectives Relevant to Plan and SA	Key Targets and Indicators Relevant to Plan and SA	Implications for Plan	Implications for SA
<p>The document is produced by the regional Local Strategic Partnership (LSP) and is the Sustainable Community Strategy (SCS) for Lancashire. It focuses on the future looking forward to the next 20 years.</p> <p>The document is based around a series of ambitions and for each there are a number of objectives. Examples are provided below:</p> <p>Prosperous Lancashire</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> To improve business performance and address skills shortages to secure Lancashire's economic growth To provide the infrastructure to deliver a renaissance of Lancashire's towns, cities and rural areas To reduce levels of worklessness amongst Lancashire residents <p>Accessible Lancashire</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> To have a highly effective and efficient transport and communications system To invest in Lancashire's strategic transport infrastructure <p>Dynamic Rural Lancashire</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> To broaden Lancashire's rural economic base and assist in the support and diversification of agriculture To deliver social regeneration, including the delivery of central government services at local level in Lancashire <p>Image of Lancashire</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> For Lancashire to have a reputation as a successful place to live, work and enjoy life <p>Learning Lancashire</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> To ensure opportunities are provided for all to benefit from learning and development To enable individuals to participate fully in the opportunities on offer in order to maximise their potential <p>Every Child Matters in Lancashire</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> To ensure that children and young people have the key skills required for adult life To improve the (emotional) health and wellbeing of children and young people To enable young people to make a positive contribution to their community <p>Caring and Healthy Lancashire</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> To reduce health inequalities and provide opportunities for Lancashire people to live healthy lives To invest in and strengthen access to high quality health services to support improvements in public health 	<p>The revised (2008) version of Ambition Lancashire no longer contains specific targets. Instead, suggested indicators are provided against which progress may be assessed against each ambition. These are provided below:</p> <p>Prosperous Lancashire</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> GVA per head of the population compared with the UK average. The growth in VAT-registered business stock. The number of people in jobs, based on age, disability, gender and race. The reduction in economically inactive residents. <p>Accessible Lancashire</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> The percentage of areas in Lancashire that are within 15 to 30 minutes by public transport of at least four key services <p>Dynamic Rural Lancashire</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Sectoral change within rural businesses to higher-value activities and increased wage levels (average by place of work and place of residence). Improved performance against the Department for Transport's thresholds for essential services Increased number of community projects developed and delivered locally. Increased area of land under environmental management – for example, stewardship. <p>Image of Lancashire</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Internal and external surveys to establish opinions of Lancashire. Visitor numbers and spending. Business investment and relocation to the county. <p>Learning Lancashire</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Increased numbers of adults gaining NVQs at levels 2 and 3. Increase in the percentage of people going into further and higher education. Increased numbers of degrees awarded. <p>Every Child Matters in Lancashire</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> A narrowing gap in attainment in targeted areas. Reduced numbers of 16- to 18-year-olds not in 	<p>A number of the key ambitions outlined in the document need to be considered when developing the LDF.</p> <p>The LDF needs to include policies and proposals that complement the core principles and objectives of Ambition Lancashire.</p> <p>It is important to note that the regional LSP has been dissolved since the publication of Ambition Lancashire.</p> <p>The document and information that informed it should still be considered.</p>	<p>The SA Framework should include objectives, indicators and targets that address the core principles and objectives of Ambition Lancashire.</p> <p>It is important to note that the regional LSP has been dissolved since the publication of Ambition Lancashire.</p> <p>The document and information that informed it should still be considered.</p>

Regional and Sub-Regional Plans			
Key Objectives Relevant to Plan and SA	Key Targets and Indicators Relevant to Plan and SA	Implications for Plan	Implications for SA
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ To support all vulnerable adults to lead more independent lives <p>Welcoming and Harmonious Lancashire</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ To promote awareness and understanding. ▪ To reinvigorate local democracy and support the voluntary, community and faith sector. <p>Safer Lancashire</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ To reduce crime levels and the fear of crime. ▪ To reduce the risk factors associated with criminality. ▪ To make living, working and travelling in Lancashire safer. ▪ To make Lancashire a safer place for vulnerable people. <p>Older People's Lancashire</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ To make the most of life opportunities for older people. ▪ To promote older people's health, safety and independence. <p>Living in Lancashire</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ To invest in neighbourhoods and replace obsolete housing. ▪ To provide affordable, specialist and supported housing. <p>Cultural Lancashire</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ To increase investment in culture and develop cultural activity. ▪ To develop welcoming and harmonious communities <p>Greener Lancashire</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ To mitigate and adapt to climate change. ▪ To protect and improve air, water and land quality, and use resources wisely. ▪ To conserve and promote Lancashire's natural and built heritage. 	<p>employment, education or training.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Reduced conception rates in young people. <p>Caring and Healthy Lancashire</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Reduced health inequalities in relation to increasing life expectancy. ▪ Reduced health inequalities in relation to a healthy life, free from disability. <p>Welcoming and Harmonious Lancashire</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ The percentage of people from different backgrounds that get on well together. ▪ Do you agree or disagree that you can influence decisions affecting your local area? ▪ Awareness of other cultures and attendance at multi-cultural events. <p>Safer Lancashire</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Reduce crime by an agreed percentage over an agreed period of time. ▪ Reduce fear of crime. ▪ Reduce the number of fires and associated deaths and injuries. <p>Older People's Lancashire</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Number of older people in employment. ▪ Number of people aged over 65 receiving the support they need to live independently at home. ▪ Healthy life expectancy at age 65. <p>Living in Lancashire</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Relative house prices between housing market renewal areas compared with the Lancashire average. ▪ Increased number of affordable homes built. ▪ Reduced number of unfit homes. ▪ Ratio of median house prices to median incomes. <p>Cultural Lancashire</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Percentage of people agreeing that there is a good range of arts and cultural activities in Lancashire. ▪ Increased use of leisure and cultural facilities. <p>Greener Lancashire</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Lower carbon emissions for each Lancashire resident. ▪ The percentage of people who say that access to nature is important in making somewhere a good 		

Regional and Sub-Regional Plans			
Key Objectives Relevant to Plan and SA	Key Targets and Indicators Relevant to Plan and SA	Implications for Plan	Implications for SA
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> place to live. The number of heritage sites. 		
Lancashire Local Area Agreement (LAA) 2008-2011			
The LAA is an agreement between Lancashire County Council and its partners and central government about how priorities for Lancashire will be measured and about how much improvement will be made between 2008 and 2011. The LAA is an important mechanism for achieving improvements in the quality of life for Lancashire's residents. Fylde BC is a member of the LAA.	The LAA comprises a range of indicators and targets.	The actions, indicators and targets of the LAA should be considered in the development of the LDF.	The SA Framework should incorporate indicators and targets as appropriate.
(North-West) Regional Economic Strategy (RES) 2006 [Note that the RES may be abolished as a result of recent changes to the statutory basis for regional planning introduced by the coalition Government]			
<p>25 strategic objectives have been identified.</p> <p>Business</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Develop new enterprise and growing existing companies Develop higher added-value activity in regional sectors Innovation to improve productivity in all companies and exploit the Higher Education base Exploit the Science/Research and Development base Improve international competitiveness Use Information and Communications Technology (ICT) more effectively and efficiently Focus on sustainable consumption and production <p>Skills and Education</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Tackle the lack of basic skills and qualifications Meet the skills needs of sectors and growth opportunities Invest in workforce development Develop leadership, management and enterprise skills Develop the educational infrastructure and skills of the future workforce <p>People and Jobs</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Develop job linkages Growth of local employment Improve the health of the current and potential workforce Respond to population change <p>Infrastructure</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Develop transport infrastructure to connect the region internally and internationally Ensure appropriate land use 	<p>For each key activity (target) the lead partners responsible for implementation are specified. Details of the key supporting partners, links to national and regional policy documents and targets to help drive delivery and monitor performance are also included in the Strategy.</p> <p>Targets have been set for 2009 (now out of date) and longer-term ambitions have been set for 2026 or earlier. Targets include:</p> <p>GVA growth To be above the England average</p> <p>Job Creation 150,000 net new jobs, 80,000 in 'knowledge occupations</p> <p>Firm Formation Raise to 21,000 per annum</p> <p>No Qualifications Reduce number of people of working age with no qualifications by 80,000 and ensure no district has higher than 29% with no qualifications</p> <p>Graduate Qualifications Increase number of people with graduate qualifications in the workforce by 120,000</p> <p>Employment rate In order to match England average, increase number of people in the workforce by 83,000</p> <p>Deprivation Reduce number of areas in the 5% nationally deprived</p> <p>CO₂ emissions Reduce CO₂ emissions per unit of GVA</p>	The LDF should align with the 25 strategic objectives identified in the RES, and should provide a suitable spatial framework for promoting and enhancing economic growth.	The SA Framework should include economic objectives, indicators and targets that complement the twenty-five strategic objectives of the RES.

Regional and Sub-Regional Plans			
Key Objectives Relevant to Plan and SA	Key Targets and Indicators Relevant to Plan and SA	Implications for Plan	Implications for SA
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Develop housing to facilitate growth ▪ Ensure planning supports sustainable growth ▪ Develop appropriate use and supply of energy ▪ Ensure public and private investment <p>Quality of Life</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Develop culture and image ▪ Develop sense of community and cohesion ▪ Improve the environment 			
North West Business Plan 2009-2010			
The Business Plan sets out the Northwest RDA's strategic priorities, planned activities and available resources for 2009 – 10. All of the priority activities are focused around the key challenge of helping the Northwest economy to remain resilient and to emerge out of the economic downturn even stronger than before.	There are no specific targets or indicators of relevance.	The LDF should consider international development opportunities and develop a strong economy.	The SA Framework should include objectives that relate to economic development and diversification.
North West Enterprise Strategy (2008)			
<p>The main aims of the Strategy are to:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ develop and ensure that individuals have the right attitudes and skills to be enterprising ▪ improve individuals' and businesses' access to enterprise support, as well as simplifying that business support and tailoring it to their needs ▪ prioritise the types of business that need to be supported by the public sector ▪ provide a clear rationale for the allocation of public sector resources to support the growth of enterprise ▪ provide a framework for co-ordinated action and delivery, and provide measures to monitor performance ▪ increase the understanding of the region's challenges and opportunities when it comes to enterprise ▪ influence national government policies to overcome barriers to enterprise 	<p>The following indicators are considered relevant to the LDF:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ VAT registered start-ups/survival rates ▪ Business density ▪ Self-employment rates ▪ Total entrepreneurial activity (GEM survey) 	The LDF should seek to support business growth and enterprise.	The SA Framework should include objectives that encourage enterprise and business development in the Borough. However, any new business development that does occur in the Borough must be undertaken sustainably.
The Strategy for Tourism in England's Northwest 2003-2010 (revised 2007)			
<p>This strategy updates the original Tourism Strategy for England's Northwest that was published in June 2003.</p> <p>This revised strategy is designed to:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Strengthen the region's focus on offering some of the best visitor destinations in the UK ▪ Connect with the growing importance being attached to the role of 	There are no specific targets or indicators of relevance.	The role of tourism in Fylde needs to be reviewed and policies to develop sustainable tourism incorporated as appropriate.	Although tourism can be a very important source of revenue, any new development which occurs needs to be as sustainable as possible and this should be

Regional and Sub-Regional Plans			
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<p>local authorities in place-shaping</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Ensure that work is aligned with both the new national thinking on tourism, and with the RES ▪ To give priority to the principles of sustainable development <p>The tourism vision for England's Northwest is that within ten years, it offers our visitors real excellence and superb experiences, wherever they go, and has a thriving visitor economy that is second to none.</p>			considered further as part of the SA process.
The ICT Strategy for England's Northwest (2005)			
<p>This Strategy updates the 'England's North West Connected ICT Strategy', committing the Northwest to become an engaged and connected community of business and individuals, supporting the development of new and existing skills, enabling more opportunities for wealth creation and delivering improved quality of life (by 2008). Three main themes are highlighted in the Strategy:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Raising awareness of the benefits of ICT to both businesses and individuals ▪ Developing the skills needed to allow these benefits to be harnessed ▪ Harnessing the benefits of ICT 	<p>There are number of indicators within the Strategy. The most relevant include:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ % of growing businesses in the Northwest that use ICT ▪ % of adults using a computer in the home for work or learning ▪ % of households with access to the internet 	<p>The LDF should recognise that ICT provision can help businesses and improve access to services and facilities. It may also help to reduce isolation amongst the population.</p>	<p>The SA Framework should consider increased ICT as a means by which the Borough can become more productive, whilst reducing the need to travel. Furthermore ICT can improve community access to facilities and services.</p>

Regional and Sub-Regional Plans			
Key Objectives Relevant to Plan and SA	Key Targets and Indicators Relevant to Plan and SA	Implications for Plan	Implications for SA
North West Science Strategy 2007 to 2010			
<p>The new Science Strategy for the region builds on progress made by the UK's first ever regional science strategy of 2002.</p> <p>The vision underpinning the Science Strategy is unchanged from 2002: 'England's Northwest to be renowned as an area of world class scientific achievement, creating a magnet for talent and science investment, a powerful driver for innovation and enterprise, and an effective force for delivering benefits to health, the environment and society.'</p> <p>Three foundations: 1. International excellence; 2. Exploitation of science; 3. Skills</p> <p>Six pillars: The strategic pillars reflect the industries that are critical to the success of the Northwest economy, in which science has a major impact. - 1. Aerospace; 2. BioHealth; 3. Chemicals; 4. Nuclear; 5. Emerging Opportunities; 6. Strategic Science and Technology Sites Promotion</p>	There are no specific targets or indicators of relevance.	The LDF should recognise the importance of promoting science and innovation and the benefits of establishing links with North West Universities.	The SA Framework should consider innovation and science base of the region.
Shaping the Future of Lancashire – Lancashire Economic Strategy and Sub-regional Action Plan 2006-2009			
<p>The purpose of the Strategy is to provide a co-ordinated approach to the development of the sub-regional economy as a whole, identifying those programmes and projects that are of at least sub-regional significance and hence form the agreed Partnership priorities.</p> <p>The Lancashire Economic Partnership has established a set of six strategic headline economic priorities for the sub-region, three spatial and three 'thematic'. These are:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Blackpool World Class Resort Destination ▪ Preston City Vision ▪ Pennine Lancashire Transformational Agenda ▪ Aerospace and other Advanced Manufacturing ▪ Skills ▪ Tourism and Rural Development <p>The Strategy is designed to improve economic competitiveness and performance by developing key economic assets and opportunities within a clearly defined spatial framework based on complementary roles and functions.</p>	There are no specific targets or indicators of relevance.	The LDF needs to include policies that will encourage sustainable economic development.	The SA Framework should include objectives relating to sustainable economic development and diversification.
Rising to the Challenge: A Climate Change Action Plan for England's Northwest 2010-12			
<p>The updated Action Plan describes how the Northwest will rise to the challenge of achieving sustainable growth within a carbon reduction of 80% by 2050. Its vision is: <i>A low carbon and well adapting</i></p>	There are no specific targets or indicators of relevance.	The LDF must recognise the need to reduce carbon and	The SA Framework should echo the vision and objectives of the

Regional and Sub-Regional Plans			
Key Objectives Relevant to Plan and SA	Key Targets and Indicators Relevant to Plan and SA	Implications for Plan	Implications for SA
Northwest by 2020.			
<p>The objectives of the plan are to:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Reduce greenhouse gas emissions Adapt to unavoidable climate change Capitalise on opportunities for economic growth <p>The Action Plan focuses on the ability of regional organisations to enable, encourage and engage individuals, groups, communities, partnerships and businesses in the move towards a low carbon and well adapted region, recognising that regional organisations must exemplify good practice and catalyse action.</p>		greenhouse gas emissions through the methods explained in the plan.	plan. It should include an objective to reduce greenhouse gas emissions and adapt to unavoidable climate change.
North West Sustainable Energy Strategy (2006)			
<p>The key objectives of the Strategy are:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Improving energy efficiency and eliminating energy wastage in all areas of activity across the region (target of 10% of the region's electricity supply to be from renewable energy sources by 2010). Accelerating the transition to sustainable forms of energy and achieving regional renewable energy deployment targets. Setting the region on a course to reduce greenhouse gas emissions by at least 60% by 2050. Eliminating fuel poverty by ensuring that all householders have access to affordable warmth and decent housing. Contributing to the region's economy by harnessing business innovation and employment opportunities arising from sustainable energy practices. Communicating views, experiences and examples from the region to improve national and international policy frameworks <p>The overarching objectives are supported by a series of more detailed objectives that provide more detail about key deliverables and targets for the region.</p>	<p>Key targets in the strategy are:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> In the domestic sector there is an aim to ensure that fuel poverty is eliminated across the North West by 2016 – 2018. Regional target to ensure that 8.5% of the region's electricity generation to come from renewable sources by 2010. An increase in the uptake and deployment of Combined Heat and Power technologies across the region – 1.5GW by 2010. <p>A number of very specific targets are cited for each of the different types of renewable energy sources.</p>	The LDF will need to incorporate objectives that address renewable energy development in the Borough. These will need to be in accordance with the recommendations of PPS22 and this regional strategy.	The SA Framework should incorporate key objectives, indicators and targets addressing renewable energy.
North West Renewable and Low Carbon Energy Capacity and Deployment (2010)			
The purpose of the project is to present the results of the potential renewable and low carbon energy capacity and deployment for the North West. The study is intended to assist local planning authorities in preparing planning policies on renewable and low carbon energy.	There are no specific targets or indicators of relevance.	The LDF should seek to promote renewable energy technologies.	The SA Framework should include objectives, indicators and targets relating to the deployment of renewable energy.
Making It Happen: The Sustainable Consumption and Production Action Plan for England's Northwest 2010-2012			
Produced by the NWDA, the Plan has the vision of achieving:	There are no specific targets or indicators of relevance.	The LDF should seek to	The SA Framework

Regional and Sub-Regional Plans			
Key Objectives Relevant to Plan and SA	Key Targets and Indicators Relevant to Plan and SA	Implications for Plan	Implications for SA
<p><i>"..a more productive, resource efficient, low carbon Northwest by 2020 through continuous economic and social progress that makes best use of resources to meet the needs and aspirations of the Northwest for a better quality of life."</i></p> <p>A total of 14 actions have been developed to direct progress towards more sustainable patterns of production and consumption across the region.</p>		promote more sustainable patterns of production and consumption, for example by promoting rates of commercial recycling.	should include targets related to waste minimisation
Lancashire Renewable Energy Study (2011 and update 2012)			
<p>The purpose of the study is two fold:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> To bring the information contained in the North West Renewable and Local Carbon energy Capacity and Deployment Study (2010) to a local footprint level by using the evidence base provided by the study to produce an individual bespoke report for each of the fourteen Lancashire Local Authorities (LAs). To provide further technical advice to each LA to enable greater understanding of the potential for renewable energy development. 	There are no specific targets or indicators of relevance.	The LDF should seek to promote renewable energy technologies.	The SA Framework should include objectives, indicators and targets relating to the deployment of renewable energy.
The Lancashire Climate Change Strategy 2009-2020 and Lancashire Climate Change Actions for Tomorrow 09/10			
<p>The strategy sets out the Lancashire County partnership's long-term vision that Lancashire is "low-carbon and well adapted by 2020".</p> <p>The action plans supports the Lancashire Climate Change Strategy in that it highlights the good practices that already exist in Lancashire and identifies where there are current gaps in delivery and where gaps may emerge in the future.</p>	<p>Relevant target:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> 30% reduction carbon emission reduction based on 1990 levels by 2020 	The LDF should seek to improve energy efficiency and reduce CO ² emissions	The SA framework should include objectives, indicators and targets relating to energy efficiency and reduction in CO ² emissions.
Landscape Sensitivity to Wind Energy Development in Lancashire (2005)			
<p>This is a broad scale study which provides strategic guidance on the landscape impact of wind turbines in Lancashire. The study uses Lancashire County Councils Landscape Character Assessment which defines 21 no. Landscape Character Types sub-divided into 102no. Landscape Character Areas. The sensitivity assessment is applied to each Landscape Character Area types</p> <p>The study identifies the appropriate scale of wind energy developments that may be appropriate within each Landscape Character Area.</p>	There are no specific targets or indicators of relevance. However, it will important for the SA to take into consideration the recommendations for each of the relevant landscape character types in relation to wind energy development.	The LDF should include objectives and policies that seek to protect and enhance landscape and townscape character and quality.	The SA Framework should include objectives, indicators and targets relating the preservation and enhancement of landscape and townscape quality.
Lancashire Local Transport Plan (LTP) 2011-2021 and Lancashire Local Transport Plan Implementation Plan to 2013-2014			
There are seven key priorities and activities for the plan which will	Progress of the plan will be measured using a series of	The LDF needs to	The SA Framework

Regional and Sub-Regional Plans			
Key Objectives Relevant to Plan and SA	Key Targets and Indicators Relevant to Plan and SA	Implications for Plan	Implications for SA
<p>enable the shared transport priorities and the wider social and economic objectives of the County Council to be met. They are to:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Improving Access into Areas of Economic Growth and Regeneration ▪ Providing better access to Education and Employment ▪ Improving People's quality of life and Wellbeing ▪ Improving the Safety of our Street for our most Vulnerable Residents ▪ Providing Safe, Reliable, Convenient, and Affordable Transport Alternatives to the Car ▪ Maintaining our assets ▪ Reducing Carbon emissions and its effects <p>The LTP identifies major scheme proposals, key for Fylde include:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Improving public transport connectivity and links in to Blackpool and Preston • Improving strategic connectivity to key employment sites and major destinations including Blackpool Airport and BAE systems and Warton. 	<p>national and local performance indicators.</p>	<p>encompass transportation issues and the LTP objectives.</p>	<p>should include objectives, indicators and targets which address transport and accessibility, and seek to ensure that any new transport development in the Borough is sustainable and encourages a modal shift away from the use of the private car.</p>
Regional Waste Strategy for England's Northwest (2010)			
<p>This updated Regional Waste Strategy provides a framework that will deliver the necessary waste infrastructure and skills to meet the region's short, medium and long term needs, and support the principles of sustainable consumption and production. The previous strategy was produced in 2004.</p>	<p>Relevant targets include:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Year on year target for preventing growth in the generation of waste streams of 0% across the region. ▪ Reuse/recycle and/or compost 40% of household waste by 2010; 45% by 2015 and 55% by 2020. ▪ Recycle 55% of all commercial and industrial wastes by 2020. ▪ Recover value from 53% of municipal waste by 2010; 67% by 2015 and 75% by 2020. ▪ Recover value from at least 70% of all commercial and industrial wastes by 2020. <p>The Strategy promotes the use of recycled construction and demolition waste in construction projects and encourages developers and contractors to specify these materials wherever possible in the construction process.</p>	<p>The waste policy elements of the LDF need to be developed in accordance with the waste strategy. There needs to be a clear commitment to the waste hierarchy.</p>	<p>The SA Framework should include objectives that promote sustainable waste management.</p>
Joint Lancashire Minerals and Waste Development Framework Core Strategy DPD (2009)			
<p>The Core Strategy sets the vision and direction – the amounts, broad</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ 25% of construction aggregates to be recycled or 	<p>The LDF should take</p>	<p>The SA Framework</p>

Regional and Sub-Regional Plans			
Key Objectives Relevant to Plan and SA	Key Targets and Indicators Relevant to Plan and SA	Implications for Plan	Implications for SA
<p>locations and priorities – for future mineral extraction and waste management in Lancashire, Blackburn with Darwen and Blackpool. It will guide the more specific locations for any new quarries and waste facilities, including sites for recycling and composting facilities, treatment plants, and any possible new landfill sites in the future.</p> <p>Its high level objectives are:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Safeguarding Lancashire’s mineral resources ▪ Minimising the need for minerals extraction ▪ Meeting the demand for new minerals ▪ Identifying sites and areas for minerals extraction ▪ Achieving sustainable minerals production ▪ Community involvement and partnership working ▪ Promoting waste minimisation and increasing waste awareness ▪ Managing our waste as a resource ▪ Identifying capacity for managing our waste ▪ Achieving sustainable waste management 	<p>secondary materials by 2021.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ zero growth in industrial and commercial waste ▪ 1% growth in municipal waste ▪ 1% growth in construction and demolition waste ▪ recycle and compost 46% of MSW by 2010, to reach 56% by 2015 and 61% by 2020 ▪ additionally recover value from 18% of MSW by 2015 ▪ recycle 35% of I&C waste by 2010, 40% by 2015 and 45% by 2020 ▪ additionally recover value from 30% of I&C waste by 2010, falling to 25% by 2020 ▪ recycle 50% of C&D waste by 2010, 55% by 2015 and 60% by 2020 ▪ additionally recover value from 42 % of C&D waste by 2010, falling to 35% by 2020 	<p>account of any minerals and waste issues that are likely to affect the Borough.</p>	<p>should include objectives, targets and indicators that seek to promote sustainable waste management and effective resource use.</p>
Lancashire’s Municipal Waste Strategy 2008 – 2020 Rubbish to Resources			
<p>The key Strategy Objectives are:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ To recognise municipal waste as a resource. ▪ To minimise the amount of municipal waste produced. ▪ To maximise recovery of organic and non-organic resources. ▪ To deal with waste as near to where it is produced as possible. ▪ To minimise contamination of the residual waste stream. ▪ To minimise the amount of waste going for disposal to landfill. ▪ Where landfill does occur to minimise its biodegradable content. ▪ To effectively manage all municipal waste within the wider waste context. ▪ To develop local markets and manufacturing for recovered materials. ▪ To achieve sustainable waste management. ▪ To develop strong partnerships between local authorities, community groups and the private sector. ▪ To ensure services are accessible to all residents. 	<p>Key targets of this strategy include:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Reduce and stabilise waste to 0% growth each year ▪ Continue to provide financial support for awareness raising, education campaigns and other initiatives ▪ Extend the three-stream collection to all households and to extend the segregated collection service to all households to include the collection of food waste for composting. ▪ Recycle and compost 56% of all waste by 2015, increasing to 61% by 2020 ▪ Recover 81% of all waste by 2015 and 88% by 2020 ▪ Reuse, recycle and compost 70% every year at each Household Waste Recycling Centre ▪ Provide a network of facilities to manage and treat Lancashire County Council and Blackpool Council's municipal waste. 	<p>The key objectives in the plan should be carried forward into the LDF. The planning process should promote recycling and re-use of materials in preference to land filling.</p>	<p>The SA should promote sustainable waste management principles.</p>
Northwest Equality and Diversity Strategy & Implementation Plan 2006-9			
<p>Key objectives of the Strategy, first published in 2005, are:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Promote diversity and ensure respect for human rights 	<p>The Strategy provides a number of regional equality priorities. The Implementation Plan sets out a number of proxy</p>	<p>The LDF should seek to promote equality for all sections of the</p>	<p>The SA Framework should ensure that community and equality</p>

Regional and Sub-Regional Plans			
Key Objectives Relevant to Plan and SA	Key Targets and Indicators Relevant to Plan and SA	Implications for Plan	Implications for SA
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Show leadership on equality and diversity ▪ Build the region's capacity on equality and diversity ▪ Reduce hate crime and violence ▪ Ensure the diverse North West is better represented in public life ▪ Deliver economic participation for all ▪ Promote equality in law ▪ Work towards equal access to services ▪ Take joined up action on social inclusion ▪ Develop the evidence and intelligence base <p>The Implementation Plan 2006-9 sets out the key priorities for action. The objectives are:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Economic participation for all ▪ Reducing hate crime and violence ▪ Promoting diversity as a regional asset 	<p>indicators to be used to measuring progress:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Employment and unemployment rates ▪ Worklessness households ▪ Hate crime reporting ▪ Incidents of domestic violence 	<p>community. At a spatial level this can be supported through the provision of accessible services, facilities and economic opportunities, ensuring that new development supports and where appropriate enhances existing facilities.</p>	<p>issues are considered.</p>
Investment for Health: A Plan for the North West of England (2003)			
<p>The objective of the plan is “to achieve significant reductions in health inequalities between groups and areas in the North West, within a framework of sustainable development which supports economic, social, and environmental regeneration”.</p> <p>The proposed priority groups for the Investment for Health Plan are:</p> <p><i>Children and young people.</i> Declining in numbers but crucial to the region's economic and social future, and to breaking the inter-generational cycle of deprivation.</p> <p><i>Older people.</i> A major policy challenge to improve their quality of life and contribution to the region's economic and social life.</p> <p><i>Black and ethnic minority groups.</i> A rapidly growing population, with relatively poor health, and for some groups a younger population with the potential to support economic and social regeneration.</p> <p><i>Disabled people.</i> At particular risk of social exclusion, and the numbers claiming Disability Living Allowance projected to increase by 11%.</p>	<p>There are no specific targets or indicators of relevance. However, the document does list Public Sector Agreements related to health.</p>	<p>Health and health inequality are important issues that need to be taken into consideration during the development of the LDF.</p>	<p>The SA Framework should include objectives, indicators and targets addressing health.</p>
North West Regional Cultural Strategy (2002)			
<p>The key objectives of the Strategy are:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Advocacy - making the case for the role of culture and creativity ▪ Image - make culture central to the region's self-image and the external marketing of the region ▪ Cultural Economy - develop a sustainable, innovative cultural and 	<p>There are no specific targets or indicators of relevance. However, the 'Strategic Opportunities' should:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Achieve 'medium- to long-term benefit and make a “national and international impact” ▪ Add value to existing policy priorities, as well as building on current strengths and commitments 	<p>The LDF should be compatible with the strategy, and promote the cultural and social economy, particularly the role of local culture.</p>	<p>The SA Framework should recognise the importance of culture and cultural heritage. It should also recognise the need to promote</p>

Regional and Sub-Regional Plans			
Key Objectives Relevant to Plan and SA	Key Targets and Indicators Relevant to Plan and SA	Implications for Plan	Implications for SA
<p>creative economy</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Social Economy- develop the role of culture in sustainable healthy communities that work in education and in employment ▪ Environment - promote heritage and landscape, and its role in developing excellent design and planning in the public realm 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Provide demonstrable and tangible long-term cultural impacts on economy, society, and image ▪ Acknowledge the importance of education and life-long learning and seek to link with relevant initiatives such as Creative Partnerships ▪ Involve new partnerships and significant support from the public private and voluntary sectors and have the potential to open up new sources of finance ▪ Deliver sustainable activities or legacies to the region 		<p>local cultural distinctiveness and access.</p>
The North West Plan for Sport and Physical Activity 2004-2008			
<p>The key objectives of the Plan are:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Highlight priorities for sport and physical activity as identified by health needs and inequalities ▪ Influence future developments, policy and investment ▪ Utilise sport and physical activity more widely to reach target populations ▪ Identify, map and understand key policies which could potentially influence and increase sport and physical activity participation ▪ Identify and collate evidence of best practice for dissemination to inform future program site developments ▪ Create successful partnership working and links ▪ Communicate and promote the positive contribution sport and physical activity can make in terms of social, mental and physical well being ▪ Increase the capacity of the sport, physical activity and health sectors ▪ Develop sport and physical activity policies and programmes ▪ Ensure the North West Sports Board and the health sector support and influence each other when developing delivery plans and setting targets / collection of data 	<p>A key target of the Plan is to increase participation in 30 minutes of moderate activity five times per week by 1% year on year, leading to 50% participation, Baseline 32.8% of the north west adult population meets the target of 30 minutes of moderate activity five times a week (Health Survey for England, 1998).</p> <p>Headline indicators:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Increased participation (50% target) ▪ Widening access (by demographics) ▪ Increased success at all performance levels 	<p>The LDF should provide a framework within which increased participation can occur. In particular opportunities to improve access to existing facilities, to prevent the loss of existing facilities and to support the provision of new, should be considered.</p>	<p>The SA Framework should consider objectives to increase participation in sport through improved access and additional facilities. Suitable objectives should also be developed in relation to protecting human health.</p>
The North West Green Infrastructure Guide (2007)			
<p>This guide was prepared by the North West Green Infrastructure Think Tank, to support the Green Infrastructure (GI) policy (EM3) in the NW RSS. It provides more detailed information on the concept of GI and initial guidance on producing a GI Plan.</p> <p>The guide is particularly relevant to those involved in producing LDFs as this will be a crucial delivery mechanism for any GI plans.</p>	<p>There are no specific targets or indicators of relevance.</p>	<p>The provisions of this guide should be considered in the development of the LDF.</p>	<p>The SA Framework should contain an objective relating to the provision of green space.</p>
Green Infrastructure: How and where it can help the North-West adapt to climate change (2010)			

Regional and Sub-Regional Plans			
Key Objectives Relevant to Plan and SA	Key Targets and Indicators Relevant to Plan and SA	Implications for Plan	Implications for SA
<p>The report analyses how the development of green infrastructure can help the region mitigate and adapt to climate change. It examines the services provided by green infrastructure and where these are likely to have the greatest impact. It concludes that the potential for impacts on mitigation are slight, whereas those on adaptation are substantial.</p> <p>Recommendations are made on targeting future action and investment for the greatest impact.</p>	<p>There are no specific targets or indicators of relevance.</p>	<p>Development of the LDF must consider the role that green infrastructure can play in mitigating and adapting to climate change.</p>	<p>The SA Framework should contain objectives relating to climate change and green infrastructure, and the assessment should recognise the link between the two.</p>
Lancashire Environment Strategy 2005 - 2010			
<p>The strategy is divided into four key themes and under each theme there are a series of objectives. Targets are established for the objectives and progress will be measured using a series of indicators. The key themes and some of their associated objectives are listed below:</p> <p>Climate Change</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ To increase energy efficiency in the domestic sector ▪ Encourage the development of renewable energy ▪ To increase energy efficiency in the business sector ▪ To increase the cover of carbon sinks ▪ Reduce dependence on private car use ▪ Reduce the likelihood of flooding <p>Health and the Environment</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Bring into use brownfield sites and contaminated land ▪ Ensure the secure, affordable and safe supply of water ▪ Provide high levels of environmental cleanliness ▪ Ensure all communities have access to environmental equity <p>Sustainable Resource Management</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Create and develop an infrastructure that supports the waste hierarchy ▪ Promote the development of the environmental economy ▪ Ensure sustainable resource planning is integrated within wider policies and strategies ▪ Conserve good quality water resources <p>Landscape, Heritage and Wildlife</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Conserve, restore and re-establish habitat quality and species diversity ▪ Conserve, enhance and restore landscape character and quality 	<p>Some of the targets and indicators for each of the key themes are summarised below:</p> <p><i>Targets (by 2010 unless otherwise stated)</i></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Cut domestic CO₂ levels by 20% below 1990 levels ▪ 10% of Lancashire's energy use to come from renewable energy sources ▪ A 10% improvement in energy efficiency in the business sector based on 2000 levels ▪ To increase levels of tree cover to a minimum of 10% per annum ▪ Traffic growth to be kept below 5% during 2005-10 ▪ Ensure 70% of flood defence assets are in good condition or better ▪ 70% of all new housing developments to be built on brownfield sites ▪ 15% reduction in fly-tipping ▪ 10% compliance with 25ug/l standard for lead and 95% compliance with 10ug/l standard ▪ Ensure that there is at least one 20 hectare natural green space site within 2km of people's homes. ▪ Recycle and compost 36% of household waste by 2005, and 56% by 2015 ▪ A 20% increase in the number of businesses in the environmental economy sector ▪ A 10% increase in the number of businesses with environmental management systems set up ▪ 95% of all SSSIs in Lancashire in favourable condition ▪ Increase the areas of woodland by 10% ▪ Increase the area of native woodland by 5% 	<p>The environmental objectives of the plan will need to be carried forward into the LDF, and it should include policies that complement the key objectives of the plan.</p>	<p>There are a number of environmental objectives, targets and indicators that can be used to inform the SA Framework. The baseline data included within the strategy will also inform the SA process.</p>

Regional and Sub-Regional Plans			
Key Objectives Relevant to Plan and SA	Key Targets and Indicators Relevant to Plan and SA	Implications for Plan	Implications for SA
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Encourage and promote sustainable rural land management ▪ Manage and enhance the coast of Lancashire ▪ Protect and enhance the townscape and the historic environment <p>Education and Awareness Raising</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Promote the teaching of education for sustainable development within the national curriculum 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ 20% of Lancashire's farmland to be covered by a higher level environmental stewardship scheme ▪ No Grade I or II* buildings to be lost <p><i>Indicators</i></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Total CO₂ emissions (kg) per household per year ▪ % of energy produced from renewable sources ▪ Electricity/gas consumption in the commercial/ business sector per year ▪ Change in traffic flows ▪ % of flood defence assets in good condition ▪ Hectares of derelict, underused and vacant land. ▪ % of land classified as grade A for local street environmental cleanliness ▪ % of drinking water failing to comply with 25ug/l standard for lead ▪ Amount of household waste recycled/composted ▪ % of people who regularly buy environmentally friendly goods ▪ Number of businesses with environmental management systems ▪ % of river water in the good or fair water quality classification ▪ % of total area of SSSIs classified as favourable or unfavourable condition with sustainable management plans in place ▪ Woodland area by district ▪ Native woodland area ▪ Area covered by environmental stewardship schemes ▪ Number of buildings at risk ▪ Number of schools with an Eco Schools award 		
Countryside Character Volume 2: North-West			
<p>This document presents the results of Natural England's survey of the countryside character and landscape of the North-West. It reflects the guidance issued by the Countryside Agency and Scottish Natural Heritage (2002), referred to in the National Plans and Policies section above.</p>	<p>The document contains no targets or indicators.</p>	<p>Landscape character should form a component of the LDF baseline and should be considered when proposing new development.</p>	<p>The SA Framework should include an objective on landscape quality.</p>

Regional and Sub-Regional Plans			
Key Objectives Relevant to Plan and SA	Key Targets and Indicators Relevant to Plan and SA	Implications for Plan	Implications for SA
North-West Landscape Character Framework Project (ongoing)			
<p>This Natural England project aims to:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Map and describe our diverse landscapes at a regional scale, seamlessly from upland to city centre to sea Develop the idea of landscape as a 'framework' to help joined-up thinking about the environment Be a focus for promoting the principles of the European Landscape Convention 	There are no targets or indicators.	Landscape character should form a component of the LDF baseline and should be considered when proposing new development.	The SA Framework should include an objective on landscape quality.
Lancashire Landscape Character Assessment and Landscape Strategy (2000)			
<p>The four main objectives of the landscape character assessment are:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> To outline how the landscape of Lancashire has evolved in terms of physical forces and human influences. To classify the landscape into distinct landscape types identifying key characteristics and sensitivities and providing principles to guide landscape change. To describe the current appearance of the landscape, classifying it into distinct zones of homogenous character, summarising the key features of each landscape character area. To describe the principal urban landscape types across the County, highlighting their historical development. <p>The document outlines the characteristics of the Lancashire landscape and divides the landscape into character areas.</p> <p>The strategy objectives are:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> To review the forces for change that are affecting the landscape, highlighting key issues and implications of different forms of development and land use change for landscape character and quality. For each landscape character type, to identify key environmental features and the specific implications of change, as well as appropriate strategies and actions to manage and guide the landscape change in a positive way. To produce an overview of strategic issues for Lancashire, identifying the key actions that need to be taken to bring about positive landscape change, including the development of landscape indicators and targets. <p>For each of the landscape character types a series of recommendations are outlined to protect, restore and enhance various landscape elements.</p>	There are no specific targets or indicators of relevance. However, it will important for the SA to take into consideration the recommendations for each of the relevant landscape character types.	The LDF should include objectives and policies that seek to restore, protect and enhance landscape and townscape character and quality.	The landscape character assessment has been used to identify the baseline conditions and the SA Framework should include objectives, indicators and targets relating the preservation and enhancement of landscape and townscape quality.

Regional and Sub-Regional Plans			
Key Objectives Relevant to Plan and SA	Key Targets and Indicators Relevant to Plan and SA	Implications for Plan	Implications for SA
Biodiversity Action Plan for Lancashire (various dates)			
The plan comprises a series of action plans for habitats and species in Lancashire. For each of the habitats and species information is provided about current national, regional and local status.	For each habitat type/species a series of objectives, actions and timescales for implementation are identified. The actions are also assigned a priority for implementation i.e. low, medium and high.	The LDF needs to incorporate policies which support and promote the enhancement of biodiversity.	The relevant objectives, targets and indicators should be integrated into the SA Framework.
Lancashire Woodland Vision 2006-2015			
The document seeks to guide new planting and woodland management in the context of the Lancashire landscape strategy. Main objectives are to: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Formulate a strategy or vision to guide the development of woodlands and associated businesses in Lancashire. Produce local woodland vision statements for the 21 landscape character types and urban landscape types of Lancashire. Identify priorities for woodland planting and management action. Assist in formulating advice and targeting resources through existing and proposed grant aid schemes. Inform the public at large of woodlands and their management in the context of Lancashire landscapes. There is a specific vision and objective for the woodland resource in each of the landscape character types.	There are no specific targets or indicators of relevance.	The LDF should take opportunities to promote urban forestry and street trees and to protect the wider biodiversity resource.	The SA Framework should include objectives that seek to protect biodiversity including woodland.
A Geodiversity Action Plan for Lancashire (2004)			
Six objectives are identified which reflect the wide range of interests' involved in conserving the county's geology and landforms: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> To establish and make accessible a wide range of field based geodiversity information. To understand what physical landscape and geodiversity sites existing in Lancashire. To establish what skills and knowledge are available in the community to assist in the implementation of the Local Geodiversity Action Plan. To have geoconservation policies adopted by local and other relevant bodies. To raise awareness and appreciation of geoconservation amongst professional groups and the general public. To increase community and business activity in geoconservation. 	The targets in the Strategy include: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Get geoconservation strategies written into local plans. Actively involve local communities and business in geoconservation policies. Produce a database of geodiversity resources. These targets relate primarily to gathering sufficient information to ensure that geoconservation interests are adequately addressed in relevant plans and strategies.	The LDF should include policies which relate to geoconservation interests.	The SA should seek to protect and enhance geodiversity in Fylde.
Wyre Catchment Abstraction Management Strategy (CAMS) (2009)			

Regional and Sub-Regional Plans			
Key Objectives Relevant to Plan and SA	Key Targets and Indicators Relevant to Plan and SA	Implications for Plan	Implications for SA
<p>CAMS explain how the EA will allocate and manage water resources within defined geographic catchment areas.</p> <p>Fylde Borough lies within two catchments - the Wyre basin covers the north, whilst coastal areas lie within the Ribble basin. The CAMS for the Wyre catchment has been produced; that for the Ribble is under development.</p>	<p>The CAMS indicates where water resources are under pressure. The sub-unit of the catchment in which part of Fylde Borough lies currently has water available.</p>	<p>The LDF should consider water availability, as set out in the Wyre CAMS and the forthcoming Ribble CAMS, when allocating sites and considering levels of potential development.</p>	<p>The SA Framework should consider impacts upon water supply.</p>
Ribble Catchment Flood Management Plan (2009) and Wyre Catchment Flood Management Plan (2009)			
<p>The Plans are high level strategic planning tools which will be used to explore and define long term sustainable policies for flood risk management. It is essential to enable a strategic, proactive and risk-based approach to flood risk management.</p> <p>Fylde Borough lies within two catchments - the Wyre basin covers the north, whilst coastal areas lie within the Ribble basin.</p>	<p>The Plans do not contain specific targets or indicators.</p>	<p>The LDF should consider potential flood risk, and prevent development within the floodplain.</p>	<p>The SA Framework should include objectives that promote reduction and management of flood risk.</p>
River Basin Management Plan for the North West River Basin District (2009)			
<p>River Basin Management Plans aim to protect and improve the water environment and have been developed in consultation with organisations and individuals. They address the main issues for the water environment and the actions needed to deal with them.</p>	<p>The Plan does not contain specific targets or indicators.</p>	<p>The LDF should consider how the water environment can be protected and enhanced.</p>	<p>The SA Framework should include objectives that consider effects upon water quality and resource.</p>
North West England and North Wales Shoreline Management Plan 2 (2010)			
<p>The Plan provides an assessment of the risks associated with erosion and flooding along the North Wales and North West coast. It also presents policies to help manage these risks in a sustainable manner. The objectives of the Plan are:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • set out the risks from flooding and erosion to people and the developed, historic and natural environment within the SMP2 area; • identify opportunities to maintain and improve the environment by managing the risks from floods and coastal erosion; • identify the preferred policies for managing risks from floods and erosion over the next century; • identify the consequences of putting the preferred policies into practice; • set out procedures for monitoring how effective these policies are; • inform others so that future land use, planning and development of the shoreline takes account of the risks and the preferred policies; • discourage inappropriate development in areas where the flood 	<p>The Plan does not contain specific targets or indicators.</p>	<p>The LDF should consider potential flood risk, and prevent development within the floodplain.</p>	<p>The SA Framework should include objectives that promote reduction and management of flood risk.</p>

Regional and Sub-Regional Plans			
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<p>and erosion risks are high; and</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • meet international and national nature conservation legislation and aim to achieve the biodiversity objectives; and, • highlight areas where there are gaps in knowledge about the coast and produce an action plan to address these gaps. 			
LCC, Blackpool BC, Blackburn with Darwen BC Rights of Way Improvement Plan (2005)			
<p>The plan has been developed with the following visions:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ to use the plan preparation process as an opportunity to undertake a strategic overview of the access opportunities available within Lancashire's countryside ▪ to improve the network of local rights of way, within the powers available to us, to better meet the needs of local people (including those with impaired vision and reduced mobility) and our visitors ▪ to increase the public's enjoyment and the benefits it derives from the Lancashire countryside ▪ to monitor the improvements against clear targets during the 10-year life of the plan 	<p>Activities are focussed around seven inter-related themes:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ definitive map ▪ inspection and improvement ▪ providing information ▪ community to countryside links ▪ bridleway and off-road cycling circuits and routes ▪ reduced mobility and visual impairments ▪ higher rights and other provisions <p>Under each theme, a series of actions is proposed which links to targets and progress indicators.</p>	<p>The implications on rights of way, access and recreation should be considered in the preparation of the LDF.</p>	<p>Baseline information, issues and opportunities are identified within the Improvement Plan. These should be considered when developing the SA Framework.</p>

Summary of Local Plans

Local Plans			
Key Objectives Relevant to Plan and SA	Key Targets and Indicators Relevant to Plan and SA	Implications for Plan	Implications for SA
Fylde Sustainable Community Strategy 2008-2018			
<p>This Strategy replaces the previous Community Plan (2003-2008) and has been developed by the Local Strategic Partnership.</p> <p>The Vision for Fylde is that: “Fylde will be a welcoming place with energetic, high-skilled, healthy people in flourishing communities. There will be diverse and prosperous culture and an economy that encourages everyone to contribute. “</p> <p>Its eight themes are as follows:</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Increasing Community Safety and Reducing Fear of Crime 2. Securing the Future of our Environment 3. Economic Prosperity 4. Health & Wellbeing 5. Stimulating Personal Growth through Learning 6. Valuing Older People 7. Thriving Neighbourhoods 8. Every Child Matters 	<p>Specific targets are not provided, but the following indicate how progress against the eight themes will be made:</p> <p>Developing a model of partnership and integrated working to tackle the issues that affect the quality of lives of those that live, work and visit Fylde, in particular related to crime and anti-social behaviour.</p> <p>Conserving and enhancing the built and natural environment.</p> <p>Supporting an environment for business and developing a vibrant and varied economy.</p> <p>Promoting healthy lifestyle choices and providing the right health care facilities to meet the community’s needs.</p> <p>The continuous development of Fylde as a Learning Community which offers access for all to relevant learning and training opportunities.</p> <p>Making Fylde a place where every older person is treated with dignity, is listened to and has as much opportunity to lead an active and fulfilling life as the rest of the population.</p> <p>Ensuring that children and young people stay safe, enjoy learning and achieve their full potential, remain healthy and contribute to their community.</p> <p>Carrying out equality impact assessments on policies and action plans.</p> <p>Developing opportunities for bringing people from different backgrounds and ages together in order to maintain cohesive communities.</p> <p>Supporting and encouraging thriving neighbourhoods in sustainable and mixed communities where people live out of choice.</p> <p>Developing cultural opportunities to contribute to the wellbeing and social independence of all.</p>	<p>The LDF should be a key component in the delivery of the SCS, setting out its spatial aspects where appropriate. LDDs should express those elements of the SCS that relate to the development and use of land.</p>	<p>The SCS outlines a number of sustainability issues and opportunities that have been acknowledged in the SA. The SA framework should take on board these issues and the main themes of the SCS.</p>

Local Plans			
Key Objectives Relevant to Plan and SA	Key Targets and Indicators Relevant to Plan and SA	Implications for Plan	Implications for SA
The Corporate Plan 2010 – 2013			
<p>The plan outlines the key corporate objectives that the Council is trying to achieve along with the key priority actions necessary to achieve them.</p> <p>Its key objectives are:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Places: To promote the enhancement of the natural & built environment ▪ People: To promote cohesive communities ▪ Prosperity: To promote a thriving economy ▪ Performance: To meet the expectations of our customers <p>Key outcomes are identified for each of the objectives.</p>	<p>Places</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Maintain at least a 5-year supply of land for housing development. 2. Completion of the Core Strategy component of the LDF 3. Achieve <6% unclean streets sampled in accordance with national standard 4. Achieve 'Green Flag' status for Ashton Gardens & Promenade Gardens 5. Reduce per capita CO₂ emissions to below 2005 levels. <p>People</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Attain 'achieving' status in the Equality Framework. 2. Reduce the perception of anti social behaviour as a problem to below 11.3%. 3. Achieve 70% of residents feeling safe when out at night. 4. Address fuel poverty and thermal comfort by working with partners and improving 350 dwellings occupied by vulnerable households to meet the decent homes standard 5. Work through the Community Safety Partnership to reduce the 2008 levels of all types of crime. 6. Deliver 175 additional affordable housing units. <p>Prosperity</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Increase new business registrations by 1.8% on 2008 levels. 2. Increase working age people qualified to NVQ level 4 to 32%. 3. Achieve >75% satisfaction with shopping facilities. 4. Achieve 95% satisfaction with Fylde as a place to visit. 5. Reduce the 2008 level of working age people claiming out of work benefits to 8.5%. <p>Performance</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Secure satisfaction level above national average (33%) that the council provides value for money. 2. Increase satisfaction with the way the council runs things to above the national average (45%). 3. Achieve 75% satisfaction with the planning service. 4. Achieve >75% satisfaction with parks & open spaces. 5. Achieve 75% satisfaction with the cleanliness of the 	<p>The corporate strategy outlines a number of key cross-cutting issues and objectives. The LDF should have regard to the objectives of the Plan and be the spatial expression of objectives where appropriate.</p>	<p>The SA can draw from a number of cross-cutting objectives, indicators and targets.</p>

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Key Objectives Relevant to Plan and SA	Key Targets and Indicators Relevant to Plan and SA	Implications for Plan	Implications for SA
	Borough. 6. Increase satisfaction with sport/leisure facilities to >40%.		
The Fylde Coast Multi-Area Agreement (MAA) (2009)			
The MAA sets out how Fylde BC, together with Lancashire County Council, Blackpool BC and Wyre BC, will address the specific challenges facing the Fylde Coast area. It proposes a partnership approach with central Government and its agencies to deliver the investment required to meet the needs identified in the document.	Eleven performance indicators are included covering GVA, employment rate, congestion, benefit dependency, new business registrations, skills at level 2, 3 and 4, benefit claimants in worst performing neighbourhoods, net additional homes provided, and net additional affordable homes provided.	The LDF should support the aims of the MAA through suitable spatial policies.	The SA Framework should contain objectives that support economic growth. The assessment should refer to the importance of partnership working.
Adopted Fylde Local Plan As Altered 2005			
This is an amalgamation of two documents: the Local Plan 1996 – 2006 and the Local Plan Alteration Review 2004-2016. It sets the Borough's development framework for the period 1996-2006 in the form of policies and allocations and forms the current development plan to be superseded by the emerging LDF. It has the following goal and broad aims: <i>"To provide for the necessary growth and development of the Borough in ways which are sustainable and which seek to preserve and enhance the quality of environment for those living and/or working in the Borough and for visitors"</i> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ To maintain and improve the quality of the environment throughout the Borough having primary regard to sustainability objectives ▪ To maintain and improve opportunities for employment and to maintain, improve and diversify the economic base in the Borough ▪ To meet the requirement for housing in a way that will best serve all sections of the community ▪ To maintain and improve the transport system in ways which are sustainable and which will reduce the overall environmental impact of transport ▪ To maintain and improve opportunities for shopping and related service throughout the Borough ▪ To facilitate the development of social and community facilities 	No specific targets or indicators included in the plan.	It will be necessary for the existing planning policies to be thoroughly reviewed during the development of the LDF.	The local plan provides a great deal of contextual information about the Borough and sets a basis for identifying existing issues and objectives to be taken forward.
Regeneration Framework (ongoing)			
The Council's Regeneration Framework draws together the various regeneration projects and proposals known at the time. It is effectively a regeneration vision for the Borough presenting the known schemes whilst at the same time allowing individuals, community groups or town and parish councils to	There are no specific targets or indicators.	The LDF should reflect the regeneration projects and proposals set out.	The assessment of the LDF should refer to the value of regeneration against a range of sustainability objectives.

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propose new schemes for consideration. The document is refreshed at regular intervals to allow for delivered schemes to be removed and new schemes to be included.			
Spatial Portrait of Fylde Borough (2010)			
This document forms part of the evidence base for the Core Strategy. It consists of a collation of spatial data from various sources and previous studies to 'paint a picture' of the Borough in statistical terms.	There are no targets. The document consists of a series of indicators reflecting the following topic areas: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Age Structure ▪ General Health ▪ Economic Activity ▪ Social Grade / Skills ▪ Educational Qualifications ▪ Household Incomes ▪ House Prices ▪ Dwelling Type – Spaces ▪ Dwelling Type – People ▪ Dwelling Stock by Council Tax Band ▪ Housing Tenure ▪ Vacant Dwellings ▪ Car Ownership ▪ Travel to Work Mode ▪ Affordable Housing ▪ Deprivation 	The report provides data to inform the development of the LDF.	Data contained in the report should be used as part of the SA baseline.
Fylde Sub Region Employment Land Review: Summary Statement 2010			
The summary statement draws together the summary and conclusions of the respective Blackpool, Fylde and Wyre employment Land Assessment to provide an agreed Fylde Sub Regional Position Statement to support the coordinated development of future employment strategy across the Fylde Coast Sub-Region.	There are no specific targets or indicators.	The development of the LDF must have regard to respective sub regional employment land studies.	The strategy provides a clear indication of economic issues and opportunities to be considered through the SA. It also identifies some key objectives which should be given consideration when developing the SA framework.
Fylde Employment Land and Economic Development Strategy & Action Plan 2008-2021			
The strategy characterises Fylde's economic and employment status	There are no specific targets or indicators. The first Action	The development of the	The strategy provides a

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<p>in the context of the UK and the region, and identifies its key challenges and opportunities.</p> <p>It sets out a strategy for delivering economic growth and greater diversification in the local economy.</p> <p>The following strands have been developed in response to the economic constraints and opportunities identified:</p> <p>1: Strong and Vibrant Town Centres</p> <p>2: Room to Grow – the Business Portfolio (availability of employment land)</p> <p>3: High Value Tourism</p> <p>4: Knowledge Intensive Industry (building on strengths in aerospace and the nuclear industry)</p> <p>5: Connected for Business (transport – Blackpool International Airport, South Fylde Rail Line, M55-Heyhouses Link Road)</p> <p>6: Skills for Business</p>	<p>Plan describes a series of activities to be carried out between 2008 and 2012 in support of the six strands.</p>	<p>LDF must have regard to the strategy and support its aims with appropriate land use planning policies.</p>	<p>clear indication of economic issues and opportunities to be considered through the SA. It also identifies some key objectives which should be given consideration when developing the SA framework.</p>
Fylde Coast Retail Study (2011)			
<p>The study comprises an assessment of current patterns of retailing across Blackpool, Fylde and Wyre boroughs. It examines the availability of convenience and comparison goods and the capacity for additional provision across the sub-region.</p>	<p>There are no specific targets or indicators. In relation to Fylde, the study makes a number of recommendations:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Comparison goods retail development should be 8,620 (sq.m gross) in the period 2010-2026, the distribution of this capacity should be 70% at Lytham St Annes, 20% at Kirkham and 10% across all other areas. ▪ There is no overall quantitative need for further convenience goods floor space in the period up to 2021. However, some localised deficiencies have been identified. ▪ In Kirkham, there should be a focus in halting increasing vacancy levels and enhancing retailer representation in the comparison goods sector. ▪ Lytham is performing strongly and focus should be on maintaining the centres vitality and viability. ▪ St Annes is well maintained and vibrant and the focus should be on providing a more complementary and diverse mix of retailers. 	<p>The LDF should consider the findings of the Retail Study when developing policies on town centres and retailing.</p>	<p>The SA framework should include objectives related to service provision and economic growth.</p>
St Anne's Seafront Masterplan (2008)			
<p>The Masterplan sets out to begin the process of reversing the decline the St Anne's seafront. It analyses the existing character of the area; identifies constraints and opportunities; and proposes a range of</p>	<p>There are no specific targets or indicators.</p>	<p>The LDF should reflect the ambition to regenerate the St</p>	<p>The assessment of the LDF should refer to the value of regeneration</p>

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possible solutions.		Anne's waterfront and refer to the masterplan.	against a range of sustainability objectives.
Lytham St Annes 2020 Vision (2009)			
The document sets out a short and medium term vision for the development of the economy of Lytham St. Annes as an important constituent element of the Borough of Fylde and the wider region, including development of the 'Classic Resort Concept'.	There are no specific targets or indicators.	The LDF should reflect the ambition of the vision for Lytham St Anne's.	The SA framework should include objectives related to tourism and economic growth.

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Fylde Coast Housing Strategy (2009)			
<p>This document is jointly produced by Blackpool, Wyre and Fylde Councils because there is a high level of integration in the local economy and housing market of the Fylde Coast. It has the following objectives:</p> <p>Quantity - Providing appropriate numbers of the right kinds of high quality new homes</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> support the local economy and meet long term demand for housing by increasing rates of new building provide more of the affordable homes that are in the highest demand maintain a sustainable community life in rural settlements by providing affordable housing for local residents and workers who would otherwise be priced out <p>Quality - Raising the quality of the overall housing offer to support growth in the Fylde Coast economy</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> reduce in-migration of people with chaotic life styles by reducing the numbers of poor quality private rented homes in inner Blackpool enhance the residential offer in inner Blackpool and Fleetwood, with a wider range of house types and increased owner occupation reduce concentrations of deprivation on large social housing estates by improving the neighbourhood environments, re-developing unpopular housing stock, and diversifying tenures raise the quality of the private rented sector improve housing conditions for people who are vulnerable because they are older or on low incomes, tackle fuel poverty and reduce domestic carbon emissions <p>People - Helping people to access the accommodation and support that they need to lead stable and prosperous lives</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> provide new opportunities for people at risk of homelessness, and those without work, to make a positive contribution to the local community meet the changing requirements of older people and those requiring long term care through the provision of the right mix of specialist accommodation, adaptations, and support 	<p>Targets relevant to each objective are provided within the Strategy. Targets are set for both three years (2012) and ten years (2019) where appropriate. Key relevant targets are presented below. The full list is provided in the Strategy document.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Provide 306 net additional homes per annum by 2019 Deliver 70 (gross) affordable homes per year by 2012 and 2019 <p>It is important to note that the Strategy contains targets taken from the North-West Regional Spatial Strategy, and was published prior to the intention to revoke the RSS was known.</p>	<p>The housing needs and requirements for Fylde outlined in this Strategy place a number of demands upon the need to develop appropriate planning policies. For example planning policies will need to encourage the correct mix of housing.</p>	<p>There are a number of issues and opportunities identified in the Strategy that must be considered in the SA. The Strategy must also inform the development of the SA objectives, targets and indicators.</p>
Investing in our Homes and Community - Fylde Coast Local Investment Plan 2011 – 2014			
<p>The plan supports the delivery of the Fylde Coast Housing Strategy. It sets out the priorities for capital investment in housing and</p>	<p>There are no specific targets or indicators. However, it sets out priorities that are relevant to Fylde:</p>	<p>The LDF should seek to address the</p>	<p>There are a number of issues and opportunities</p>

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regeneration in support of economic improvement across the Fylde Coast area over the 2011 to 2014 period.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Reduce concentrations of deprivation on large social housing estates. • Meet the long term demand for housing by increasing rates of new house building. • Provide more of the affordable homes that are in the highest demand, including affordable homes in rural areas to help maintain a sustainable community life. 	recommendations of the study	identified in the Strategy that must be considered in the SA. The Strategy must also inform the development of the SA objectives, targets and indicators.
Fylde Coast Strategic Housing Market Assessment (2008)			
The assessment has been undertaken to help the local authorities of Blackpool, Fylde and Wyre and English Partnerships to understand the dynamics and factors driving the sub-regional housing market. It also contributes to the evidence base for the LDFs within all three authorities.	<p>The assessment makes a number of recommendations, of which the most relevant are:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Develop complementary affordable housing policies for the Fylde Coast ▪ Determine a complementary approach to Intermediate Affordable Housing to ensure the products available suit the needs of the local market and are understood and clearly communicated to developers and prospective purchasers ▪ Agree an approach to responding to the ageing population including making better use of existing stock through adaptations, delivering more specialist accommodation to meet growing need, increasing awareness of housing options for the elderly and ensuring the delivery of appropriate health and social services ▪ Determine housing policy and site allocations in rural areas to ensure mixed and balanced communities with an appropriate level of services and prevent settlements becoming dominated by older or wealthier migrants ▪ Adopt proactive strategies to intervene in the housing market to support the economy and overcome imbalances in the type and tenure of housing. For example, ensuring a supply of attractive family housing to attract and retain skilled workers. ▪ Develop of new ways of working with private sector partners to ensure delivery of a more balanced housing market. 	The LDF should seek to address the recommendations of the study.	The SA framework should include an objective related to meeting identified housing needs. The assessment should be informed by the findings of the report.
Emerging Housing Requirement Paper (2011)			
The paper seeks to establish a housing target in advance of the revocation of the RSS as part of the Localism Bill. The RS currently	There are no specific targets or indicators. However, the paper identifies an initial gross need for 278 new dwellings	When identifying housing growth levels,	The SA framework should include an

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sets local housing targets and the Council has resolved to develop its own housing target and not rely on that set out in the RS.	annum. The initial gross requirement will form the basis for further work, including consultation with infrastructure providers.	the LDF should be informed by the results of the study.	objective related to meeting identified housing needs. The assessment should be informed by the findings of the report.
Fylde Housing Needs and Demand Study (2007)			
<p>The study is an update of the 2004 study which presented the results of a survey of households undertaken in 2002. These results have been re-weighted to reflect changes in the interim period. The aim of the study was to examine the housing requirements for communities and households of Fylde Borough.</p> <p>The assessment addresses a range of housing issues such as:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Housing stock and tenure ▪ Financial information including house prices ▪ Analysis of housing sub-markets ▪ Factors influencing migration ▪ Housing requirements 	<p>The survey identified a total need for 667 new housing units per annum. The need arises primarily from existing households falling into need, with some additional requirement from new household formation.</p> <p>The net annual affordable housing need for Fylde is calculated as 568 additional affordable units per annum.</p>	<p>Housing is a key issue for Fylde and has major land-use planning implications.</p> <p>The information collated during the housing survey needs to inform housing policies throughout the LDF.</p>	<p>Some of the data collated in the survey has been used to inform the SA. Housing objectives, targets and indicators will be included in the SA Framework.</p>
Fylde Affordable Housing Needs Assessment (2012)			
The study updates the 2007 Fylde Housing Needs and Demand Study. It considered current housing need, future need, affordable housing supply and the housing requirements of households in need.	The study identifies a total need for 162 affordable units per annum. The total need for social rented housing is much lower than that produced in 2007 Fylde Housing Needs and Demand Study. This is largely because official estimate of future household growth are now much lower than previous estimates.	Housing is a key issue for Fylde and has major land-use planning implications. The study needs to inform housing policies throughout the LDF.	Housing objectives, targets and indicators will be included in the SA Framework.
Fylde Borough Council Homelessness Strategy			
The strategy places the emphasis on preventing homelessness. Its vision is that “We will work in partnership to prevent homelessness, provide timely support and advice to work through housing issues, and ensure access to appropriate accommodation for all residents in Fylde.”	<p>By 2013 Fylde BC and partner agencies aim to:</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Halve the number of households in temporary accommodation by 2010 (baseline 2004) and continue to maintain this level, 2. End the use of bed and breakfast accommodation as a form of temporary accommodation for all by 2010; with particular emphasis on access to appropriate temporary accommodation for homeless 16-17 year olds and families with children 3. Sustain low levels of homeless presentations and acceptances 4. Ensure that homelessness is prevented where possible 	The LDF should draw on the data collected for the strategy, and include policies that support the aims of preventing homelessness and supporting vulnerable people.	The SA should include an objective related to meeting the demand for housing for all groups.

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	5. Provide accessible support and advice for all client groups 6. Promote and adopt multi agency working where appropriate 7. Improve communication between all agencies 8. Seek and listen to the views of service users		
Strategic Housing Land Availability Assessment (SHLAA) (2011)			
<p>The Council's SHLAA examines the amount and location of land which is potentially suitable for housing development over the next 15 years. There are four main objectives of the Study:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ To demonstrate whether at the base date of 31st March 2011 there are sufficient specific deliverable sites to represent a five year supply of housing land (at the rate set by the Regional Spatial Strategy) ▪ To demonstrate the number of dwellings which could come forward on specific and developable sites within existing settlements over the next 15 years ▪ Taking into account the above, to make general conclusions as to whether housing allocations of land will need to be made on countryside sites outside existing settlement boundaries, and if so how much ▪ If in the future housing allocations are found to be necessary outside settlement boundaries, to identify the main options for residential settlement extensions. 	<p>The assessment does not set targets, but rather identifies the potential for new housing.</p> <p>For the 15 year period to 2026 it has identified the potential for:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ 2, 427 new dwellings within existing settlement boundaries ▪ 12,324 new dwellings on new settlement extension sites 	<p>When identifying sites for new housing allocations, the LDF should be informed by the results of the study.</p>	<p>There are no specific implications for the SA.</p>
Fylde Waste Management Strategy (2002-2010)			
<p>The Strategy sets out the policies and principles for the sustainable operation of the council's Street Scene management unit. Note that overall responsibility for waste management within Fylde falls with Lancashire CC. This strategy therefore falls under the wider Lancashire Municipal Waste Management Strategy (LMWMS) 2001 – 2020.</p> <p>Its 5 objectives are:</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Implementation of the LMWMS targets up to 2010 2. Change the refuse collection and recycling service delivery method to achieve statutory and LMWMS targets 3. Market test waste services based on the new service delivery method 4. Review street and beach cleansing services to incorporate new enforcement regimes 5. Proactively inform customers and stakeholders of any new 	<p>The completion dates for all actions and the achievement of all targets within the strategy have expired. There are therefore no outstanding targets that could apply to the LDF.</p>	<p>The LDF should promote sustainable waste management in line with the objectives of the strategy and the wider LMWMS.</p>	<p>The SA Framework should include an objective related to sustainable waste management.</p>

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initiatives or legislation that may impact on service delivery or the council's objectives			
Fylde Crime and Disorder Reduction Partnership Strategy 2007/8 and Action Plan 2009/10			
<p>The Strategy provides an overview of the crime and disorder environment within Fylde and makes recommendations for future activities.</p> <p>The key priority areas are:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Anti-social behaviour • Quality of Life in Central Ward • Illicit Substances and Alcohol • Young People's Issues • Domestic Violence 	<p>The Action Plan contains specific targets for different categories of crime and reports on progress.</p>	<p>The LDF should seek to support the Strategy by ensuring that the land-use planning framework considers issues of crime, disorder and anti-social behaviour.</p>	<p>The SA should include objectives, indicators and targets that relate to crime and fear of crime.</p>

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Community Safety Strategy 2005-2008 for the Borough of Fylde			
<p>The strategy is published by the Community Safety Partnership which includes representatives from a range of relevant organisations with an interest in improving public safety in Fylde.</p> <p>The aim of the strategy is “To promote community safety, reduce levels of crime, disorder and road casualties, as well as improving the quality of life for all those who live, work and visit the Borough of Fylde”</p>	<p>The targets in the Strategy are out-of-date but were related to the following topic areas.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Safe and Secure Homes ▪ Safe and Secure Streets ▪ Young People’s Issues ▪ Substance Misuse ▪ Anti-Social Behaviour ▪ Prolific Offenders 	<p>The LDF should include policies that support the aims of reducing crime, fear of crime and improving public safety.</p>	<p>The SA Framework should include an objective related to reducing crime.</p>
Community Safety Plan 2008-2009			
<p>The vision of the plan is “To promote community safety, reduce levels of crime and disorder, as well as improving the quality of life for all those who live, work and visit the Borough of Fylde”</p> <p>The priorities of the plan are:</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. To make the community feel safer by tackling the causes of crime and taking positive steps to reduce the fear of crime particularly in relation to those who are most vulnerable. 2. To address the effects of problematic alcohol and drug abuse through increasing awareness and tackling the causes. 3. Encourage young people to make a positive impact within the community ensuring that this is properly recognised and discouragement of “risk taking” behaviours. 4. To create a safer environment for victims of domestic abuse. 5. To reduce the number of people killed or seriously injured on the roads in Fylde. 6. Increase in fire safety. 	<p>Targets are set against each of the priorities. In some cases these are developed locally, in others they reflect county or wider targets. Examples of relevance to the LDF are:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Reduced complaints of juvenile nuisance and associated antisocial behaviour and low level crime. ▪ By 2010, to achieve a 40% reduction in the number of people killed or seriously injured in road accidents based on the average casualty figures for the period 1994-1998 (county target). ▪ A reduction of 10% in criminal damage, from the baseline set in 2003/04 	<p>The LDF should have regard to the objectives of the plan and the spatial expression of objectives where appropriate.</p>	<p>The plan provides a clear indication of crime and safety issues to be considered through the SA. It also identifies some key objectives, indicators and targets (performance measures) which should be given consideration when developing the SA framework.</p>
Open Space, Sport and Recreation Study (2008)			
<p>The study presents the results of a detailed analysis of the provision of various categories of open spaces and sports facilities. It identifies gaps in current provision and makes recommendations for new and enhanced facilities in order to meet specified accessibility standards for different categories of facility.</p>	<p>Targets related to sporting provision are:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ An increase in capacity/quality and availability of pitch provision to meet an additional 0.74 hectares per 1,000 population. ▪ Increase participation in football by strengthening the competitive structure and improving the effectiveness of the transfer between junior and adult football. ▪ Support and maintain participation in rugby, cricket and hockey. 	<p>The LDF should address the gaps in provision identified in the Study and seek to improve the quality of open spaces and sports facilities.</p>	<p>The SA should include an objective related to access to open space and sports facilities.</p>

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Play Strategy for Fylde 2007-2012			
<p>The strategy sets out a vision for play over the next five years and outlines how play will contribute to the Community Plan and the outcomes of the Every Child Matters agenda. The strategy was developed through multi-agency working and considerable community consultation.</p> <p>The vision stated in the document is “To develop sustainable challenging, inclusive play opportunities for the children & young people of Fylde to enjoy”</p>	<p>Performance indicators to be used in measuring the strategy’s effectiveness are:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Levels of satisfaction in play opportunities and facilities ▪ Numbers of community partnerships established ▪ % of children & young people who play out ▪ % improvement in safety perceptions around children’s play ▪ Number of links with private sector play providers established ▪ Increases in quality and quantity of inclusive play space and opportunity ▪ An increase in the numbers of voluntary / paid workers in the play sector ▪ Number of people accessing recognised training courses in play 	<p>The LDF should support the strategy by ensuring that play facilities are provided of an adequate quality and quantity to meet identified needs.</p>	<p>The SA should consider how well the LDF improves access to facilities and services, including opportunities for recreation and leisure.</p>
Fylde Borough Council: Strategic Flood Risk Assessment (2009)			
<p>The aim of the SFRA is to work with the planning system to raise the profile and understanding of flood risk and to influence the spatial planning processes to provide sustainable developments.</p>	<p>Specific areas within the Borough are identified and assessed for their level of flood risk. The SFRA makes recommendations for spatial planning across the Borough.</p>	<p>The LDF should attempt to reduce flood risk and direct development away from flood-prone areas.</p>	<p>The SA Framework should include an objective related to flooding and the water environment.</p>
Contaminated Land Strategy (2001)			
<p>The strategy establishes how the Fylde area will be assessed for contamination to identify those sites that will require further investigation and potentially remediation.</p> <p>The overall aim of the Strategy is to ensure compliance with the requirements of Part IIA of the Environmental Protection Act 1990 and to ensure that where redevelopment occurs, the planning process deals with any land contamination.</p>	<p>The plan sets out how it will develop a series of target dates/anticipated work schedule for undertaking works to sites within the Borough.</p> <p>The strategic priorities of Fylde BC for dealing with contaminated land are:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ To protect human health ▪ To protect controlled waters ▪ To protect ecosystems ▪ To protect historic sites and the historic environment ▪ To prevent any further contamination of land ▪ To prevent damage to property ▪ To encourage re-use of brownfield sites ▪ To encourage voluntary remediation 	<p>The LDF should have regard to the objectives of the Strategy and be aware of the spatial expression of objectives where appropriate.</p>	<p>The SA framework needs to include objectives that relate to the use of brownfield sites and remediation of contaminated land.</p>

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Parks and Open Spaces Strategy for the Borough of Fylde 2003-07			
<p>The strategy provides an audit of the public open spaces and their facilities across the Borough and sets an action plan for ongoing management to address a number of identified needs. These are:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Balancing tourist and residents' needs ▪ Balancing urban and rural needs ▪ Budget management ▪ Regeneration and investment ▪ Local standards and levels of provision ▪ Best value ▪ Young people 	There are no specific targets or indicators of relevance.	The LDF should protect existing parks and leisure facilities and support the Strategy by ensuring that future provision continues to meet the needs of residents and visitors alike.	The SA Framework should include objectives and/or guide questions that reflect the objectives of this strategy.
The Fylde Green Infrastructure Strategy (2011)			
The strategy provides an overview of the green spaces, paths and bridleways and other open areas for recreation in the borough.	There are no specific targets or indicators of relevance. However, the strategy provides three case study examples at Clifton Drive, Lytham Hall and BAE Warton, to set out how green infrastructure network could be enhanced and how this could be rolled out at other areas of the borough.	The LDF should protect existing green infrastructure network and take on board the recommendations of the study.	The SA Framework should include objectives and/or guide questions related to green infrastructure.
Fylde Sand Dunes Management Action Plan (2008)			
<p>The Plan sets out management priorities for the 80ha of dunes between Squires Gate and Lytham Green.</p> <p>The main aims for management of the Fylde Sand Dunes are to:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ enhance the nature conservation interest of the coastal habitats ▪ improve the efficiency of the dunes and saltmarsh as soft sea-defence ▪ enhance public appreciation and enjoyment of the dunes 	There are no specific targets or indicators of relevance. However, the plan recommends a number of actions to improve the quality of the dune system and achieve the three aims.	The LDF should ensure that the dune system is protected and enhanced in line with the recommendations in the plan.	The SA should consider potential impacts upon the dune system within objectives relating to landscape, climate change and biodiversity.
A Cultural Strategy for the Fylde Coast 2009-14			
<p>This document is produced in conjunction with Blackpool, Wyre and Lancashire County Councils. It describes the cultural resources of the area and sets out aspirations to enhance the quality of, and access to, these resources.</p> <p>It also recognises the important role that the cultural environment plays in supporting economic growth, regeneration and community cohesion.</p>	There are no specific targets or indicators of relevance.	The LDF should ensure that it recognises the importance of cultural issues and supports the aims of this Strategy.	The SA framework should include an objective related to culture and/or heritage in the broader sense.
Fylde Coast Visitor Accommodation Study (2009)			
The study examines visitor accommodation supply and demand across the Fylde coast sub-region in relation to wider themes within	Conclusions of the study specifically related to the	The LDF should ensure that future tourist	The SA framework should include an

Local Plans			
Key Objectives Relevant to Plan and SA	Key Targets and Indicators Relevant to Plan and SA	Implications for Plan	Implications for SA
the tourism industry. It makes recommendations ahead of the development of LDFs in the three constituent boroughs.	<p>provision of visitor accommodation in Fylde are:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> There does not appear to be any need to change the existing planning policy framework in relation to hotel accommodation going into the LDF, other than perhaps restricting policy TREC1 to prevent hotels from being converted to holiday apartments. There is a concern that current policy to restrict any increase in static caravan numbers at existing parks provides no incentive for park owners to improve their parks. It is therefore suggested that policy is amended to allow for modest expansion in return for site improvements, and to allow for the introduction of higher quality lodge units. Policy should be amended to control the conversion / loss of touring pitches in order to maintain an adequate supply. Policy regarding occupancy should be amended to reflect the advice in the Good Practice Guide on Planning for Tourism to reduce seasonality and prevent residential use. 	accommodation needs are considered, and take on board the recommendations of the study.	objective related to sustainable tourism, which should include accommodation considerations.
Fylde Borough Council Strategy for the Arts (2002)			
<p>Vision</p> <p>The arts should enrich all aspects of Fylde's social and community life. All residents should have appropriate opportunities to participate in, learn about and enjoy the arts.</p> <p>Aims</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> To draw together the efforts and resources of the public, private and voluntary sectors to develop more and better opportunities for all to participate in and enjoy arts and cultural activities. To ensure that the arts are central to the development of tourism and the local economy. To improve the environment, cultivate a sense of place and project a positive image of the Borough through the arts. 	There are no specific indicators or targets although the recommendations for arts development are presented in an action plan.	Many of the recommendations are very localised and specific but the strategy's role and objectives to develop the arts as part of wider cultural development in the Borough should be considered if appropriate for spatial planning.	<p>Contextual information will be useful for the SA baseline characterisation.</p> <p>The wider cultural implications of</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Increasing opportunities to appreciate the arts Adding value to tourism Enhancing the local environment Supporting the development of local creative business <p>could all be given consideration in developing the SA Objectives where appropriate.</p>

Appendix B

Environmental and Sustainability Baseline

Environmental and Sustainability Baseline

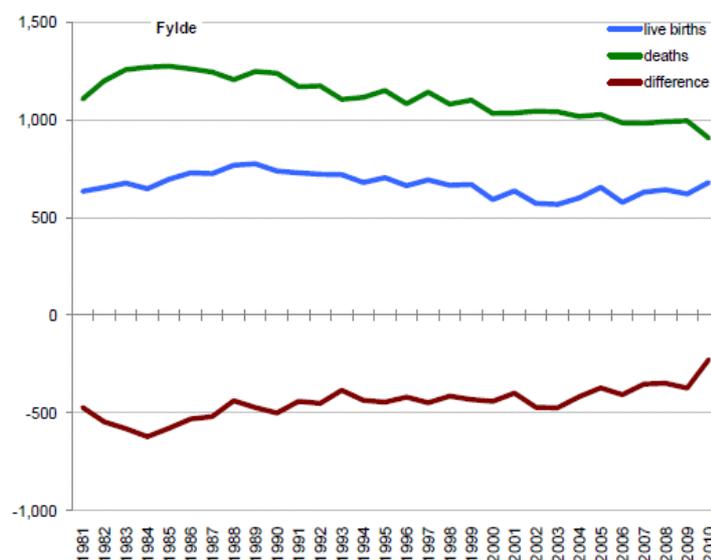
A. Population

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

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

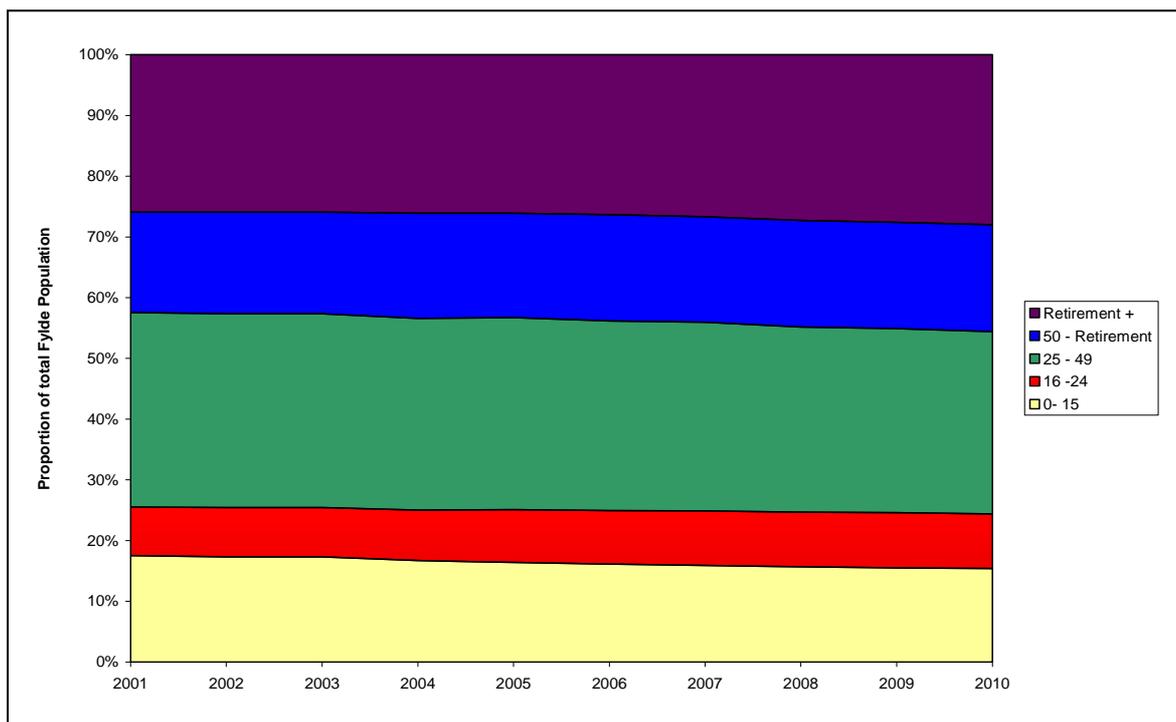
The population of Fylde was estimated at 76,600 in June 2010 (source: Office for National Statistics' (ONS) mid-year estimate). This represents an increase of 4.6% since the 2001 census - above the 3.0% figure for the North-West but lower than the 6.2% across England as a whole. Both the number of births and deaths have stabilised over the previous 30 years, as shown on Figure B1. Although birth rates fluctuated in the period from 2004-10, there is no overall trend, but a slight fall in death rates suggests that the net population change is due to in-migration to the Borough. This is likely to have contributed to the recent rises in house prices, described in Section O.

Figure B1 Fylde – Number of Births and Deaths 1981-2010 (source: Lancashire profile)



The mean age of Fylde residents is 44.4 years, compared to 38.6 both in the North-West and nationally. 27.6% of the population was above retirement age (65 for males, and 60 for females) in June 2009 with a correspondingly smaller working age population (56.9% were aged between 16 and retirement, compared to 62.0% nationally). The proportion of the population above retirement age has slowly increased since 2001, whilst numbers of children have continued to fall – from 17.5% of the total in 2001 to 15.5% in 2009. This indicates that the dependency ratio (of the working age to non-working age population) has increased over the past decade, as indicated on Figure B2. The Fylde Coast is viewed as a popular place to retire. The large elderly population has implications for a number of issues including healthcare provision, appropriate housing and economic issues, such as the amount of disposable income available to this sector of the population.

Figure B2 Age Structure in Fylde, 2001-2010 (source: ONS mid-year estimates)



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

Fylde has a relatively low proportion of ethnic minority groups (95.7% white in 2009) in comparison with regional and national averages, especially with regard to the Asian or Asian British grouping.

Data Gaps and Uncertainties

There are no identified data gaps.

Key Issues and Opportunities

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

B. Education and Qualifications

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

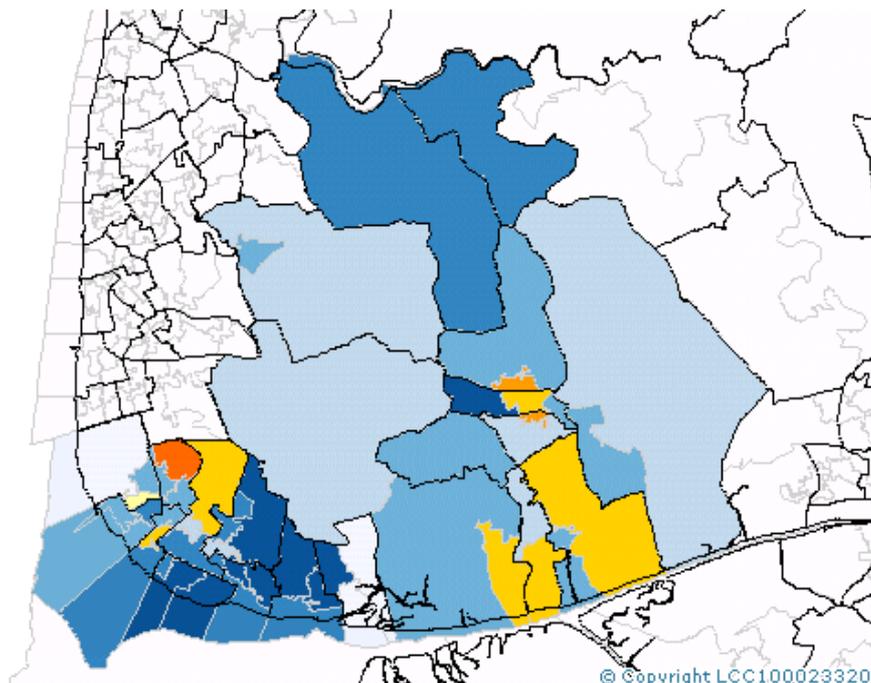
- Percentage of the resident population with no qualifications

- Percentage of adults (16-74) with National Vocational Qualification (NVQ) level 4/5 compared to averages
- Percentage of 15 year old pupils in local authority schools achieving 5 or more GCSEs at Grades A* - C or equivalent
- Number of wards in the bottom 30% for education, skills and training deprivation (Indices of Multiple Deprivation (IMD))

Levels of educational attainment show a strong link to levels of affluence in later life as qualifications determine access to employment, which influences income and overall quality of life. Educational attainment is above the national and regional averages in Fylde. The Borough has three Lower level Super Output Areas (LSOAs) (the smallest geographic unit used for the reporting of deprivation statistics) in the bottom 30% most deprived nationally in terms of education, skills and training. These are in the wards of Kilnhouse, Kirkham South and Kirkham North (Figure B3). The Education, Skills & Training Deprivation Domain measures the lack of attainment among children and young people, and the lack of attainment of skills in the resident working age adult population.

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

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



The indicators for educational attainment indicate that for performance by 15 year olds at GCSE level is significantly above national levels. In 2009, 87.1% of pupils gained at least five GCSE A*-C passes, compared to 71.0% in the North-West and 70.0% in England as a whole. All three of the Borough's secondary schools displayed a marked increase in results in 2009. Education statistics for the population as a whole also indicate a higher than average standard of educational attainment within the Fylde population. In 2001 25.0% of the population aged 16-74 had no qualifications, compared to 31.9% in the North West and 29.1% in England and Wales. Similarly, 22.3% of the population in Fylde in 2001 had achieved NVQ level 4/5, compared to 17.2% in the North-West and 19.9% nationally (source: ONS, 2001).

Discussion at the 2005 workshop suggested that local aspirations are high, and this is reflected in the high levels of educational attainment. However, this does pose a problem in that many local jobs are lower skilled. There is therefore a significant commuter flow out of the Borough amongst skilled workers to neighbouring areas in order to access higher level work opportunities.

Data Gaps and Uncertainties

There are no significant data gaps or uncertainties.

Key Issues and Opportunities

- **High levels of educational attainment and aspiration should be maintained.**
- **Gap between skills and aspiration and availability of skilled jobs can lead to loss of young local skilled professionals and high levels of commuter outflow.**

C. Human Health

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

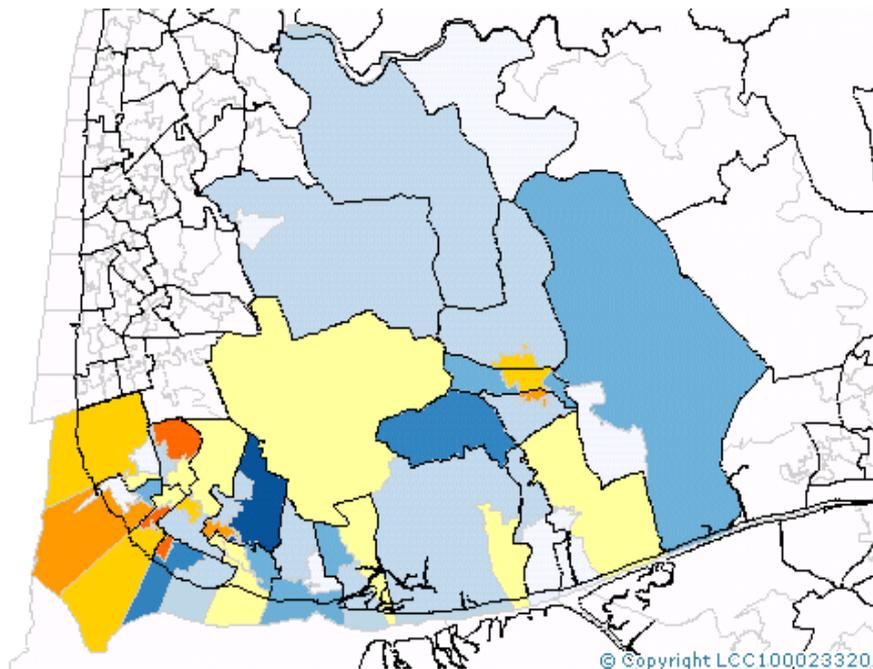
- Percentage resident population in good health compared with national/regional averages
- Life expectancy for males/females
- Standardised Mortality Ratios (SMRs) compared to national/regional averages
- Percentage of working-age population with a long-term limiting illness
- Standard mortality rates for the main causes of death – coronary heart disease, cancer, alcohol, compared with national/regional averages
- Percentage of residents who think that noisy neighbours or loud parties are a very big or fairly big problem
- Number of wards in the bottom 30% for health deprivation and disability
- Percentage of patients to be offered a routine appointment to see a General Practitioner (GP) within 2 working days
- Rate of teenage pregnancy per 1,000 women aged 15 – 17
- Rate of obesity in children (Year 6) and adults compared with average for England

The 2001 Census indicated that 66.7% of the Fylde population consider themselves to be in good health, compared to 66.88% in the North West and 68.55% in England and Wales. This subjective data indicates that the health of the Fylde population is comparable to regional levels and slightly below national levels and is supported by the life expectancy and the SMR statistics. Life expectancy for females and males is comparable to the national average, although higher than the North-West average – over two years higher for males. The SMR in

Fylde was 99 in 2003, where a figure of over 100 indicates a death rate higher than the UK average.

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

Figure B4 Health Deprivation and Disability Domain for Fylde LSOAs by Ranking Position in England (source: Indices of Deprivation 2010 / Lancashire profile)



Key as for Figure B3

Cases of circulatory disease and cancer are all significantly lower than the national incidence of these diseases. 21.3% of the working age population in Fylde has a long-term limiting illness which is above the North West (20.7%) and England and Wales (18.2%) figures respectively (source: ONS, 2004). This is likely to have economic implications for the Borough.

Noise levels in a neighbourhood not only contribute to quality of life but can also affect health. Data from the Audit Commission for 2003/04 indicates that 17.7% of the population think that loud parties or noisy neighbours are a problem, compared to 19.11% nationally.

Access to GPs is a useful indicator of basic service provision. 96% of Fylde residents are able to access a GP for a routine appointment within 2 working days. This is above the national average and comparable to the regional average.

Rates of teenage pregnancy are also well below national and regional averages at 28.4 conceptions per 1,000 women aged 15-17 (source: ONS, 2007).

18% of year 6 children are obese, slightly lower than the English average of 18.7%. Cases of obesity in adults are 20.9%, which is lower than the English average of 24.2% (Source: Department of Health. 2011)

Data Gaps and Uncertainties

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

- Percentage of population participating in sports and exercise (at least one occasion of at least moderate intensity activity per week for at least 30 minutes). This is a useful indicator of healthy lifestyles.

Key Issues and Opportunities

- **Levels of health are comparable to national averages. Health improvements would benefit the economy and would enhance overall quality of life in the Borough.**
- **Reducing the proportion of residents with a long-term limiting illness would have economic benefits.**
- **There are opportunities to promote and facilitate healthy and active lifestyle choices, such as walking and cycling.**

D. Water

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

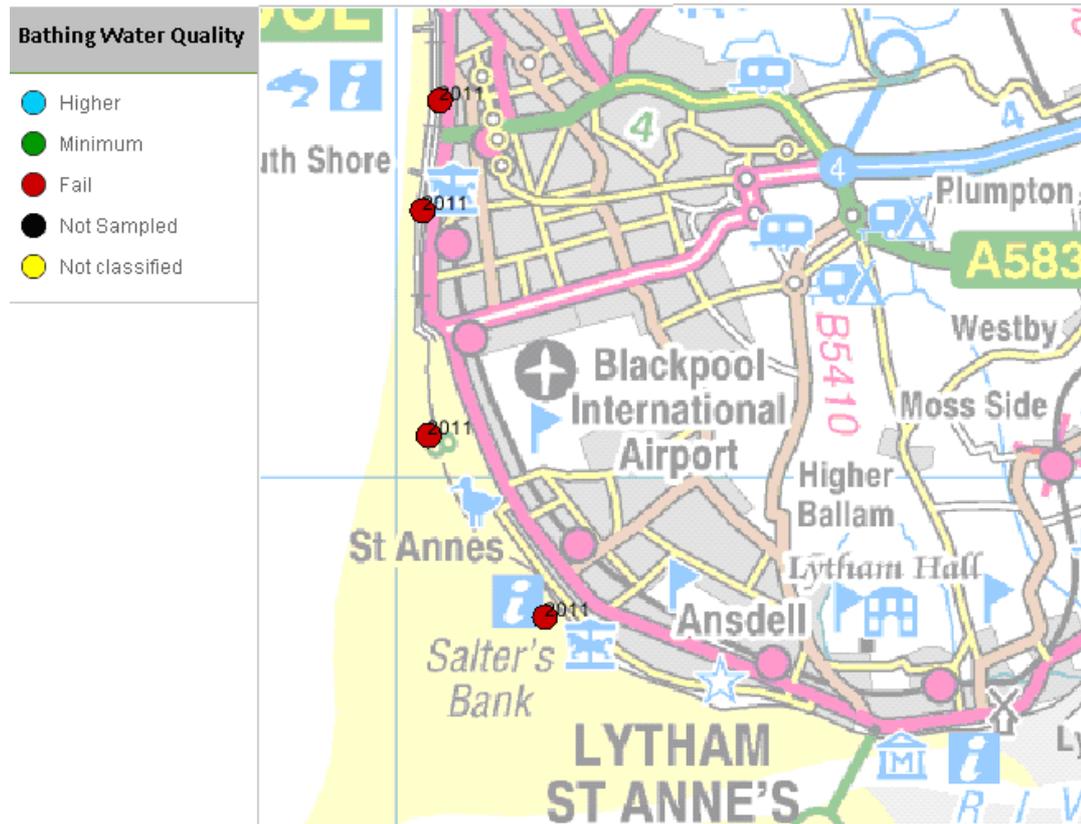
- Current Ecological Quality (CEQ) and Current Chemical Quality (CCQ) of the Borough's rivers and estuarine waters
- Distribution and quality of groundwater
- Distribution of poor chemical and biological water quality
- Domestic water use per household
- Percentage of designated bathing waters achieving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

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

The Environment Agency (EA) monitors the water quality of main rivers as part of their commitments under the Water Framework Directive (WFD). All EA-monitored watercourses within the Borough are assessed as being of Moderate CEQ, with the exception of Deepdale Brook near Kirkham (graded Poor) and the Lancaster Canal (graded Good). The Borough's rivers are not assessed for chemical quality. Both the Wyre and Ribble Estuaries are considered to be of Moderate CEQ and Good CCQ.

Bathing water quality is monitored at two locations in St. Anne's by the EA on a weekly basis during the bathing season (Figure B5). Water quality results are compared to pollution standards set by the EU Bathing Water Directive. Both sites are failing the mandatory bathing water quality standards.

Figure B5 Locations of Bathing Water Monitoring (source: EA website, April 2012)



Note: Symbols reflect the annual bathing water quality classification for the 2011 bathing season.

Domestic water use in the Borough is considerably lower than the national average at 148 litres per capita per day (source: Audit Commission). Nationally the figure is 352 litres.

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

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

Date Gaps and Uncertainties

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

Key Issues and Opportunities

- **River water quality is generally moderate across the Borough and improvement measures should be encouraged.**
- Inappropriate development should be directed away from areas at risk of flooding. Where there are no alternative sites available, development should not be placed at an unacceptable risk or increase risk elsewhere. **New developments should be**

encouraged to use sustainable drainage systems (SuDS) to manage runoff and further reduce flood risk.

- **The Borough partly overlies a strategic aquifer which requires protection.**
- **Bathing water quality could be improved to more consistently meet the guideline standards under the Bathing Water Directive. This has implications for tourism.**
- **Water efficiency measures should be encouraged within both new and existing developments.**

E. Soil and Land Quality

The following indicators were used to ascertain baseline conditions:

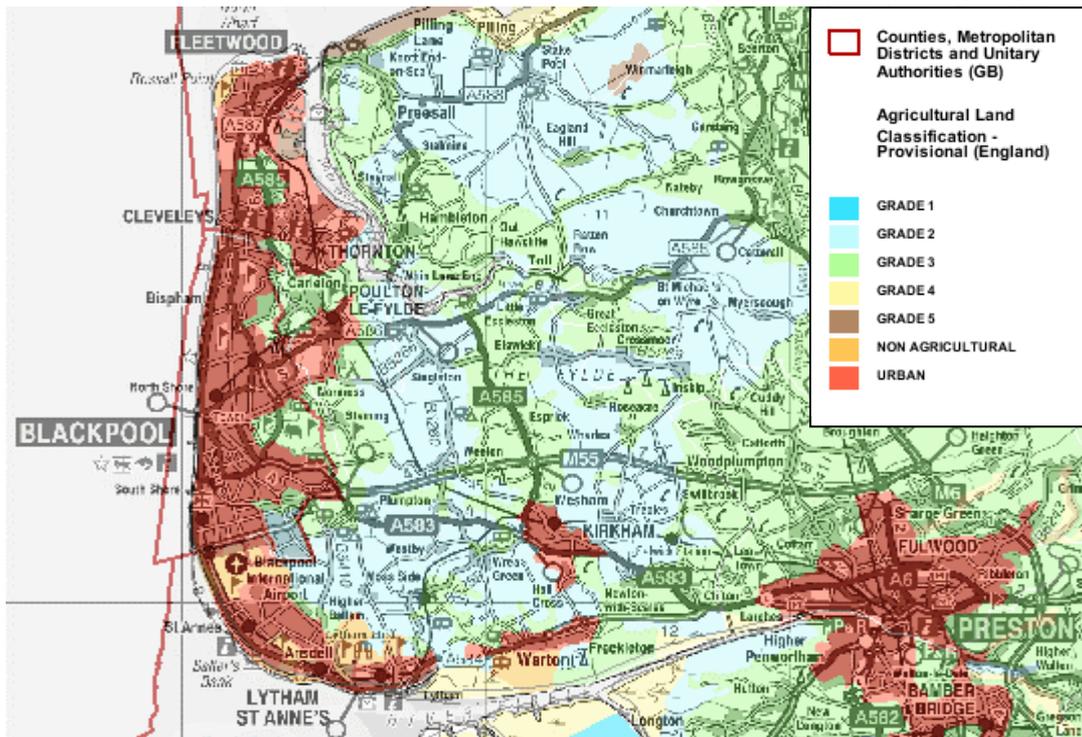
- Area of land stock derelict
- Area of land stock vacant;
- Distribution of best and most versatile agricultural land
- Percentage of new homes built on previously developed land

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

In 2007, the latest year for which figures are available, a total of 40 hectares (ha) of land in Fylde was classified as brownfield (source: DCLG / Lancashire profile). Of this, 9ha was vacant and 4ha derelict. The remainder was in use, of which half had been granted permission for redevelopment. These totals are very low when compared to other authorities across the North-West where the legacy of industrial decline has left large areas of brownfield land. Fylde has little heavy industry and accounts for just 3.3% of all brownfield land in Lancashire.

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

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



Government policy encourages the re-use of brownfield sites. In 2010/11, 86% of new homes in the Borough were granted planning permission on previously developed sites (Fylde BC LDF Annual Monitoring Report (AMR) 2011). This represents a fall from the previous year where levels were at 99%. However, the current level is significantly higher than in other parts of the county.

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

Data Gaps and Uncertainties

- Percentage of land stock contaminated

Key Issues and Opportunities

- There is a need to maintain levels of re-use of brownfield land in preference to greenfield sites, although it is recognised that stocks of brownfield land in Fylde are limited. This should be considered on a site-by-site basis as many brownfield sites can be more bio-diverse than greenfield areas if left to re-colonise for long enough.**

F. Air Quality

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

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

Air pollution is not regarded as an issue for concern in Fylde. Nitrogen Dioxide (NO₂) is monitored in Lytham and St. Anne's to monitor traffic pollution, but no AQMAs have been, or are planned to be, designated as a result of this monitoring. Fylde BC's 2008 Air Quality Progress Report did not identify any issues of concern with respect to air quality. Objectives for all pollutants are expected to be met by their target years.

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

- Fylde BC Crematorium, Park Cemetery, Lytham and St Anne's
- Stanways of Lytham (Ford), Lytham
- PD Edenhall, Peel
- Moore Ready Mix, Lytham
- BAe Systems (Warton), Warton

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

Data Gaps and Uncertainties

- No significant data gaps or uncertainties.

Key Issues and Opportunities

- **No major air quality issues have been identified, although efforts should be made to reduce emissions further through current Local Authority controls and traffic reduction objectives.**
- **There may be opportunities to reduce car use by reducing travel distances between homes and places of work through appropriate siting policies.**
- **Expansion of Blackpool International Airport may have air quality implications for the wider surrounding area.**

G. Climatic Factors and Energy

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

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

Climate change is a global phenomenon, although the consequences are being increasingly felt at the local level, for example changes in the frequency and magnitude of flooding. Large areas of Fylde are low-lying and coastal and consequently at risk of coastal and fluvial flooding. The main areas at risk are from the Ribble Estuary in the south, affecting the settlements of Warton and Freckleton, and also coastal areas at Lytham and St Anne's (see Figure B7). There are also extensive low-lying areas inland that are artificially drained for agriculture, such as Lytham

Moss. To date, there have been no planning applications permitted contrary to EA advice (source: Fylde BC AMR, 2011).

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

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

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

Local estimates of CO₂ emissions, as reported by the Department for Energy and Climate Change, are 2.5 tonnes per capita for domestic sources, and 8.7 tonnes per capita for all emissions (2009 data).

Figure B7 Indicative Flood Risk Mapping for Fylde



Data Gaps and Uncertainties

- Percentage of energy obtained from renewable sources

Key Issues and Opportunities

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

H. Biodiversity, Flora and Fauna

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

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

Fylde is largely a rural borough with urban areas concentrated around the southern coast. Both the Wyre Estuary to the north and the Ribble Estuary to the south are of international importance for migratory birds and both have been designated as SPAs and SSSIs. The Ribble Estuary is also designated under the Ramsar convention on Wetlands of International Importance. The three other SSSIs are Newton Marsh near Freckleton, Lytham Coastal Changes and Lytham and St Anne's Dunes. The latter forms extensive sand dune habitat and is a LNR. Over 2,000ha of land in Fylde is designated as SSSI, 96% of which is in favourable condition, which is well above national and regional averages. There are a further 33 sites of non-statutory nature conservation interest in the Borough (Biological Heritage Sites). Figure B8 shows the location of key designated nature conservation sites.

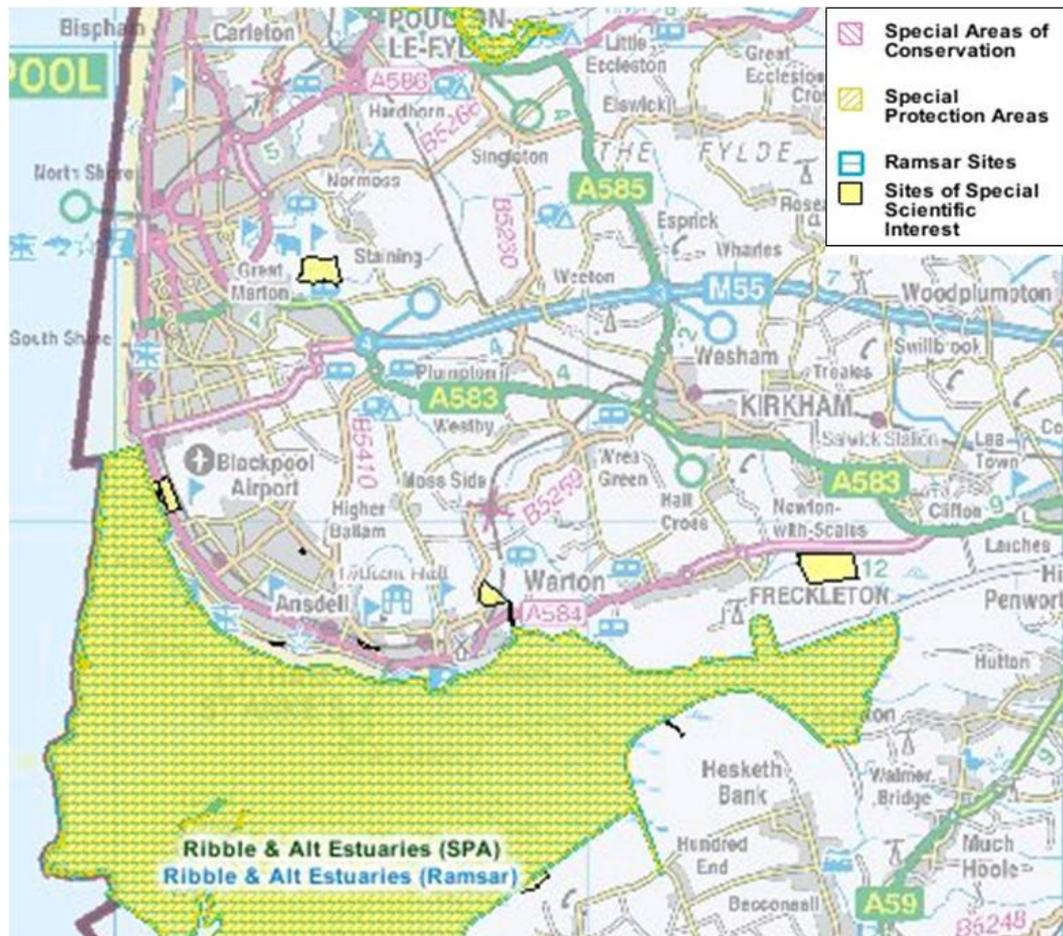
A number of Lancashire BAP species are present in the Borough. Fylde is of importance regionally for its sand dunes and salt marshes. Skylark and Song Thrush are BAP species known to be present and breeding in Fylde, particularly near the coast. The Borough also has some of the highest populations of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

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

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

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

Figure B8 Location of SSSI, SPA and Ramsar Sites (source: www.natureonthemap.org.uk)



Data Gaps and Uncertainties

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

Key Issues and Opportunities

- **The high quality environment of the Borough requires protection. There may be potential threats from increased development and tourism, particularly along the coast.**
- **Sand extraction activities should continue to be monitored.**
- **Internationally designated sites must be afforded the highest level of protection.**
- **The LDF should make a positive contribution to achieving BAP targets.**
- **There is an opportunity to promote green infrastructure networks across the Borough to improve habitat connectivity and help prevent fragmentation. Green infrastructure would also provide a recreational resource and mitigation against the effects of climate change**

- **Preserve and enhance opportunities for public access to parks, open and green spaces, public rights of way, the countryside and the coast.**

I. Cultural Heritage

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

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

Fylde has a relatively rich heritage resource with around 190 listed buildings but no SAMs. Many of the listed buildings are situated in Lytham, St. Anne's and Kirkham. The majority of these are Grade II listed, with five being Grade II* (particularly important buildings of more than special interest). Lytham Hall is a Grade I listed building of exceptional interest, but is identified on English Heritage's 'at risk' register.

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

Data Gaps and Uncertainties

- No significant data gaps identified.

Key Issues and Opportunities

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

J. Landscape

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

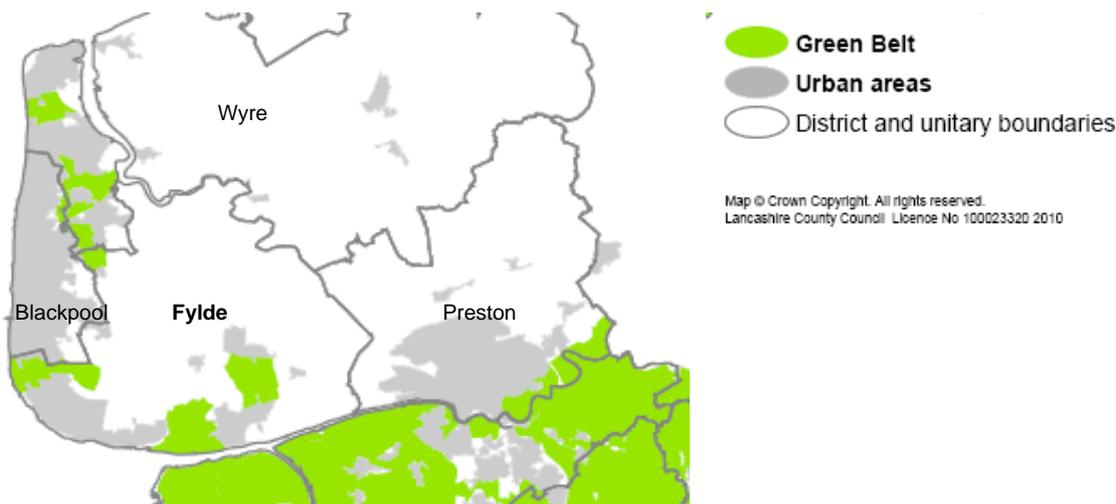
- Landscape/townscape characterisation
- Distribution and area of Areas of Outstanding Natural Beauty, National Parks and county landscape designations
- Distribution of greenbelt

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

St Anne's is the main urban area on the coast to the west, which is bounded to the east by a suburban area and the South Fylde mosses, an extremely flat, low lying landscape comprising peat deposits which were formerly lowland raised mires.

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

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



Data Gaps and Uncertainties

- There are no significant data gaps or uncertainties.

Key Issues and Opportunities

- **The Borough has a distinctive landscape and townscape which is closely linked to the environmental designations along the coast, the area's historical development and to the agricultural practices that are undertaken further inland. The landscape and townscape is a characteristic of the Borough and it is important that it is preserved and enhanced for marketing the area's image as a place to live and visit and for contributing to the quality of life of its residents.**
- **In addition to considering the wider strategic preservation of the Borough's landscape and townscape, opportunities should be sought to enhance design and landscaping at the local level to improve the quality of the local environment.**

K. Minerals and Waste

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

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

Annual waste statistics collated by Defra show that Fylde produced 498kg of collected household waste per person in 2010/11. This is below the county average. Of this total, 42% was sent for recycling or composting, which is also below the county average. Recycling/composting rates have risen steadily in recent years. The remainder of waste arisings are sent to landfill. The quantity of industrial/commercial waste is not known.

Two strategic waste disposal sites are located within the Borough. These are strategic biodegradable landfill sites at Clifton Marsh, serving Preston, Fylde, Blackpool and South Ribble; and Westby Brickworks serving Fylde and Blackpool. Clifton Marsh was granted a 3.7 million m³ extension in 1995. In terms of minerals and aggregates extraction, Fylde is known to contain extensive surface exposures of sand and gravel, and beach sands are worked extensively for aggregates use on the foreshore at St. Anne's.

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

Data Gaps and Uncertainties

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

Key Issues and Opportunities

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

L. Transportation

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

- Distribution of major transport systems – roads, airports, ports, rail etc
- Journey to work by mode
- Percentage of residents travelling over 20km to work
- Percentage of dwellings approved and located within 400m of a proposed or existing bus stop or within 800m of an existing or proposed railway station

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

The Blackpool North to Preston railway line runs through Fylde, with stations at Salwick and Kirkham and Wesham. The single-track South Fylde line leaves the main line at Kirkham and Wesham and passes through stations at Moss Side, Lytham, Ansdell and Fairhaven, St Anne's

and Squire's Gate to Blackpool South. Usage of the Borough's rail stations has remained almost static between 2007/8 and 2008/9, in contrast to a 9.1% increase in usage across Lancashire over the same period (source: Lancashire Profile).

Fylde appears relatively well served in terms of bus services. However, there is a distinction between urban and rural areas, with far more limited access to public transport in rural areas. The recent loss of the number 58 bus has been seen as a particular issue. Feedback from the 2005 scoping workshop indicated that attempts by Rural Partnerships to improve bus service provision had been unsuccessful.

The rural nature of the Borough is likely to be a partial reason for the high percentage of the resident population who travel to work by private car or van (69.9% in 2001) and only 5% by public transport. These proportions show a strong car dependency. Furthermore, in 2001, nearly 10% of the population travelled over 20km to work. Whilst this is below national and county averages, it strengthens the issue of high car usage and distance commuting, and confirms the suggestion in Section 5.3.2 of high levels of out-commuting from the Borough.

In 2004, 96.5% of all approved dwellings were located within 400m of a bus stop compared to 91.1% for Lancashire. This high percentage should contribute to reducing the number of people travelling to work by private car if these connections provide access to places of employment. Improvements to the quality of ICT networks could also contribute to reduced travel by providing people with more opportunity to work from home.

Blackpool International Airport is located between St Anne's and the main urban area of Blackpool and lies within Fylde Borough. Recent expansion at the airport has seen a growth in passenger numbers and the range of destinations offered. It is a key economic growth point for the Borough and wider sub-region.

Data Gaps and Uncertainties

- Number of ICT schemes implemented.

Key Issues and Opportunities

- **There is a high level of car dependency, which is partly due to the geography of Borough. Car ownership levels are high and a low proportion of commuters use public transport. This has implications for air quality, congestion and climate change. Measures to encourage modal shift away from the private car, including walking and cycling, should be promoted.**
- **Congestion at the M55 / M6 junction is related to commuting and tourist traffic.**
- **New roads are proposed to improve access to the M55 from both the north and south. Any new road construction proposals must be fully assessed for potential sustainability impacts.**
- **There is a need to improve the quality, frequency and connectivity of rail services, especially on the South Fylde line.**
- **There is relatively poor public transport provision in rural areas. Attempts of rural partnerships to improve rural bus services have been largely unsuccessful. There is an opportunity to maintain the proportion of new dwellings being built with access to bus stops.**
- **It will be important to ensure that new employment sites can be easily accessed by sustainable modes of transport.**
- **Blackpool International Airport is a major development growth area and should be supported, whilst ensuring that associated environmental impacts are fully considered.**

- **The use of ICT should be promoted to increase the competitiveness of local businesses and to help facilitate a reduction in the need to travel.**

M. Economy

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

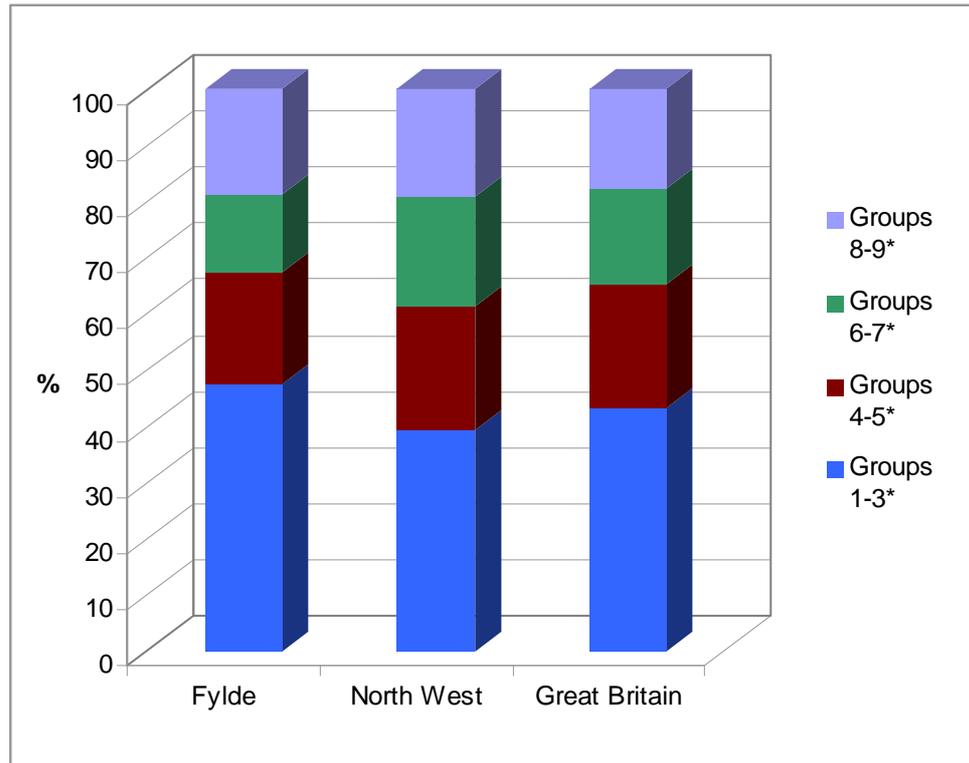
- Gross Value Added (GVA) per capita relative to national/regional and over time
- GVA per capita for key sectors
- Wards with LSOAs in the bottom 30% and 10% for employment deprivation
- Wards with LSOAs in bottom 30% and 10% for income deprivation
- Employment in different sectors
- Number of VAT registered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

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

GVA is a measure of productivity, and the GVA per head for the Borough is above Lancashire county, North West and England and Wales levels. GVA per industry sector is greatest in the chemicals, printing and fabric and metal products sectors. In 2009 there were 3,060 VAT/PAYE-registered businesses in Fylde, a slight fall from the previous year, reflecting the impact of the recent recession. Due to changes in the collation of such statistics, long term trends are difficult to determine for this dataset. Unemployment in Fylde is relatively low when compared to regional and national levels. However, as with all areas, there has been an increase during the recent recession. Changing technology is a threat to local manufacturing employment and employment in farming is also under threat. Various measures of unemployment are available. The ONS annual population survey uses a model-based approach, which estimated a rate of 4.9% in Fylde in 2010, compared to 8.0% in the North-West and 7.7% in Great Britain for those who are economically active. An alternative measure, reported by Nomis, uses overall employment rate. In 2010/11, 79.7% of the working age population were in employment. This compares favourably with 68.2% in the North-West and 70.0% in Great Britain.

Analysis of the Fylde labour market indicates that there are a proportionately greater number of people employed in higher skilled and professional jobs. Figure B10 compares the structure of the Fylde labour force against those for the region and the country as a whole. 47.4% of Fylde workers are employed in the highest socio-economic groups, whilst only 18.7% work in routine and elementary occupations.

Figure B10 Structure of labour forces 2010/11 (source: nomis)

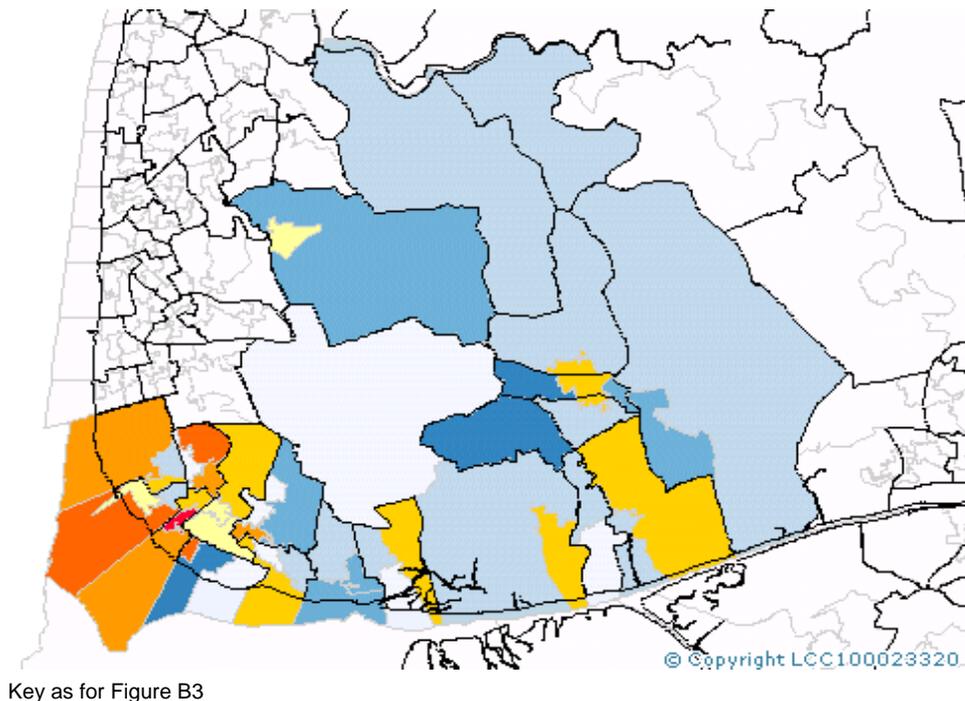


* Groups 1-3: Managers and senior officials, professionals, associate professional & technical
 Groups 4-5: Administrative & secretarial, skilled trades
 Groups 6-7: Personal service occupations, sales & customer service
 Groups 8-9: Process plant & machinery operators, elementary occupations

There are eight LSOAs in the bottom 30% most deprived nationally for employment deprivation (Figure B11). Of these, Central ward have one LSOA in the bottom 10% most deprived. The employment deprivation domain of the IMD takes account of:

- a** Unemployment claimant count (Joint Unemployment and Vacancies Operating System Cohort) of women aged 18-59 and men aged 18-64 averaged over 4 quarters
- b** Incapacity Benefit claimants women aged 18-59 and men aged 18-64
- c** Severe Disablement Allowance claimants women aged 18-59 and men aged 18-64
- d** Participants in New Deal for 18-24s who are not included in the claimant count
- e** Participants in New Deal for 25+ who are not included in the claimant count
- f** Participants in New Deal for lone parents aged 18 and over

Figure B11 Employment Domain for Fylde LSOAs by Ranking Position in England (source: Indices of Deprivation 2010 / Lancashire profile)



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

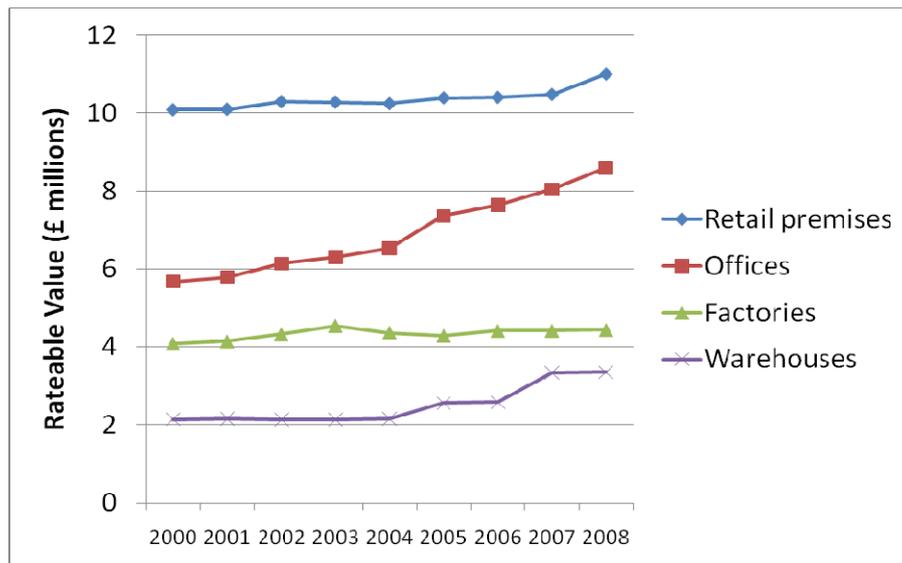
There is a comprehensive range of educational and training establishments and attainment is high. However, the 2005 workshop revealed that there is a gap between the high levels of attainment and aspiration and the prevalence of low-skilled jobs available in the Borough.

Tourism offers considerable opportunities for revenue generation and employment. One in ten jobs in Fylde are considered to be tourism related, and tourism contributed £213m to the local economy in 2009 (source: Fylde Coast Visitor Accommodation study). Notable attractions include Lytham Green and Windmill, Fairhaven Lake and the St. Anne's seafront. The world famous golf facilities (also significant material assets) are key to promoting the Borough's image and the 2012 Open Championship offers a major opportunity to showcase the area. There is also significant activity inland with the completion of Ribby Hall Holiday Village and other smaller caravan parks in the north of the Borough and around Little Eccleston.

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

Figure B12 shows recent changes in the rateable values of commercial property in Fylde. Whilst offices and warehouses have seen a significant growth, the value of retail and factory properties have somewhat stagnated during this period.

Figure B12 Rateable values of commercial property in Fylde (source: DCLG / Lancashire profile)



Data Gaps and Uncertainties

- Number and value of inward investment projects attracted to the area
- Visitor volumes in Lytham and St Anne's in recent years, and trends
- Number of farm businesses assisted through diversification support
- Number of organic farms registered
- Access to farmers markets
- Number of ICT schemes implemented

Key Issues and Opportunities

- **There is a need to diversify the employment base to ensure long-term protection of employment and economic strength and to reduce dependence on a small number of major employers.**
- **The Borough should seek to provide more highly skilled jobs to attract and retain the higher skilled resident population and retain students.**
- **Opportunities should be taken to market the Borough's image as a place to set up new businesses.**
- **Employment in farming is under threat.**
- **Levels of out-commuting are high and Fylde is a net exporter of employees.**
- **Opportunities should be taken to develop the tourism industry by capitalising on existing assets, although this must be sustainable and avoid adverse environmental impacts.**

N. Deprivation

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

- Recorded crime rates per 1000 for key offences
- Percentage of people feeling unsafe about crime
- Number of wards with LSOAs in the bottom most deprived 30% nationally for crime

- Average earnings per ward compared with national/regional average
- Claimants of work related benefits (income support) compared to national/regional average
- Claimants of Job Seekers Allowance (JSA) compared to national/regional average
- Number and distribution of wards with LSOAs in the bottom 30% most deprived for living environment
- Number and distribution of wards with LSOAs in the bottom 30% most deprived in terms of barriers to housing and services provision
- Areas within 1km of six basic services
- Percentage of residents who think that for their local area, over the past three years, that sport leisure facilities have got better or stayed the same
- Percentage of the population that are within 20 minutes travel time (urban - walking; rural - driving) of a range of three different sports facility types, at least one of which has achieved a quality mark
- Percentage of residents who think that over the past three years, that cultural facilities (e.g. cinemas, museums) have got better or stayed the same

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

Crime

Crime in Fylde is generally low with crime rates per 1000 being lower than regional and national averages for all offences. The rate of recorded crime for British Crime Survey offences fell to 26.9 per 1,000 population in 2009/10, the sixth consecutive fall in this measure. The comparable rate for the North-West is 46.4, and 44.7 for England. Table B1 gives the breakdown of crime rates for particular offences.

Table B1 Crime rates per 1,000 population for key offences (source: Home Office / Lancashire profile)

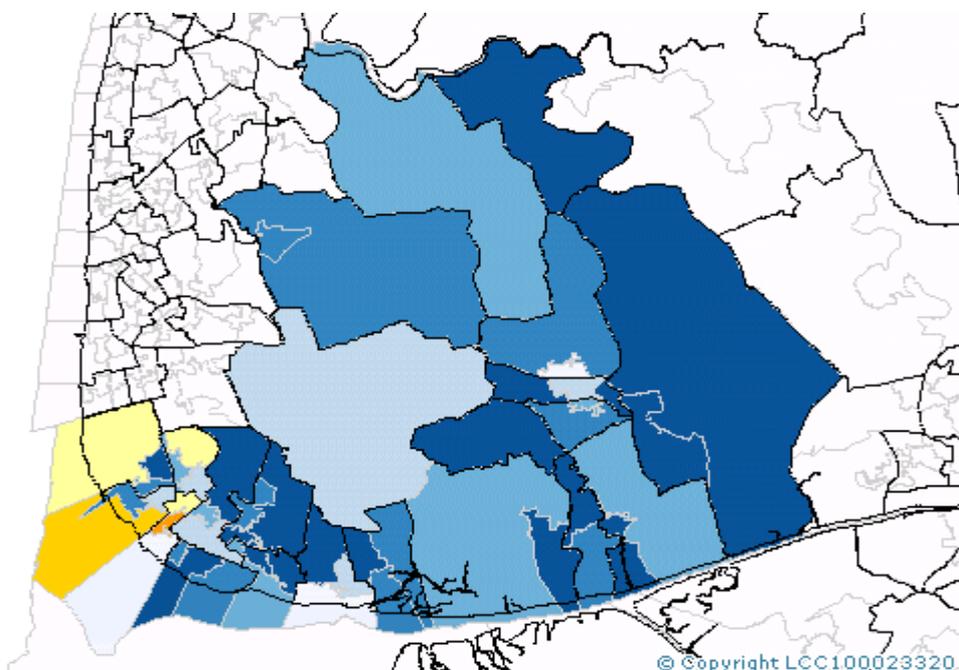
	Fylde	North-West	England
Violence Against the Person	9.3	14.8	15.7
Wounding	4.1	6.9	7.2
Harassment	1.3	3.4	3.6
Assault	3.3	3.3	3.8
Robbery	0.3	1.3	1.4
Theft from the Person	0.4	1.2	1.6
Criminal Damage	11.8	17.2	14.5
Burglary in a Dwelling	1.7	5.4	5.0
Burglary from other than a Dwelling	3.8	5.2	4.9
Theft of a Motor Vehicle	0.6	2.3	2.1
Theft from a Motor Vehicle	2.8	6.3	6.2

Surveys of residents and visitors have detected that although crime rates are low, there is a high fear of crime with, for example, 45.6% of residents claiming to feel unsafe at night in the 2007 survey. The 2010/11 AMR suggests that this may be linked the high proportion of elderly residents in the Borough, although this cannot be substantiated. However, the figures reported in Table B1 indicate that crimes against property (criminal damage, burglary and theft) constitute a marginally higher proportion of offences than crimes against individuals (violence, wounding, harassment, assault, robbery and theft).

One LSOA located in the busy town centre, Central ward is in the bottom 30% for crime deprivation. The Crime Domain measures the rate of recorded crime for four major crime themes - burglary, theft, criminal damage and violence - representing the occurrence of personal and material victimisation at a small area level.

There is also concern over drugs and alcohol related crime and the links with anti-social behaviour, particularly amongst young people. Alcohol-fuelled violent crime is a national problem that has impacts in some parts of Fylde, particularly town centres, and is likely to be a cause of the small concentration of crime deprivation indicated on Figure B13.

Figure B13 Crime Deprivation Domain for Fylde LSOAs by Ranking Position in England (source: Indices of Deprivation 2010 / Lancashire profile)

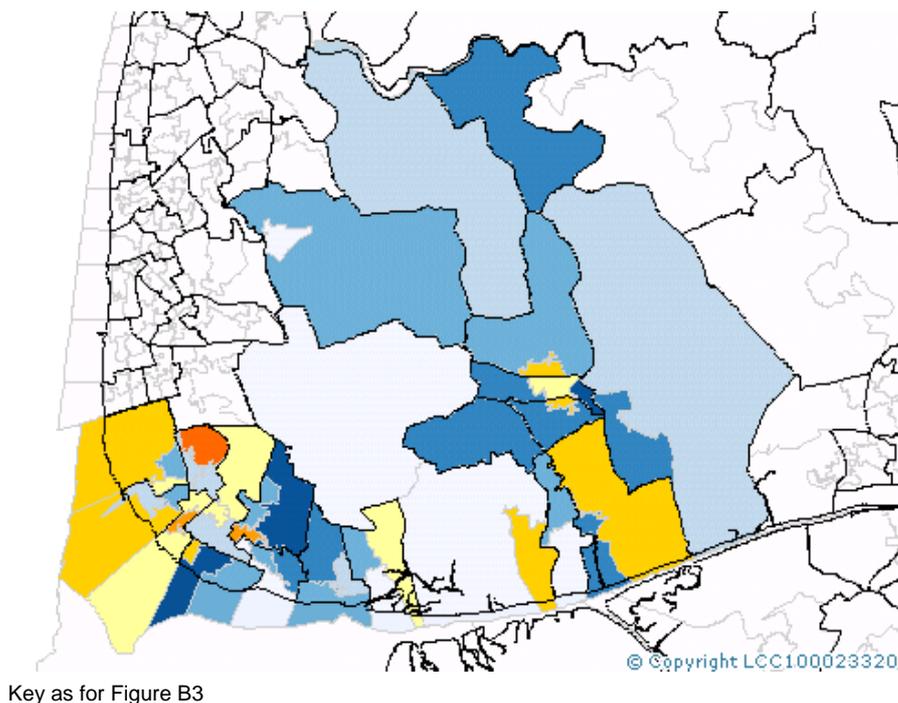


Key as for Figure B3

Benefits and Employment

Full-time average earnings in the Borough are above county, regional and national levels. However, in the Income Domain of the IMD, three LSOAs are in the bottom 30% most deprived nationally, within the Central, Kilnhouse and Park ward (Figure B14). None of these are in the lowest 10%.

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



Claimants of job related benefits and JSA have been historically low in Fylde and well below national and regional averages. In March 2012, 2.3% of the working age population in the Borough was claiming JSA. This has risen from 1.7% in August 2010, reflecting the impacts of the recent economic recession. For comparison, the rate in the North West is 4.7% and stands at 4.1% nationally.

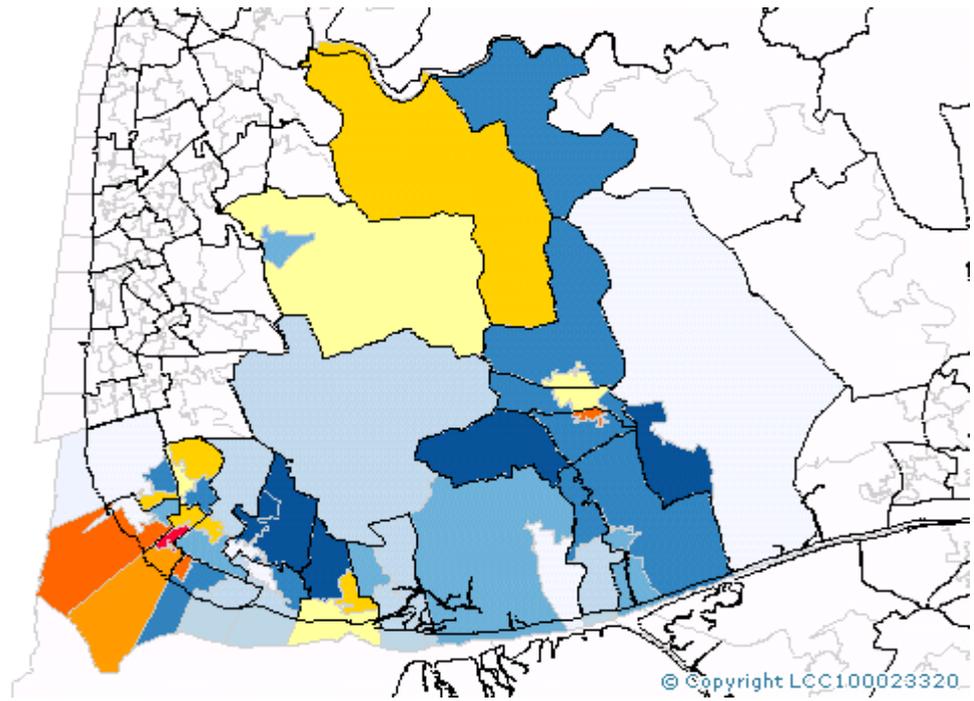
Living Environment

The living environment in Fylde is considered to be generally very good. Access to sports facilities is below national standards with only 9.1% of the population in 2005 living within 20 minutes travel time of a range of three different sports facility types, compared to 20.86% nationally. This is most likely to be skewed by the substantial rural areas in the Borough where access to services and amenities of all kinds is more limited than in the urban centres. A 2004 survey undertaken by the Audit Commission suggested that both sports and leisure, and cultural and leisure, facilities in the Borough had improved over the previous three years.

Only the urban areas of the Borough have residential areas within 1km of six basic services (GP, primary school, secondary school, hospital, major retail centre and employment area). 89% of all new residential completions during 2008/9 were within 30 minutes' public transport time of all six services.

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

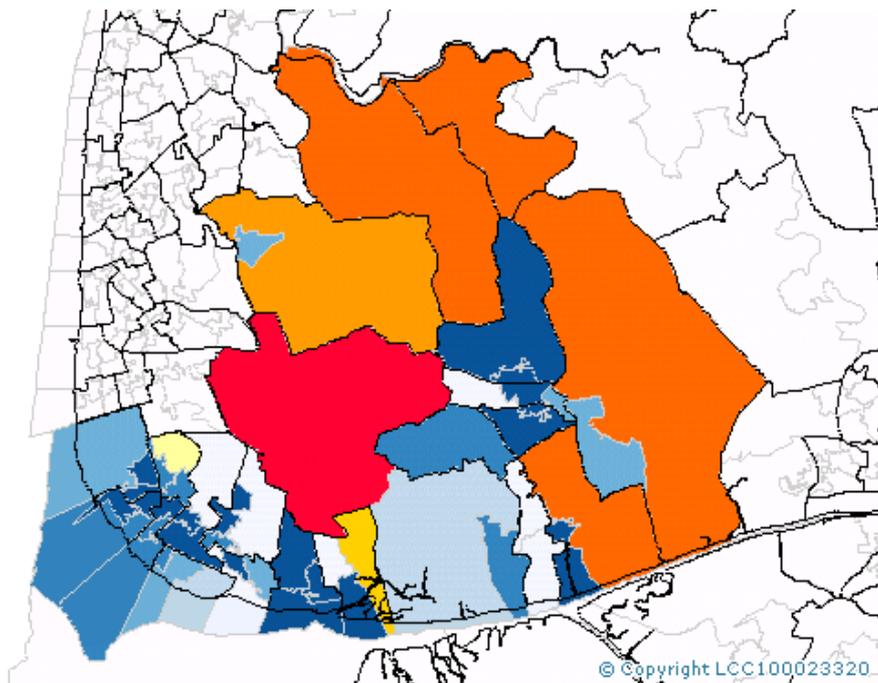
Figure B15 Living Environment Deprivation Domain for Fylde LSOAs by Ranking Position in England (source: Indices of Deprivation 2010 / Lancashire profile)



Key as for Figure B3

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

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



Key as for Figure B3

Data Gaps and Uncertainties

- Alcohol seizures from underage youths in public places
- Number of people accessing drug treatment
- Reports of Juvenile Nuisance

Key Issues and Opportunities

- **Crime rates are low and should be maintained, although areas such as fear of crime, anti-social behaviour and drug and alcohol related crime are still problems, particularly in urban areas.**
- **Deprivation as a whole is low, although there are pockets in particular wards, most notably the more central urban wards that require attention. The wards of Ashton, Central and Kilnhouse in St. Anne's have LSOAs in the bottom 30% nationally for certain measures of deprivation.**
- **There is a need to improve access to basic services and amenities in rural areas.**
- **There may be scope in the future to more actively involve local communities in decision making, which in the long-term could help to contribute towards more sustainable communities.**

O. Housing

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

- Average house price relating to national/regional averages
- Percentage of homes unfit for use compared to national/regional averages
- Number of new dwelling completions per annum at different densities
- Affordable housing completions as percentage of new build
- Number of people accepted as homeless who are successfully re-housed

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

Fylde is a popular place to live, with housing demand continuing to outstrip supply as population and in-migration have risen in recent years. As with much of the country, house prices in Fylde have risen over the long term, although have fallen in response to the recession since the start of 2009. The average price of all houses sold in the first quarter of 2011 was £179,225, which is above the North-West regional average of £152,308 (source: CLG). This presents issues of housing affordability as prices have continued to rise above average income earnings. The ratio of median house prices to median individual earnings stood at 5.68 in 2010, a fall from its 2006 peak, but still in excess of ratios in several other Lancashire authorities. Housing affordability by this measure is below the regional and national figures. Affordability is a particular issue for local employees in lower income jobs, and particularly in Lytham and St Anne's. A total of 37 affordable homes were delivered in the 12 months to March 2011 (Fylde BC LDF AMR, 2011)..

81% of dwellings are owner-occupied, 11.5% are privately rented and 7.1% belong to housing associations (source: Housing Strategy 2004-2007). Fylde has no local authority managed housing. Housing authority property remains in high demand and this is continuing to rise.

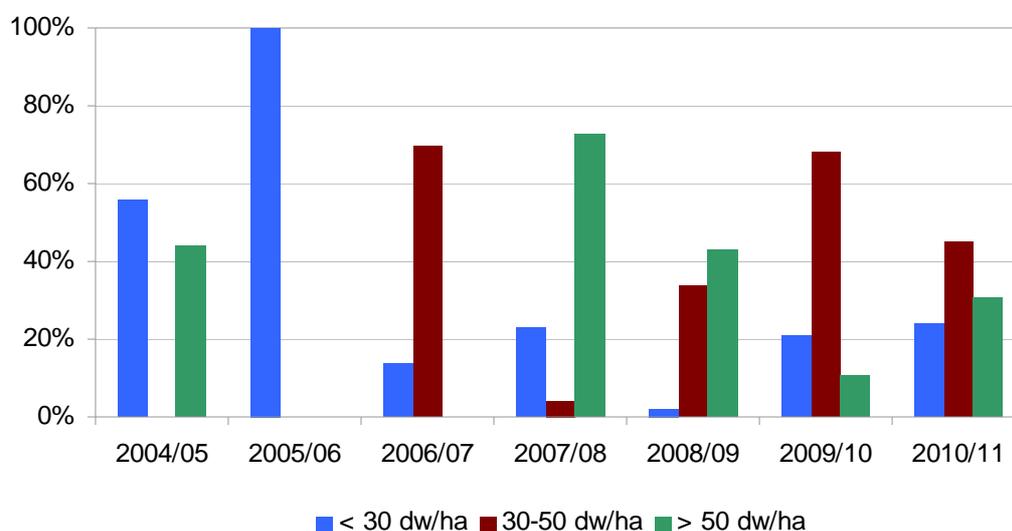
In 2006, 5.0% of housing stock was considered unfit for use, which is slightly above national levels (4.2%) but lower than regional levels (5.2%) (source: Lancashire profile). 3.4% of stock was identified as vacant in 2009 by the Empty Homes Agency. Fylde (at 5%) has a higher

proportion of vacant dwellings than the North West (4.2%) and England (3.2%). This is connected to second home ownership.

Homelessness levels are well below national and regional levels, although homelessness presentations have increased, probably due to the increased profile of the new service launched in April 2004. 48 households were accepted as homeless for assistance under the Housing Act 1996 in the year to March 2009, an increase from 41 in the previous year (source: ONS).

An issue identified in the 2005 scoping workshop was the perceived over-emphasis on developing high density housing, particularly for the elderly, rather than for families. Recent statistics published in the 2011 AMR (Figure B17) indicate that the trend towards higher density development has continued. Whilst this is a possible consequence of the need to maximise the productive re-use of brownfield land, it creates the potential for continuing imbalance in the housing market.

Figure B-17 Percentage of new dwelling densities 2004/5 – 2010/11 (source: Fylde AMR 2011)



Data Gaps and Uncertainties

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

Key Issues and Opportunities

- **There is a high demand for housing, related to an increase in population and in-migration.**
- **Despite the recent slowdown, average house prices are high leading to affordability problems, particularly for local employees in lower income jobs.**
- **There is a need for more affordable family housing, particularly in Lytham and St Anne's, although a potential conflict with brownfield development targets is recognised.**
- **There is also a need for more social housing.**
- **The proportion of vacant dwellings in Fylde is lower than the regional average, but greater than the average for England.**
- **New housing should be developed within easy access of public transport and basic goods, services, amenities and greenspace.**

- **The promotion of sustainable design principles in the development of new housing should be encouraged. This could include standards to be achieved against the Code for Sustainable Homes.**

P. Transboundary Issues

Transboundary Issues

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

- Blackpool Council is producing a revised Preferred Core Strategy. This will address potential development on lands located close to junction 4 of the M55. Discussions have taken place between both Fylde and Blackpool Councils and a memorandum of understanding is being developed as part of a duty to co-operate.
- Blackpool is the sub-regional centre for the wider Fylde Coast, but at present is not fulfilling its potential in this role. Regeneration initiatives in Blackpool are designed to address a range of social, economic and environmental issues. There are relationships between Fylde and Blackpool, in terms of the sub regional housing market area, employment and tourism. For example, Fylde and Blackpool jointly benefit from holiday-makers visiting the adjoining resort.
- Passenger numbers at Blackpool International Airport have been quite volatile over the last few years. After a period of substantial growth in 2006 and 2007, numbers declined quite sharply as a result of the economic slowdown and the withdrawal of important routes. The most recent results for 2010 and 2011 were virtually identical with passenger numbers of around 235,000. The airport is looking at the long-term future, where there is a forecast of 3.5 million passengers by 2035 onwards. As part of recognising this long term growth strategy a revised Masterplan is expected to be produced by the Airport in the early part of 2012. A Surface Access Strategy for the airport will form part of the Masterplan.
- It will be important for the Core Strategy to consider development within other authorities in the sub-region and its impact on infrastructure. Waste water capacity issues have been identified in the Fylde sub-region and a Fylde Peninsular Waste Water Management Group has been established.
- The Hillhouse employment site development at Thornton-Cleveleys in Wyre is a major project serving the Fylde sub-region. This is likely to have employment implications for Blackpool and Fylde.
- Traffic congestion associated with A585 to Fleetwood and employment sites in Blackpool is considered to be an issue in rural areas of Wyre and Fylde.
- Waste disposal is an issue for the whole of the Fylde area with Wyre and Fylde containing the main landfill sites serving a wide catchment including Blackpool, South Ribble and Preston.
- Preston City Council is proposing expansion to the North of Preston which could create additional traffic congestion and affect movement of traffic to/from employment opportunities at Warton.

Appendix C

Appraisal of Strategic Options

Assessment of Spatial Strategy Options

The tables below provide an explanation of the notation used in the assessment matrix.

Major Positive Impact	The option strongly supports the achievement of the SA Objective.	++
Positive Impact	This option contributes partially to the achievement of the SA Objective but not completely.	+
Neutral/ No Impact	There is no clear relationship between the option and/or the achievement of the SA Objective or the relationship is negligible.	0
Positive and negative outcomes	The option has a combination of both positive and negative contributions to the achievement of the SA Objective.	+/-
Uncertain outcome	It is not possible to determine the nature of the impact as there may be too many external factors that would influence the appraisal or the impact may depend heavily upon implementation at the local level. More information is required to assess the impacts.	?
Negative Impact	The option is partially detrimental to the achievement of the SA Objective.	-
Major Negative Impact	The option strongly detracts from the achievement of the SA Objective.	--
Reduced impact	A symbol in brackets denotes a slightly reduced impact (either positive or negative) but not sufficient to reduce it to the category below.	()

L-T	Effects likely to arise in 10-25 years of Local Plan implementation
M-T	Effects likely to arise in 5-10 years of Local Plan implementation
S-T	Effects likely to arise in 0-5 years of Local Plan implementation
D	Direct effects.
I	Indirect effects.
R	Effects are reversible
IR	Effects are irreversible
H/M/L	High, medium or low certainty of prediction
C	Potential to have cumulative effect with other proposals or plans on this objective

	Option 1: Focus on Lytham St Annes				
	Key aspects of the option: 50% development in Lytham St Annes. 45% between Kirkham, Wesham, Warton and land at junction 4 of the M55 and Squires Gate. 5% in rural settlements under exceptional circumstances.				
SA Objectives	Impact	What does this option do that is beneficial to the SA Objectives? Who/Where will benefit?	What does this option do that could detract from achieving the Objectives? Who/Where will be affected?	Is there anything that this option does not do which perhaps it should – eg any current issues which it doesn't address? Who/Where is missed out?	Could any of the adverse effects be mitigated easily? Could it be enhanced?
1) Reduce crime, disorder and fear of crime	0/- S-L T, I, R, L, C	Crime rates are low across the borough except for some town centre districts in St Annes. Significant effects on actual crime rates are unlikely as a result of the plan. Primary schools exist in all the identified settlements and there are secondary schools in Lytham, St Annes and Kirkham enabling access in all target locations. Capacity is low however, and new capacity will be required. Provision of goods, services and public transport is strongest in Lytham, St Annes and the other identified locations enabling sustainable access to be maximised. Access to sustainable travel can also encourage walking and cycling which can benefit healthy lifestyles. Whilst this is currently poor at the edge of Blackpool, it is assumed that new services here would be a prerequisite of development. The land at the edge of Blackpool provides an opportunity to develop a sustainable, cohesive community. Access to services in Blackpool could also be realised for the land near the junction 4 of M55 (although the public transport improvements that are being pursued by Blackpool Council would be required). The option provides sufficient supply of flexible housing land to meet needs in the main urban areas. The option seeks to address pockets of deprivation in the largest settlements through access to services.	Arguably, this option may encourage more elderly residents in Lytham St Annes which has potential to increase fear of crime rates. Similarly, bathing water quality may be adversely affected at St Annes if the sewerage system reaches capacity. It may take time for new schools and services to be provided, eg at the edge of Blackpool. A large increase in population in Lytham St Annes may have potential to water down community spirit and levels of cohesion although this is uncertain at this scale. Housing needs outside Lytham St Annes may not be met, for example affordable and rural needs.	Rural housing and infrastructure needs may not be met, in particular affordable housing needs. Rural issues of isolation and exclusion may not be addressed.	Additional primary and secondary places will be required particularly in Lytham St Annes. Phasing of new development, particularly on the land at the edge of Blackpool should seek to deliver new infrastructure and facilities at the earliest stage possible including wastewater capacity and improved public transport linkages.
2) Improve levels of educational attainment and encourage lifelong learning	+ L-T, I, R, M, C				
3) Improve physical and mental health for all and reduce health inequalities	+ M-L T, I, R, M, C				
4) Ensure that housing provision meets all needs	+ S-L T, D, R, H, C				
5) Protect and enhance community spirit and cohesion	?				
6) Improve sustainable access to basic goods, services and amenities for all groups	+ S-L T, D, R, H, C				
7) Encourage sustainable economic growth and business development	+ S-L T, D, R, H, C	The option promotes the enhancement of town centres and directs 70% of retail development to Lytham St Annes and a further 20% to Kirkham, thereby helping to encourage economic growth and vibrancy in these areas. By promoting the majority of housing close to these centres, access to jobs is improved, thereby helping to reduce employment exclusion and deprivation in the borough's most deprived wards (located in St Annes). This could encourage investment in these areas and promote urban renaissance. The option also promotes significant development at Warton where the Enterprise Zone can easily be accessed. Some rural enhancement is also proposed although this may be limited.	At this stage no significant adverse effects on the economy are predicted with this option.	The development of rural infrastructure is limited and hence rural employment diversification may not benefit.	Note - An updated employment land evidence base is still being produced. A revised SA will be required once this information is available at the Preferred Options stage. Supporting policy on encouraging training and retention, with new business opportunities would be beneficial.
8) Promote economic inclusion	+ S-L T, D, R, H, C				
9) Deliver urban renaissance	+ (+) S-L T, D, R, H, C				
10) Protect and enhance biodiversity and geodiversity	- S-L T, I/D, R, M, C	Compared to other options, less open countryside/rural areas would be lost to development, albeit greenfield urban fringe sites would be. Brownfield sites would be	Development in these areas has potential to infringe on some areas of open countryside around Kirkham, Wesham and Warton. The settings of Wesham and	No issues identified.	A strong policy framework is required to protect environmental, landscape and heritage features at the micro-scale. This would also include strong design
11) Protect and enhance landscape and townscape character and quality, and protect	+/- S-L T, D, R, M, C				

Option 1: Focus on Lytham St Annes Key aspects of the option: 50% development in Lytham St Annes. 45% between Kirkham, Wesham, Warton and land at junction 4 of the M55 and Squires Gate. 5% in rural settlements under exceptional circumstances.					
SA Objectives	Impact	What does this option do that is beneficial to the SA Objectives? Who/Where will benefit?	What does this option do that could detract from achieving the Objectives? Who/Where will be affected?	Is there anything that this option does not do which perhaps it should – eg any current issues which it doesn't address? Who/Where is missed out?	Could any of the adverse effects be mitigated easily? Could it be enhanced?
tranquillity		used where possible as a result of the urban area focus (e.g. at Warton) although sites are limited in Lytham St Annes.	Kirkham (including the Conservation Area) in particular may be adversely affected. Expansion on land at the edge of Blackpool is likely to result in a loss of countryside and visual impacts in that area. There is potential for undiscovered archaeology in this and a number of other areas also although this is uncertain at this scale. Area required for expansion at St Annes would be on greenfield land and would affect landscape and visual amenity. Also potential to affect BHS. A BHS may also be affected near to Wesham. Some areas of the potential development sites also lie in Flood Zone 3. All greenfield land development has potential to adversely affect water quality as well as increasing the demand for water through increased population.		policies covering for example, flood protection measures and micro-siting, sustainable building design and drainage and measures to minimise the effect upon neighbouring townscape or heritage assets. Designated wildlife sites should be avoided and serious consideration should be given to the potential effects on the European designated sites through the HRA process.
12) Protect and enhance the cultural heritage resource	?	Developing near to existing urban centres, jobs, services and transport links should help minimise the growth of private car journeys and promote sustainable transport more than dispersed options although it would do little to help access to rural services.	The option would also result in the loss of some Grade 2&3 agricultural land. The borough's most sensitive habitats lie off the coast from Lytham St Annes / Warton and increased pressure here (recreational or foul water discharge) may result in indirect effects upon the European designations.		If combined with public transport and sustainable travel connections, the increase in traffic may be mitigated.
13) Protect and enhance the quality of water features and resources, and reduce the risk of flooding	- S-L T, R, I, M, C	The option is unlikely to have a significant impact on air quality.			
14) Limit and adapt to the impacts of climate change	- L-T, R/IR, I, M, C				
15) Protect and improve air quality	0				
16) Ensure the sustainable use of natural resources	(+/-) S-L T, IR, D, M, C				

	Option 2: Equal focus on Lytham St Annes and Kirkham				
	Key aspects of the option: 50% across Lytham St Annes and Kirkham. 45% between Wesham, Warton and land at junction 4 of the M55 and Squires Gate. 5% in rural settlements under exceptional circumstances.				
SA Objectives	Impact	What does this option do that is beneficial to the SA Objectives? Who/Where will benefit?	What does this option do that could detract from achieving the Objectives? Who/Where will be affected?	Is there anything that this option does not do which perhaps it should – eg any current issues which it doesn't address? Who/Where is missed out?	Could any of the adverse effects be mitigated easily? Could it be enhanced?
1) Reduce crime, disorder and fear of crime	0 S-L T, I, R, L, C	Crime rates are low across the borough except for some town centre districts in St Annes. Significant effects on actual crime rates are unlikely as a result of the plan. Primary schools exist in all the identified settlements and there are secondary schools in Lytham, St Annes and Kirkham enabling access in all target locations. Capacity is low however, and new capacity will be required. The greater spread of development to Kirkham than Option 1 may help spread the available spaces more evenly whilst reducing the need to travel. Provision of goods, services and public transport is strongest in Lytham St Annes and Kirkham together with the other identified locations enabling sustainable access to be maximised. Services in Warton would be benefited in particular. Transport links are strong in Kirkham. Further development in Kirkham and the strengthening of roles of Warton and Wesham may increase access to services in the east of the borough. Access to sustainable travel can also encourage walking and cycling which can benefit healthy lifestyles. Whilst this is currently poor at the edge of Blackpool, it is assumed that new services here would be a prerequisite of development. The land at the edge of Blackpool provides an opportunity to develop a sustainable, cohesive community. Services can also be accessed in Blackpool (although public transport improvements that are being pursued by Blackpool Council would be required). The option provides sufficient supply of flexible housing land to meet needs in the main urban areas. The option seeks to address pockets of deprivation in the largest settlements through access to services.	Arguably, this option may encourage more elderly residents in Lytham St Annes which has potential to increase fear of crime rates although this is less likely than other options due to the lower level of growth. Similarly, bathing water quality may reduce at St Annes if the sewerage system reaches capacity. It may take time for new schools and services to be provided, eg at the edge of Blackpool. A large increase in population in Lytham St Annes and Kirkham may have potential to water down community spirit and levels of cohesion although this is uncertain at this scale. Housing needs outside Lytham St Annes may not be met, for example affordable and rural needs.	Rural housing and infrastructure needs may not be met, in particular affordable housing needs. Rural issues of isolation and exclusion may not be addressed.	Additional primary and secondary places will be required. Phasing of new development, particularly on the land at the edge of Blackpool should seek to deliver new infrastructure and facilities at the earliest stage possible including wastewater capacity and improved public transport linkages.
2) Improve levels of educational attainment and encourage lifelong learning	+ L-T, I, R, M, C				
3) Improve physical and mental health for all and reduce health inequalities	+ M-L T, I, R, M, C				
4) Ensure that housing provision meets all needs	+ S-L T, D, R, H, C				
5) Protect and enhance community spirit and cohesion	?				
6) Improve sustainable access to basic goods, services and amenities for all groups	+(+) S-L T, D, R, H, C				
7) Encourage sustainable economic growth and business development	+ S-L T, D, R, H, C	The option promotes the enhancement of town centres and directs 70% of retail development to Lytham St Annes and a further 20% to Kirkham, thereby helping to encourage economic growth and vibrancy in these areas. The greater share of housing development in Kirkham under this option would help this and may combine to encourage greater regeneration there.	At this stage no significant adverse effects on the economy are predicted with this option.	The development of rural infrastructure is limited and hence rural employment diversification may not benefit.	Note - An updated employment land evidence base is still being produced. A revised SA will be required once this information is available at the Preferred Options stage. Supporting policy on encouraging training and retention, with new business opportunities would be beneficial.
8) Promote economic inclusion	+ S-L T, D, R, H, C	Kirkham also provides good train linkages to			

Option 2: Equal focus on Lytham St Annes and Kirkham Key aspects of the option: 50% across Lytham St Annes and Kirkham. 45% between Wesham, Warton and land at junction 4 of the M55 and Squires Gate. 5% in rural settlements under exceptional circumstances.					
SA Objectives	Impact	What does this option do that is beneficial to the SA Objectives? Who/Where will benefit?	What does this option do that could detract from achieving the Objectives? Who/Where will be affected?	Is there anything that this option does not do which perhaps it should – eg any current issues which it doesn't address? Who/Where is missed out?	Could any of the adverse effects be mitigated easily? Could it be enhanced?
9) Deliver urban renaissance	++ S-L T, D, R, H, C	Blackpool and Preston and Manchester. By promoting the majority of housing close to these centres, access to jobs is improved, thereby helping to reduce employment exclusion and deprivation in the borough's most deprived wards (located in St Annes). This could encourage investment in these areas and promote urban renaissance. The option also promotes significant development at Warton which would have an increased role as a local centre and where the Enterprise Zone can easily be accessed. Some rural enhancement is also proposed although this may be limited. Opportunities exist for investment in improved infrastructure in Kirkham, Wesham and Warton as well as Lytham St Annes and land at the edge of Blackpool.			
10) Protect and enhance biodiversity and geodiversity	(-) S-L T, I/D, R, M, C	This option would take less greenfield land around Lytham St Annes compared with Option 1 but a larger amount around Kirkham. Brownfield sites would be used where possible as a result of the urban area focus (e.g. at Warton in particular) although sites are limited in Lytham St Annes. Developing near to existing urban centres, jobs, services and transport links should help minimise the growth of private car journeys and promote sustainable transport more (Kirkham has good rail links) than dispersed options although it would do little to help access to rural services. The development of land at the edge of Blackpool gives rise to the opportunity to promote sustainable construction techniques on a large scale by a single or fewer developers.	Development in these areas has potential to infringe on some areas of open countryside around Kirkham, Wesham and Warton. The settings of Wesham and Kirkham (including the Conservation Area) in particular may be adversely affected and there is a risk of overdeveloping the suburbs of Kirkham, Wesham and Warton through infill. The gaps between Kirkham and other settlements may also reduce. Expansion on land adjacent to Blackpool is likely to result in a loss of countryside and visual impacts in that area. There is potential for undiscovered archaeology in this and a number of other areas also although this is uncertain at this scale. Areas required for expansion at St Annes would be on greenfield land and would affect landscape and visual amenity although not to the extent of Option 1. Also potential to affect BHS although potentially not to the extent of Option 1. A BHS may also be affected near to Wesham. Some sites are also in Flood Zone 3 near Lytham St Annes although these would be fewer than Option 1. All greenfield land development has potential to adversely affect surface and ground water quality as well as increasing the demand for water through increased population. The option would also result in the loss of some Grade 2&3 agricultural land. The borough's most sensitive habitats lie off the coast from Lytham St Annes / Warton and increased pressure here (recreational or foul water discharge) may result in	No issues identified.	A strong policy framework is required to protect environmental, landscape and heritage features at the micro-scale. This would also include strong design policies covering for example, flood protection measures and micro-siting, sustainable building design and drainage and measures to minimise the effect upon neighbouring townscape or heritage assets. Designated wildlife sites should be avoided and serious consideration should be given to the potential effects on the European designated sites through the HRA process. If combined with public transport and sustainable travel connections, the increase in traffic may be mitigated.
11) Protect and enhance landscape and townscape character and quality, and protect tranquillity	+/- S-L T, D, R, M, C				
12) Protect and enhance the cultural heritage resource	?				
13) Protect and enhance the quality of water features and resources, and reduce the risk of flooding	(-) S-L T, R, I, M, C				
14) Limit and adapt to the impacts of climate change	(-) L-T, R/IR, I, M, C				
15) Protect and improve air quality	(-) L-T, R/IR, I, M, C				
16) Ensure the sustainable use of natural resources	+/- S-L T, IR, D, M, C				

	Option 2: Equal focus on Lytham St Annes and Kirkham				
	Key aspects of the option: 50% across Lytham St Annes and Kirkham. 45% between Wesham, Warton and land at junction 4 of the M55 and Squires Gate. 5% in rural settlements under exceptional circumstances.				
SA Objectives	Impact	What does this option do that is beneficial to the SA Objectives? Who/Where will benefit?	What does this option do that could detract from achieving the Objectives? Who/Where will be affected?	Is there anything that this option does not do which perhaps it should – eg any current issues which it doesn't address? Who/Where is missed out?	Could any of the adverse effects be mitigated easily? Could it be enhanced?
			indirect effects upon the European designations although not to the extent of Option 1. There is potential for increased traffic congestion around Kirkham, Wesham, Warton and at the edge of Blackpool. This may have indirect effects upon air quality and carbon emissions.		

Option 3: Lytham St Annes and Key and Local Service Centres					
Key aspects of the option: 40% development in Lytham St Annes. 55% between Kirkham, Wesham, Warton and land at junction 4 of the M55 and Squires Gate. 5% in rural settlements under exceptional circumstances.					
SA Objectives	Impact	What does this option do that is beneficial to the SA Objectives? Who/Where will benefit?	What does this option do that could detract from achieving the Objectives? Who/Where will be affected?	Is there anything that this option does not do which perhaps it should – eg any current issues which it doesn't address? Who/Where is missed out?	Could any of the adverse effects be mitigated easily? Could it be enhanced?
1) Reduce crime, disorder and fear of crime	0 S-L T, I, R, L, C	Crime rates are low across the borough except for some town centre districts in St Annes. Significant effects on actual crime rates are unlikely as a result of the plan. Primary schools exist in all the identified settlements and there are secondary schools in Lytham, St Annes and Kirkham enabling access in all target locations. Capacity is low however, and new capacity will be required. Provision of goods, services and public transport is strongest in Lytham St Annes and Kirkham together with the other target locations enabling sustainable access to be maximised. Services in Warton would be benefited in particular. Transport links are strong in Kirkham. Moderate development in Kirkham and the strengthening of roles of Warton and Wesham may increase access to services in the east of the borough. Access to sustainable travel can also encourage walking and cycling which can benefit healthy lifestyles. Whilst this is currently poor at the edge of Blackpool, it is assumed that new services here would be a prerequisite of development. The land at the edge of Blackpool provides an opportunity to develop a sustainable, cohesive community. Services can also be accessed in Blackpool. (although public transport improvements that are being pursued by Blackpool Council would be required). The option provides sufficient supply of flexible housing land to meet needs in the main urban areas. The option seeks to address pockets of deprivation in the largest settlements through access to services.	Arguably, this option may encourage more elderly residents in Lytham St Annes which has potential to increase fear of crime rates although this is less likely than other options due to the lower level of growth. Similarly, bathing water quality may reduce at St Annes if the sewerage system reaches capacity. It may take time for new schools and services to be provided, e.g. at the edge of Blackpool. A large increase in population in Lytham St Annes may have potential to water down community spirit and levels of cohesion although this is uncertain at this scale. Housing needs outside Lytham St Annes may not be met, for example affordable and rural needs.	Rural housing and infrastructure needs may not be met, in particular affordable housing needs. Rural issues of isolation and exclusion may not be addressed.	Additional primary and secondary places will be required particularly in Lytham St Annes. Phasing of new development, particularly on the land at the edge of Blackpool should seek to deliver new infrastructure and facilities at the earliest stage possible including wastewater capacity and improved public transport linkages.
2) Improve levels of educational attainment and encourage lifelong learning	+ L-T, I, R, M, C				
3) Improve physical and mental health for all and reduce health inequalities	+ M-L T, I, R, M, C				
4) Ensure that housing provision meets all needs	+ S-L T, D, R, H, C				
5) Protect and enhance community spirit and cohesion	?				
6) Improve sustainable access to basic goods, services and amenities for all groups	+(+) S-L T, D, R, H, C				
7) Encourage sustainable economic growth and business development	+ S-L T, D, R, H, C	The option promotes the enhancement of town centres and directs 70% of retail development to Lytham St Annes and a further 20% to Kirkham, thereby helping to encourage economic growth and vibrancy in	At this stage no significant adverse effects on the economy are predicted with this option.	The development of rural infrastructure is limited and hence rural employment diversification may not benefit.	Note - An updated employment land evidence base is still being produced. A revised SA will be required once this information is available at the Preferred Options stage.
8) Promote economic inclusion	+ S-L T, D, R, H, C				

Option 3: Lytham St Annes and Key and Local Service Centres					
Key aspects of the option: 40% development in Lytham St Annes. 55% between Kirkham, Wesham, Warton and land at junction 4 of the M55 and Squires Gate. 5% in rural settlements under exceptional circumstances.					
SA Objectives	Impact	What does this option do that is beneficial to the SA Objectives? Who/Where will benefit?	What does this option do that could detract from achieving the Objectives? Who/Where will be affected?	Is there anything that this option does not do which perhaps it should – eg any current issues which it doesn't address? Who/Where is missed out?	Could any of the adverse effects be mitigated easily? Could it be enhanced?
9) Deliver urban renaissance	++ S-L T, D, R, H, C	these areas. Kirkham also provides good train linkages to Blackpool and settlements to the east. By promoting the majority of housing close to these centres, access to jobs is improved, thereby helping to reduce employment exclusion and deprivation in the borough's most deprived wards (located in St Annes). This could encourage investment in these areas and promote urban renaissance. The option also promotes significant development at Warton which would have an increased role as a local centre and where the Enterprise Zone can easily be accessed. Some rural enhancement is also proposed although this may be limited. Opportunities exist for investment in improved infrastructure in Kirkham, Wesham and Warton as well as Lytham St Annes and land at the edge of Blackpool.			Supporting policy on encouraging training and retention with new business opportunities would be beneficial.
10) Protect and enhance biodiversity and geodiversity	(-) S-L T, I/D, R, M, C	The option would avoid significant development in the open rural countryside albeit greenfield urban fringe sites would be lost. Brownfield sites would be used where possible as a result of the urban area focus (e.g. at Warton in particular) although sites are limited in Lytham St Annes. Developing near to existing urban centres, jobs, services and transport links should help minimise the growth of private car journeys and promote sustainable transport more (Kirkham has good rail links) than dispersed options although it would do little to help access to rural services. The development of the large sites at the edge of Blackpool gives rise to the opportunity to promote sustainable construction techniques on a large scale by a single or fewer developers.	Development in these areas has potential to infringe on some areas of open countryside around Kirkham, Wesham, and Warton although the effects upon Kirkham would be less than Option 2. There may be scope for greater cumulative effects however, as development is spread more evenly between the towns. The settings of Wesham and Kirkham (including the Conservation Areas) in particular may be adversely affected and there is a risk of overdeveloping the suburbs of Kirkham, Wesham and Warton through infill although again this would be lesser than Option 2. Expansion on land at the edge of Blackpool is likely to result in a loss of countryside and visual impacts in that area. There is potential for undiscovered archaeology in this and a number of other areas also although this is uncertain at this scale. Areas required for expansion at St Annes would be on greenfield land and would affect landscape and visual amenity. Also potential to affect BHS. A BHS may also be affected near to Wesham. Some areas of the potential development sites also lie in Flood Zone 3. All greenfield land development has potential to adversely affect water quality as well as increasing the demand for water through increased population. The option would also result in the loss of some Grade 2&3 agricultural land. The borough's most sensitive habitats lie off the coast from Lytham St Annes / Warton	No issues identified.	A strong policy framework is required to protect environmental, landscape and heritage features at the micro-scale. This would also include strong design policies covering for example, flood protection measures and micro-siting, sustainable building design and drainage and measures to minimise the effect upon neighbouring townscape or heritage assets. Designated wildlife sites should be avoided and serious consideration should be given to the potential effects on the European designated sites through the HRA process. If combined with public transport and sustainable travel connections, the increase in traffic may be mitigated.
11) Protect and enhance landscape and townscape character and quality, and protect tranquillity	+/- S-L T, D, R, M, C				
12) Protect and enhance the cultural heritage resource	?				
13) Protect and enhance the quality of water features and resources, and reduce the risk of flooding	(-) S-L T, R, I, M, C				
14) Limit and adapt to the impacts of climate change	- L-T, R/IR, I, M, C				
15) Protect and improve air quality	- L-T, R/IR, I, M, C				
16) Ensure the sustainable use of natural resources	+/- S-L T, IR, D, M, C				

Option 3: Lytham St Annes and Key and Local Service Centres Key aspects of the option: 40% development in Lytham St Annes. 55% between Kirkham, Wesham, Warton and land at junction 4 of the M55 and Squires Gate. 5% in rural settlements under exceptional circumstances.					
SA Objectives	Impact	What does this option do that is beneficial to the SA Objectives? Who/Where will benefit?	What does this option do that could detract from achieving the Objectives? Who/Where will be affected?	Is there anything that this option does not do which perhaps it should – eg any current issues which it doesn't address? Who/Where is missed out?	Could any of the adverse effects be mitigated easily? Could it be enhanced?
			and increased pressure here (recreational or foul water discharge) may result in indirect effects upon the European designations. There is potential for increased traffic congestion around Kirkham, Wesham, Warton and at the edge of Blackpool. This may have indirect effects upon air quality and carbon emissions.		

Option 4: Lytham St Annes and rural dispersal					
Key aspects of the option: 40% development in Lytham St Annes. 45% between Kirkham, Wesham, Warton and land at junction 4 of the M55 and Squires Gate. 13% between Wrea Green, Elswick, Newton, Singleton, Clifton, Staining and Weeton. 2% in other rural settlements under exceptional circumstances.					
SA Objectives	Impact	What does this option do that is beneficial to the SA Objectives? Who/Where will benefit?	What does this option do that could detract from achieving the Objectives? Who/Where will be affected?	Is there anything that this option does not do which perhaps it should – eg any current issues which it doesn't address? Who/Where is missed out?	Could any of the adverse effects be mitigated easily? Could it be enhanced?
1) Reduce crime, disorder and fear of crime	0 S-L T, I, R, L, C	Crime rates are low across the borough except for some town centre districts in St Annes. Significant effects on actual crime rates are unlikely as a result of the plan. Primary schools exist in the majority of the identified settlements and there are secondary schools in Lytham, St Annes and Kirkham enabling access in all identified locations. Capacity is low however, and new capacity will be required. Provision of goods, services and public transport is strongest in Lytham, St Annes and the other urban locations identified, enabling sustainable access to be maximised. The option also presents the greatest opportunities for rural areas. It has the strongest potential to encourage rural service viability due to the wider focus of rural development. This in turn could help to reduce the issues of rural isolation and exclusion in these areas (particularly for the elderly and less mobile). Similarly, this option would achieve the greatest benefits in terms of rural housing provision and meeting a range of rural housing needs. Affordable housing provision could enable locally born people to purchase houses which can help to maintain community spirit and cohesion. In turn this could benefit the levels of health and wellbeing in rural areas. Access to sustainable travel in the urban areas can also encourage walking and cycling which can benefit healthy lifestyles. Whilst this is currently poor at the edge of Blackpool, it is assumed that new services here would be a prerequisite of development. The land at the edge of Blackpool provides an opportunity to develop a sustainable, cohesive community. Services can also be accessed in Blackpool (although public transport improvements that are being pursued by Blackpool Council would be required). The option provides sufficient supply of flexible housing land to meet needs in the main urban areas and also the main rural settlements. The option seeks to address pockets of deprivation in the largest settlements through access to services.	Arguably, this option may encourage more elderly residents in Lytham St Annes which has potential to increase fear of crime rates although this is less likely than other options due to the lower level of growth. Similarly, bathing water quality may reduce at St Annes if the sewerage system reaches capacity. It may take time for new schools and services to be provided, eg at the edge of Blackpool. An increase in population in Lytham St Annes may have potential to water down community spirit and levels of cohesion although this is uncertain at this scale. The same issue may apply in some rural settlements.	No issues identified.	Additional primary and secondary places will be required particularly in Lytham St Annes. Phasing of new development, particularly on the land at the edge of Blackpool should seek to deliver new infrastructure and facilities at the earliest stage possible including wastewater capacity and improved public transport linkages. Rural housing development should include measures to encourage rural service provision and infrastructure to be provided in parallel. Development at Staining would need to be phased due to sewerage capacity issues.
2) Improve levels of educational attainment and encourage lifelong learning	+ L-T, I, R, M, C				
3) Improve physical and mental health for all and reduce health inequalities	+ M-L T, I, R, M, C				
4) Ensure that housing provision meets all needs	++ S-L T, D, R, H, C				
5) Protect and enhance community spirit and cohesion	?				
6) Improve sustainable access to basic goods, services and amenities for all groups	+(+) S-L T, D, R, H, C				
7) Encourage sustainable economic growth and business development	+(+) S-L T, D, R, H, C	The option promotes the enhancement of town centres and directs 70% of retail	At this stage no significant adverse effects on the economy are predicted with this	No issues identified.	Note - An updated employment land evidence base is still being produced. A

Option 4: Lytham St Annes and rural dispersal					
Key aspects of the option: 40% development in Lytham St Annes. 45% between Kirkham, Wesham, Warton and land at junction 4 of the M55 and Squires Gate. 13% between Wrea Green, Elswick, Newton, Singleton, Clifton, Staining and Weeton. 2% in other rural settlements under exceptional circumstances.					
SA Objectives	Impact	What does this option do that is beneficial to the SA Objectives? Who/Where will benefit?	What does this option do that could detract from achieving the Objectives? Who/Where will be affected?	Is there anything that this option does not do which perhaps it should – eg any current issues which it doesn't address? Who/Where is missed out?	Could any of the adverse effects be mitigated easily? Could it be enhanced?
8) Promote economic inclusion	+(+) S-L T, D, R, H, C	development to Lytham St Annes and a further 20% to Kirkham, thereby helping to encourage economic growth and vibrancy in these areas. By promoting the majority of housing close to these centres (albeit less than Option 3), access to jobs is improved, thereby helping to reduce employment exclusion and deprivation in the borough's most deprived wards (located in St Annes). This could encourage investment in these areas and promote urban renaissance. The option also promotes significant development at Warton where the Enterprise Zone can easily be accessed. In addition to this, significant rural enhancement is also proposed so the development of rural infrastructure may benefit employment diversification in those areas together with a greater opportunity for rural service viability. This may contribute to reducing economic exclusion in rural areas.	option.		revised SA will be required once this information is available at the Preferred Options stage. Supporting policy on encouraging training and retention with new business opportunities would be beneficial.
9) Deliver urban renaissance	+(+) S-L T, D, R, H, C				
10) Protect and enhance biodiversity and geodiversity	- (-) S-L T, I/D, R, M, C	The majority of development would still be around the existing urban areas although there would be a loss of rural countryside areas as well. Brownfield sites would be used where possible as a result of the urban area focus (e.g. at Warton) although sites are limited in Lytham St Annes. Developing near to existing urban centres, jobs, services and transport links should help minimise the growth of private car journeys and promote sustainable transport around the urban areas. If the option results in improved rural service provision, this may also result in fewer long car journeys for small goods in rural areas. The option is unlikely to have a significant issue on air quality. The development of the large sites at the edge of Blackpool gives rise to the opportunity to promote sustainable construction techniques on a large scale by a single or fewer developers.	The development of 13% of housing in and around rural settlements is likely to result in a cumulative loss of countryside and would potentially affect the character of some rural villages. This could also affect local biodiversity albeit the only statutory wildlife site identified is BHS at Staining and some TPOs. Moderate development in and around key and local service centres has potential to infringe on some areas of open countryside around Kirkham, Wesham, and Warton. The settings of Wesham and Kirkham (including the Conservation Areas) may be adversely affected. Expansion on land at the edge of Blackpool is likely to result in a loss of countryside and visual impacts in that area. There is potential for undiscovered archaeology in this and a number of other areas also although this is uncertain at this scale. Areas required for expansion at St Annes would be on greenfield land and would affect landscape and visual amenity. Also potential to affect BHS. A BHS may also be affected near to Wesham. Some areas of the potential development sites also lie in Flood Zone 3. All greenfield land development has potential to adversely affect water quality as well as increasing the demand for water through increased population. An increase in rural development on greenfield sites may add to this, together with representing a less	No issues identified.	A strong policy framework is required to protect environmental, landscape and heritage features at the micro-scale. This would also include strong design policies covering for example, flood protection measures and micro-siting, sustainable building design and drainage and measures to minimise the effect upon neighbouring townscape or heritage assets. Designated wildlife sites should be avoided and serious consideration should be given to the potential effects on the European designated sites through the HRA process. If combined with public transport and sustainable travel connections, the increase in traffic may be mitigated.
11) Protect and enhance landscape and townscape character and quality, and protect tranquillity	- S-L T, D, R, M, C				
12) Protect and enhance the cultural heritage resource	?				
13) Protect and enhance the quality of water features and resources, and reduce the risk of flooding	- S-L T, R, I, M, C				
14) Limit and adapt to the impacts of climate change	- L-T, R/IR, I, M, C				
15) Protect and improve air quality	0				
16) Ensure the sustainable use of natural resources	- S-L T, IR, D, M, C				

	Option 4: Lytham St Annes and rural dispersal				
	Key aspects of the option: 40% development in Lytham St Annes. 45% between Kirkham, Wesham, Warton and land at junction 4 of the M55 and Squires Gate. 13% between Wrea Green, Elswick, Newton, Singleton, Clifton, Staining and Weeton. 2% in other rural settlements under exceptional circumstances.				
SA Objectives	Impact	What does this option do that is beneficial to the SA Objectives? Who/Where will benefit?	What does this option do that could detract from achieving the Objectives? Who/Where will be affected?	Is there anything that this option does not do which perhaps it should – eg any current issues which it doesn't address? Who/Where is missed out?	Could any of the adverse effects be mitigated easily? Could it be enhanced?
			sustainable use of land. The option would also result in the loss of some Grade 2&3 agricultural land in a number of locations across the borough. The borough's most sensitive habitats lie off the coast from Lytham St Annes / Warton and increased pressure here (recreational or foul water discharge) may result in indirect effects upon the European designations.		

	Option 5: Equal focus on Lytham St Annes and land on the SE edge of Blackpool				
	Key aspects of the option: 80% between Lytham St Annes and land at junction 4 of the M55 and Squires Gate. 15% between Kirkham, Wesham and Warton. 5% in rural settlements under exceptional circumstances.				
SA Objectives	Impact	What does this option do that is beneficial to the SA Objectives? Who/Where will benefit?	What does this option do that could detract from achieving the Objectives? Who/Where will be affected?	Is there anything that this option does not do which perhaps it should – eg any current issues which it doesn't address? Who/Where is missed out?	Could any of the adverse effects be mitigated easily? Could it be enhanced?
1) Reduce crime, disorder and fear of crime	0 S-L T, I, R, L, C	Crime rates are low across the borough except for some town centre districts in St Annes. Significant effects on actual crime rates are unlikely as a result of the strategy. Primary schools exist in many of the identified settlements and there are secondary schools in Lytham, St Annes and Kirkham enabling access in all target locations. The Capacity is low however, and new capacity will be required although this option promotes less development in many of these areas compared with other options. Provision of goods service and public transport is strongest in Lytham St Annes and also Kirkham but also neighbouring Blackpool which would become a natural local centre for the M55 and Squires Gate developments. Development in Kirkham and the strengthening of roles of Warton and Wesham may increase access to services in the east of the borough although this is more limited under this option. Access to sustainable travel can also encourage walking and cycling which can benefit healthy lifestyles. Whilst this is currently poor at the edge of Blackpool, it is assumed that new services here would be a prerequisite of development. The land at the edge of Blackpool provides an opportunity to develop a sustainable, cohesive community. The option provides sufficient supply of flexible housing land to meet needs in the main urban areas. The option seeks to address pockets of deprivation in the largest settlements through access to services.	Arguably, this option may encourage more elderly residents in Lytham St Annes which has potential to increase fear of crime rates although this is less likely than other options due to the lower level of growth. Similarly, bathing water quality may reduce at St Annes if the sewerage system reaches capacity. It may take time for new schools and services to be provided, e.g. at the edge of Blackpool. Significant development in this area is likely to put pressure on Blackpool's school capacities. A large increase in population in Lytham St Annes may have potential to water down community spirit and levels of cohesion although this is uncertain at this scale. Housing needs outside Lytham St Annes are unlikely to be met, for example affordable and rural needs.	Rural housing and infrastructure needs are unlikely to be met, in particular affordable housing needs. Rural issues of isolation and exclusion may not be addressed. The option would not adequately address the need for improved service provision in some local service centres, notably Warton. Kirkham would also receive limited development so the benefits of its rail links would not be maximised.	Additional primary and secondary places will be required particularly in Lytham St Annes. Phasing of new development, particularly on the land at the edge of Blackpool should seek to deliver new infrastructure and facilities at the earliest stage possible including wastewater capacity and significantly improved public transport linkages. This would be particularly important for this option given the scale of growth in that area.
2) Improve levels of educational attainment and encourage lifelong learning	+ L-T, I, R, M, C				
3) Improve physical and mental health for all and reduce health inequalities	(+) M-L T, I, R, M, C				
4) Ensure that housing provision meets all needs	+ S-L T, D, R, H, C				
5) Protect and enhance community spirit and cohesion	?				
6) Improve sustainable access to basic goods, services and amenities for all groups	+ S-L T, D, R, H, C				
7) Encourage sustainable economic growth and business development	+ S-L T, D, R, H, C	The option promotes the enhancement of town centres and directs 70% of retail development to Lytham St Annes and a further 20% to Kirkham, thereby helping to encourage economic growth and vibrancy in these areas. The land at the edge of Blackpool also provides significant opportunity to develop further employment uses in addition to providing access to jobs and retail in Blackpool as a main centre in the wider sub-region. Similarly, by promoting significant housing development close to Lytham St Annes, access to jobs there is also likely to be improved, thereby helping to reduce employment exclusion and deprivation in the borough's most deprived wards (located in St Annes). This could encourage investment here and promote	Significant development at the edge of Blackpool may result in a greater share of economic growth occurring in Blackpool rather than within Fylde itself.	The development of rural infrastructure is limited and hence rural employment diversification may not benefit. Similarly, Kirkham, Wesham and Warton are less likely to benefit under this option. In particular, Kirkham is well placed with regard to rail links and Warton is adjacent to the Enterprise Zone at BAE Systems. Opportunities to maximise these benefits may be missed.	Note - An updated employment land evidence base is still being produced. A revised SA will be required once this information is available at the Preferred Options stage. Supporting policy on encouraging training and retention with new business opportunities would be beneficial. Including good public transport links and an element of mixed-use would be essential for creating a sustainable development of this scale at the edge of Blackpool.
8) Promote economic inclusion	+ S-L T, D, R, H, C				
9) Deliver urban renaissance	+ S-L T, D, R, H, C				

	Option 5: Equal focus on Lytham St Annes and land on the SE edge of Blackpool				
	Key aspects of the option: 80% between Lytham St Annes and land at junction 4 of the M55 and Squires Gate. 15% between Kirkham, Wesham and Warton. 5% in rural settlements under exceptional circumstances.				
SA Objectives	Impact	What does this option do that is beneficial to the SA Objectives? Who/Where will benefit?	What does this option do that could detract from achieving the Objectives? Who/Where will be affected?	Is there anything that this option does not do which perhaps it should – eg any current issues which it doesn't address? Who/Where is missed out?	Could any of the adverse effects be mitigated easily? Could it be enhanced?
		urban renaissance. Some rural enhancement is also proposed although this may be limited.			
10) Protect and enhance biodiversity and geodiversity	(-) S-L T, I/D, R, M, C	The option would avoid development in the rural countryside albeit greenfield urban fringe sites notably at the edge of Lytham St Annes and Blackpool would be lost. Brownfield sites would be used where possible although sites are limited in Lytham St Annes. Large areas of the land at the edge of Blackpool have been used for a range of visually poor quality uses including horticulture, caravan storage, scrap yards, kennels and the former Pontins Holiday Camp amongst others. Developing near to existing urban centres, jobs, services and transport links should help minimise the growth of private car journeys and promote sustainable transport assuming that suitable public transport links can be provided at the edge of Blackpool. The development of land at the edge of Blackpool gives rise to the opportunity to promote sustainable construction techniques on a large scale by a single or fewer developers.	Expansion on a large scale at the edge of Blackpool is likely to result in a loss of countryside and visual impacts in that area. However, the quality of the landscape in some of this area is currently poor and fragmented, whereby redevelopment may result in some benefits. The option also deflects development away from rural areas and reduces the extent of the potential landscape/townscape impact on other settlements such as Kirkham, Wesham and Warton. There is potential for undiscovered archaeology at the edge of Blackpool and, whilst this is uncertain at this stage, the extent of development increase the likelihood of impacts occurring. Areas required for expansion at St Annes would be on greenfield land and would affect landscape and visual amenity. Also potential to affect BHS. A BHS may also be affected near to Squires Gate (South Fylde Railway Sidings). Some areas of the potential development sites also lie in Flood Zone 3. All greenfield land development has potential to adversely affect water quality as well as increasing the demand for water through increased population. The option would also result in the loss of some Grade 2&3 agricultural land. The borough's most sensitive habitats lie off the coast from Lytham St Annes / Warton and increased pressure here (recreational or foul water discharge) may result in indirect effects upon the European designations. In the absence of new public transport linkages, congestion at junction 4 of the M55 may lead to adverse air quality issues being exacerbated. This may have a consequent adverse effect on carbon	The option proposes little development to encourage physical regeneration in Warton.	A strong policy framework is required to protect environmental, landscape and heritage features at the micro-scale. This would also include strong design policies covering for example, flood protection measures and micro-siting, sustainable building design and drainage and measures to minimise the effect upon neighbouring townscape or heritage assets. Designated wildlife sites should be avoided and serious consideration should be given to the potential effects on the European designated sites through the HRA process. If combined with public transport and sustainable travel connections, the increase in traffic may be mitigated. The option provides significant opportunities to develop a high-quality, sustainable and environmentally appealing development adjacent to the boundary with Blackpool if designed and implemented correctly.
11) Protect and enhance landscape and townscape character and quality, and protect tranquillity	+(-) S-L T, D, R, M, C				
12) Protect and enhance the cultural heritage resource	?/- S-M T, IR, D, M, C				
13) Protect and enhance the quality of water features and resources, and reduce the risk of flooding	(-) S-L T, R, I, M, C				
14) Limit and adapt to the impacts of climate change	- L-T, R/IR, I, M, C				
15) Protect and improve air quality	- L-T, R/IR, I, M, C				
16) Ensure the sustainable use of natural resources	+(-) S-L T, IR, D, M, C				

Option 5: Equal focus on Lytham St Annes and land on the SE edge of Blackpool Key aspects of the option: 80% between Lytham St Annes and land at junction 4 of the M55 and Squires Gate. 15% between Kirkham, Wesham and Warton. 5% in rural settlements under exceptional circumstances.					
SA Objectives	Impact	What does this option do that is beneficial to the SA Objectives? Who/Where will benefit?	What does this option do that could detract from achieving the Objectives? Who/Where will be affected?	Is there anything that this option does not do which perhaps it should – eg any current issues which it doesn't address? Who/Where is missed out?	Could any of the adverse effects be mitigated easily? Could it be enhanced?
			emissions.		

Business as Usual Option					
Key aspects of the option: <i>Aim to focus 100% of development within settlement boundaries with only exceptional development elsewhere. Some employment land at Whitehills. This is however, not possible due to existing constraints, leading to a degree of development in other areas on appeal.</i>					
SA Objectives	Impact	What does this option do that is beneficial to the SA Objectives? Who/Where will benefit?	What does this option do that could detract from achieving the Objectives? Who/Where will be affected?	Is there anything that this option does not do which perhaps it should – eg any current issues which it doesn't address? Who/Where is missed out?	Could any of the adverse effects be mitigated easily? Could it be enhanced?
1) Reduce crime, disorder and fear of crime	?	Significant effects on actual crime rates are unlikely as a result of the strategy although there is some uncertainty regarding exactly where development may go and what form it may take. Provision of goods service and public transport is strongest in Lytham, St Annes and the other target locations although it is unclear whether new development would be located in areas which could benefit from these or otherwise. Access to sustainable travel can also encourage walking and cycling which can benefit healthy lifestyles.	Primary schools exist in many of the identified settlements and there are secondary schools in Lytham, St Annes and Kirkham enabling access in all target locations although a significant focus of development in Lytham St Annes is likely to put considerable pressure on capacity there which may have an indirect effect on educational attainment. The option may lead to loss of open space and green areas within settlements which could indirectly affect levels of health and well-being. Bathing water quality may reduce at St Annes if the sewerage system reaches capacity. A large increase in population in Lytham St Annes may have potential to water down community spirit and levels of cohesion although this is uncertain at this scale.	Rural housing and infrastructure needs may not be met, in particular affordable housing needs. Rural issues of isolation and exclusion may not be addressed. The option is unlikely to provide sufficient supply of flexible housing land to meet needs in the main urban areas. The option also does not provide assurances that pockets of deprivation in the largest settlements would be addressed. Overall, the option reduces opportunities to develop well planned and coordinated developments	Additional primary and secondary places will be required particularly in Lytham St Annes. The option could only be improved by encouraging considerably more certainty about the type of development and its location, which is not possible without developing a new strategy.
2) Improve levels of educational attainment and encourage lifelong learning	- L-T, IR, I, L, C				
3) Improve physical and mental health for all and reduce health inequalities	+/- L-T, IR, I, L, C				
4) Ensure that housing provision meets all needs	- S-L T, R, D, M, C				
5) Protect and enhance community spirit and cohesion	?				
6) Improve sustainable access to basic goods, services and amenities for all groups	?				
7) Encourage sustainable economic growth and business development	+/- S-L T, R, I, M, C	By promoting the majority of housing close to these centres, access to jobs should be generally improved, thereby helping to reduce employment exclusion and deprivation in the borough's most deprived wards. This could encourage investment in these areas although the lack of strategic direction is unlikely to deliver urban renaissance and may in fact work against these principles. The Enterprise Zone at Warton will go ahead under this option as with the other options.	The option provides little direction over the location of employment land other than it would be naturally pointed towards urban areas. However, employment land may be lost to housing on appeal thereby reducing the overall stock.	The development of rural infrastructure is limited and hence rural employment diversification may not benefit. Employment land at the edge of Blackpool may be lost to housing proposals on appeal.	The option could only be improved by encouraging considerably more certainty about the type of development and its location, which is not possible without developing a new strategy.
8) Promote economic inclusion	+ S-L T, R, I, L, C				
9) Deliver urban renaissance	- M-L T, R, I, M, C				
10) Protect and enhance biodiversity and geodiversity	- S-L T, IR, D/I, L, C	In principle this option directs development towards brownfield sites in the existing urban area thereby seeking to minimise adverse environmental effects in the open countryside although there is considerable uncertainty regarding whether or not this will happen, not least because such areas are currently very constrained. Developing near to existing urban centres, jobs, services and transport links should help minimise the growth of private car journeys and promote sustainable transport more than dispersed options although it would do little to help access to rural services.	Whilst development is primarily directed towards sites within settlement boundaries, this is not always feasible and it is likely that greenfield sites in potentially unsustainable locations may occur on appeal. This may give rise to adverse effects on landscape, biodiversity, heritage, water quality and the sustainable use of materials compared with a more structured option. There is some uncertainty regarding this, however.	No issues identified.	The option could only be improved by encouraging considerably more certainty about the type of development and its location, which is not possible without developing a new strategy.
11) Protect and enhance landscape and townscape character and quality, and protect tranquillity	+/- L-T, IR, I, L, C				
12) Protect and enhance the cultural heritage resource	?				
13) Protect and enhance the quality of water features and resources, and reduce the risk of flooding	- S-L T, IR, D/I, L, C				
14) Limit and adapt to the impacts of climate change	+/- L-T, IR, I, L, C				
15) Protect and improve air quality	?				

	Business as Usual Option				
	Key aspects of the option: <i>Aim to focus 100% of development within settlement boundaries with only exceptional development elsewhere. Some employment land at Whitehills. This is however, not possible due to existing constraints, leading to a degree of development in other areas on appeal.</i>				
SA Objectives	Impact	What does this option do that is beneficial to the SA Objectives? Who/Where will benefit?	What does this option do that could detract from achieving the Objectives? Who/Where will be affected?	Is there anything that this option does not do which perhaps it should – eg any current issues which it doesn't address? Who/Where is missed out?	Could any of the adverse effects be mitigated easily? Could it be enhanced?
16) Ensure the sustainable use of natural resources	+/- S-L T, IR, D, L, C	It is uncertain whether or not this option is likely to have a significant issue on air quality, depending upon where development is located.			

Assessment of Policy Options

The tables below provide an explanation of the notation used in the assessment matrix.

Major Positive Impact	The option strongly supports the achievement of the SA Objective.	++
Positive Impact	This option contributes partially to the achievement of the SA Objective but not completely.	+
Neutral/ No Impact	There is no clear relationship between the option and/or the achievement of the SA Objective or the relationship is negligible.	0
Positive and negative outcomes	The option has a combination of both positive and negative contributions to the achievement of the SA Objective.	+/-
Uncertain outcome	It is not possible to determine the nature of the impact as there may be too many external factors that would influence the appraisal or the impact may depend heavily upon implementation at the local level. More information is required to assess the impacts.	?
Negative Impact	The option is partially detrimental to the achievement of the SA Objective.	-
Major Negative Impact	The option strongly detracts from the achievement of the SA Objective.	--
Reduced impact	A symbol in brackets denotes a slightly reduced impact (either positive or negative) but not sufficient to reduce it to the category below.	()

Options for providing a mix of housing

	A – Private sector		B – Certain restrictions		C – Broad mix		D – Continue with existing		E – Rural		F - Specialist	
	Impact	Notes / Mitigation	Impact	Notes / Mitigation	Impact	Notes / Mitigation	Impact	Notes / Mitigation	Impact	Notes / Mitigation	Impact	Notes / Mitigation
SA Objectives												
1) Reduce crime, disorder and fear of crime	0	Private sector may not provide appropriate housing for <u>all</u> needs, but is likely to favour housing that is most saleable/ profitable. This will meet some needs but not all. It is not certain whether such housing would best address health issues relating to poor quality housing (e.g. private rented) for vulnerable groups or would protect or enhance communities in all cases.	0	The option provides some control in that family housing is promoted. This would meet an identified housing need, but not necessarily for <u>all</u> . The promotion of affordable family housing has potential to benefit community spirit and cohesion. Control over flats (often with transient populations) may also benefit this.	0	Option is tailored to providing for a range of housing needs on all large sites which should provide the greatest benefit in terms of housing need. This also has potential to benefit cohesive communities. Option provides greater opportunity to encourage people out of private rented housing and hence benefit health and wellbeing levels. <i>Stipulating a greater range of tenures would be positive.</i>	0	Whilst similar to Option C, this is less prescriptive about detailed housing requirements so may be less effective in terms of meeting housing needs.	0	This has potential to provide for a range of rural housing needs specifically. It has potential to benefit rural communities by encouraging a range of house sizes and structures and may also help to encourage rural service viability by enabling more local people to live and work locally. <i>The option should be taken forward in tandem with a general housing mix policy.</i>	0	This option provides for the needs of a specific population dynamic and meets a growing demand. This may benefit health levels within the elderly population and by encouraging them in central areas may improve access to services for them. <i>The option should be taken forward in tandem with a general housing mix policy.</i>
2) Improve levels of educational attainment and encourage lifelong learning	0		0		0		0		0		0	
3) Improve physical and mental health for all and reduce health inequalities	?		?		?		+		?		?	
4) Ensure that housing provision meets all needs	+		+		+		++		+		+	
5) Protect and enhance community spirit and cohesion	?		+		+		+		+		+	
6) Improve sustainable access to basic goods, services and amenities for all groups	0		0		0		0		0		0	
7) Encourage sustainable economic growth and business development	+	Both the provision of flats and executive housing may encourage new workers to live and work in the area. It is not certain whether this would benefit urban renaissance as a whole.	+	The provision of family housing may also encourage families to settle and work in the area.	+	The option provides most control over providing the type and range of housing required to attract workers at different levels and in a way that can encourage vibrant communities. It may also encourage housing for lower income people which may benefit economic inclusion. <i>This should be a requirement.</i>	(+)	Whilst similar to Option C, this is less prescriptive about detailed housing requirements so may be less effective at meeting economic needs.	+	The option could benefit rural economic growth and inclusion by providing an appropriate mix (including smaller) of housing to encourage more rural residents (including local people). This may benefit local business viability and rural jobs. <i>It should form only part of the wider mix.</i>	0	This option may benefit the care home industry but little else. <i>It should form only part of the wider mix.</i>
8) Promote economic inclusion	0		0		+		(+)		(+)			
9) Deliver urban renaissance	?		?		+		(+)		(+)			
10) Protect and enhance biodiversity and geodiversity	0	The mix of housing is unlikely to have a significant effect on the environment compared with the actual numbers and locations for development. However, the loss of large detached dwellings to flatted development has impacted on the character of the built environment in St Annes. <i>Wider design and environmental protection policies should be enforced.</i>	0	Not allowing flats in, for example, sensitive sea front locations in Lytham St Annes would benefit the protection of townscape character. The promotion of family housing has potential to be less resource efficient than higher density housing. <i>Wider design and environmental protection policies should be enforced.</i>	0	Whilst the mix of housing is less relevant compared to the size and location of development, this option provides the greatest opportunity to engineer the best environmental outcomes due to the increased level of control offered. It only applies to larger sites however. <i>Some similar levels of control may also be beneficial on smaller sites. Wider design and environmental protection policies should be enforced.</i>	0	The mix of housing is unlikely to have a significant effect on the environment compared with the actual numbers and locations for development. However, the loss of large detached dwellings to flatted development has impacted on the character of the built environment in St Annes. <i>Wider design and environmental protection policies should be enforced.</i>	0	The mix of housing is less likely to have a significant effect on the rural environment compared with the actual numbers and locations for development. However, the loss of large detached dwellings to flatted development has impacted on the character of the built environment in St Annes. <i>Wider design and environmental protection policies should be enforced with particular reference to achieving rural housing mix which is appropriate to the more sensitive rural environments.</i>	0	The need for specialist housing for older people is unlikely to affect the environment significantly. <i>Wider design and environmental protection policies should be enforced.</i>
11) Protect and enhance landscape and townscape character and quality, and protect tranquillity	0		+		0		0		0			
12) Protect and enhance the cultural heritage resource	0		0		0		0		0			
13) Protect and enhance the quality of water features and resources, and reduce the risk of flooding	0		0		0		0		0			
14) Limit and adapt to the impacts of climate change	0		0		0		0		0			
15) Protect and improve air quality	0		0		0		0		0			
16) Ensure the sustainable use of natural resources	0		-		0		0		0			

Options on density requirements

	A – Private sector		B – A range of densities to suit the requirements and character of the borough		C – A minimum density	
	Impact	Notes / Mitigation	Impact	Notes / Mitigation	Impact	Notes / Mitigation
SA Objectives						
1) Reduce crime, disorder and fear of crime	+/-	May lead to a large proportion of high density development with a surplus of flats. Will meet some needs but not all i.e. may not cater for the borough's high proportion of elderly people or families. May also create opportunities for crime, however, high density development would also increase natural surveillance. It is not certain whether this option would protect or enhance communities in all cases as it may lead to 'too' high density development. <i>Opportunities should be sought to incorporate security by design.</i>	+/-	This option provides for a more balanced approach to housing density. It seeks to ensure density suits the requirements of the borough, therefore is less likely to lead to a surplus of flats and more likely to meet the needs of all. This would have indirect health benefits and is more likely to enhance established communities. Effects on crime would be crime as per Option A. <i>Opportunities should be sought to incorporate security by design.</i>	-	This option will meet some needs but not all. If proposed minimum densities are too high, this would lead to an excessive amount of flats (potentially on a larger scale than Option A). This may also lead to social problems resulting from a high number of private rentals and create opportunities for crime. Very high density development would also increase transience, not attract families and potentially reduce community spirit and cohesion.
2) Improve levels of educational attainment and encourage lifelong learning	0		0		0	
3) Improve physical and mental health for all and reduce health inequalities	+		+		?/-	
4) Ensure that housing provision meets all needs	?		++		+/-	
5) Protect and enhance community spirit and cohesion	?		+		-	
6) Improve sustainable access to basic goods, services and amenities for all groups	+		+		+	
7) Encourage sustainable economic growth and business development	0	Effects on SA Objective 9 have been assessed as uncertain as high density development (which this option is likely to result in) is less likely to incorporate landscaping and adequate green spaces which may affect townscape character. However, other policies within the Local Plan and ensuring new homes are a high quality may mitigate against this risk. In addition, this option is less likely to attract families to the area.	0	This option is more likely to deliver urban renaissance than Option A, it seeks to ensure a range of densities are developed to suit the character of different parts of the borough. This would offer benefits to townscape resources and supports the development of a high quality built environment.	0	Providing for a minimum density is likely to result in a high number of flats being developed. Development would therefore be less likely to include gardens and green space and likely to be less visually appealing than Options A and B.
8) Promote economic inclusion	0		0		0	
9) Deliver urban renaissance	?		+		-	
10) Protect and enhance biodiversity and geodiversity	?	This option would represent a sustainable use of land resources as developers would favour high density development. <i>This could be further enhanced by ensuring housing development is constructed on previously developed land.</i> Private sector-led high density development is less likely to include landscaping and green spaces which may affect landscape, townscape, heritage and biodiversity resources. However, other policies within the Local Plan may mitigate against this risk. High density development may also lead to an increase in surface water run-off and exacerbate local flood risk issues.	+	This option would not represent the same level of sustainable land use as Option A (it is likely to provide for high density development in town centres and lower density development on the edge of town centres and settlement). There would be more opportunities to incorporate gardens and green space which would offer benefits to biodiversity and landscape resources. This option also seeks to ensure housing density is appropriate to the character of the borough which would offer landscape and heritage/cultural benefits. Providing for a range of densities within the borough would ensure there are opportunities to incorporate SuDs into new residential development which would benefit flood risk.	?	This option would represent the most sustainable use of land resources and also provides for better economies of scale regarding energy and materials use. However, as stated above developments would be less likely to incorporate areas of green space or gardens therefore would not offer any biodiversity or landscape benefits. In addition, high density development is likely to be less visually appealing. Therefore may have implications on local character and cultural assets. Effects on water resources would be as per Option A.
11) Protect and enhance landscape and townscape character and quality, and protect tranquillity	?		+		-	
12) Protect and enhance the cultural heritage resource	?		+		?	
13) Protect and enhance the quality of water features and resources, and reduce the risk of flooding	?		+		?	
14) Limit and adapt to the impacts of climate change	0		0		0	
15) Protect and improve air quality	0		0		0	
16) Ensure the sustainable use of natural resources	+	+/-	++			

Options for Rural Exception Site Affordable Housing Policy

	A – Continue with rural exception policy variant		B – Some market housing	
	Impact	Notes / <i>Mitigation</i>	Impact	Notes / <i>Mitigation</i>
SA Objectives				
1) Reduce crime, disorder and fear of crime	0	The provision of some affordable housing in small sites adjacent to villages has the potential to provide for rural housing needs and will help enable local people to afford to live in the areas where they grew up or work. This can benefit community spirit and levels of wellbeing. It may also encourage rural service viability by enabling a broader residential population.	0	This option would have the same community benefits on the whole as Option A. Whilst market housing can encourage diversity, it can also drive up house prices overall, thereby having the opposite effect to including affordable units. <i>Market housing should be kept to small numbers with the specific aim of funding affordable units.</i>
2) Improve levels of educational attainment and encourage lifelong learning	0			
3) Improve physical and mental health for all and reduce health inequalities	+			
4) Ensure that housing provision meets all needs	+			
5) Protect and enhance community spirit and cohesion	+			
6) Improve sustainable access to basic goods, services and amenities for all groups	+			
7) Encourage sustainable economic growth and business development	+	By enabling residents on lower incomes to live in villages, this may benefit the viability of rural businesses and promote economic inclusion in those areas.	+	This option would have similar benefits to Option A.
8) Promote economic inclusion	+			
9) Deliver urban renaissance	0			
10) Protect and enhance biodiversity and geodiversity	-	Building at the edge of villages has the potential to use greenfield sites which may affect aspects of the natural environment and landscape. This issue is dealt with under the spatial options. This option is only assessed on the basis of the affordable make-up. This may be high density which would represent a more efficient use of land, but as a result may be less in-keeping with local character. There are also likely to be fewer opportunities for gardens with indirect effects on biodiversity and water infiltration.	(-)	Providing a mix of affordable and market houses would represent lower densities, some more garden spaces and a more mixed character to the development. This represents slightly smaller benefits and slightly smaller adverse effects than Option A. <i>All housing, including market and affordable, should be designed to be in-keeping with the rural character of the villages.</i>
11) Protect and enhance landscape and townscape character and quality, and protect tranquillity	-			
12) Protect and enhance the cultural heritage resource	0			
13) Protect and enhance the quality of water features and resources, and reduce the risk of flooding	-			
14) Limit and adapt to the impacts of climate change	0			
15) Protect and improve air quality	0			
16) Ensure the sustainable use of natural resources	+			

Options on affordable housing

	A – Continue with the current approach		B – Change the current policies - thresholds/method		C – Aim to provide affordable rented homes on every new housing site	
	Impact	Notes / Mitigation	Impact	Notes / Mitigation	Impact	Notes / Mitigation
SA Objectives						
1) Reduce crime, disorder and fear of crime	0	Current policies would directly address the borough's current shortage of affordable new homes. Where new housing provision is low financial contributions would be negotiated. Again this would benefit the facilitation of affordable new homes in the borough. With the inclusion of affordable housing there is an element of uncertainty over how they would affect cohesive communities as the perception of affordable housing is not always positive. However, the provision of affordable homes would offer health benefits ¹ .	0	There are many elements of uncertainty associated with this option as it is unknown what the changes to the current policies thresholds / method are. Changes to policies could be better and more expansive than Options A and C, or could be worse.	0	This option would directly address the borough's current shortage of affordable new homes. However, providing affordable homes on all sites may not be appropriate as affordability in some areas is less of an issue. Therefore on small sites contributions to other areas more at need may be more beneficial. Uncertainty regarding cohesive communities as recorded for Option A is also applicable here.
2) Improve levels of educational attainment and encourage lifelong learning	0		0		0	
3) Improve physical and mental health for all and reduce health inequalities	+		?		+	
4) Ensure that housing provision meets all needs	+		?		+	
5) Protect and enhance community spirit and cohesion	?		?		?	
6) Improve sustainable access to basic goods, services and amenities for all groups	0		0		0	
7) Encourage sustainable economic growth and business development	+	Affordable homes in Fylde may contribute to making the borough a more attractive place to live and work. By providing homes for people on lower incomes, it may enable a wider range of homes for people working in the borough and may contribute to economic inclusion.	?	As above, there are many elements of uncertainty associated with this option as it is unknown what the changes to the current policies thresholds / method are. However, changes should ensure a balance is achieved between the viability of the site and affordable housing provision.	+	Providing homes for people on lower incomes on all sites may enable a wider range of homes for people working in the borough and may contribute to economic inclusion (this would be on a greater scale than Option A as more affordable homes would be provided). However as above, this scale of provision may not be appropriate in all areas. The option seeks to provide affordable homes within every new housing site within the borough which may contribute to making the Fylde a more attractive place to live and work.
8) Promote economic inclusion	+		?		+	
9) Deliver urban renaissance	+		?		+	
10) Protect and enhance biodiversity and geodiversity	0	This option would lead to limited effects on the environment compared with the policy and strategy relating to scale and location of housing. However, affordable housing maybe higher density and therefore may represent a more efficient use of land resources.	0	This option presents many elements of uncertainty. Therefore it is unknown as to whether this option would present the same benefits as Options A and C regarding land resources.	0	This option would lead to limited effects on the environment compared with the policy and strategy relating to scale and location of housing (as with Options A and B). However, high density housing may be less visually appealing than lower density housing with gardens and open spaces. Affordable housing maybe higher density and therefore may represent a more efficient use of land resources.
11) Protect and enhance landscape and townscape character and quality, and protect tranquillity	0		0		0	
12) Protect and enhance the cultural heritage resource	0		0		0	
13) Protect and enhance the quality of water features and resources, and reduce the risk of flooding	0		0		0	
14) Limit and adapt to the impacts of climate change	0		0		0	
15) Protect and improve air quality	0		0		0	
16) Ensure the sustainable use of natural resources	(+)		?		+	

¹ Adequate shelter, as described in the 1996 Istanbul Declaration on Shelter, "means more than a roof over one's head. It also means adequate privacy; adequate space; physical accessibility; adequate security; security of tenure; structural stability and durability; adequate lighting, heating and ventilation; adequate basic infrastructure, such as water-supply, sanitation and waste-management facilities; suitable environmental quality and health-related factors; and adequate and accessible location with regard to work and basic facilities: all of which should be available at an affordable cost".

Options relating to Lifetime Homes Standards

	A – Require all new market homes to be built to Lifetime Homes Standards		B – Require a % of new market homes to be built to Lifetime Homes Standards		C – Require all new affordable homes to be built to Lifetime Homes Standards		D - Require a % of new affordable homes to be built to Lifetime Homes Standards	
	Impact	Notes / <i>Mitigation</i>	Impact	Notes / <i>Mitigation</i>	Impact	Notes / <i>Mitigation</i>	Impact	
SA Objectives								
1) Reduce crime, disorder and fear of crime	0	This option would ensure all new market homes would be Built to Lifetime Homes Standards ensuring they meet the needs of all residents over their lifetime. This would also offer indirect health benefits as quality of life would be improved over the long term and may enhance community cohesion as people wouldn't need to move house if they were to become impaired. However, this option may make the development of new houses less financially viable and possibly reduce the number of available affordable homes.	0	This option presents a more realistic and balanced approach to incorporating Lifetime Homes Standards within new residential developments as it only requires a percentage of market dwellings to meet Lifetime Homes Standards. Benefits recorded for Option A are also applicable to this option although would not be as widespread.	0	This option would ensure affordable homes would all meet the needs of all residents over their lifetime. This would also offer indirect health benefits as quality of life would be improved and may enhance community cohesion as people wouldn't need to move house if they were to become impaired. However, this may make homes more expensive and therefore reduce the effect of homes being 'affordable'.	0	This option presents a more realistic and balanced approach to incorporating Lifetime Homes Standards within new affordable developments as it only requires a percentage of dwellings to meet Lifetime Homes Standards. Benefits would be less widespread but would reduce the issues of greater expense and lower affordability. <i>It is recommended that this option should be in addition to a market homes option and not instead of.</i>
2) Improve levels of educational attainment and encourage lifelong learning	0		0		0		0	
3) Improve physical and mental health for all and reduce health inequalities	+		(+)		+		(+)	
4) Ensure that housing provision meets all needs	+/-		(+)		+/-		+	
5) Protect and enhance community spirit and cohesion	+		(+)		+		(+)	
6) Improve sustainable access to basic goods, services and amenities for all groups	0		0		0		0	
7) Encourage sustainable economic growth and business development	0	Although effects have been assessed as neutral against SA Objectives 7 and 8, requiring all new market homes to meet the these Standards could make schemes less viable and less able to fund required levels of affordable housing and other contributions, which could have implications for Fylde's local economy. Although market homes that meet these standards may also contribute to making the borough a more attractive place to live.	0	This option would be more economically viable and attractive to private developers than Option A as it provides for a more realistic and balanced approach to incorporating Lifetime Homes Standards within new residential developments. In addition, ensuring a percentage of new market homes meet these standards may also contribute to making the borough a more attractive place to live.	0	Although effects have been assessed as neutral against SA Objectives 7 and 8, requiring all new affordable homes to meet these Standards could make schemes less attractive and viable, which could have implications for Fylde's local economy. Although affordable homes that meet these standards may also contribute to making the borough a more attractive place to live.	0	This option would be more economically viable and attractive to developers than Options A and C as it provides for a more realistic and balanced approach to incorporating Lifetime Homes Standards into new affordable homes. In addition, ensuring a percentage of new affordable homes meet these standards may also contribute to making the borough a more attractive place to live.
8) Promote economic inclusion	0		0		0		0	
9) Deliver urban renaissance	+		+		+		+	
10) Protect and enhance biodiversity and geodiversity	0	This option would not lead to any significant effects on the environmental SA Objectives in isolation. It refers to the type of development and not a specific location or scale.	0	This option would not lead to any significant effects on the environmental SA Objectives in isolation. It refers to the type of development and not a specific location or scale.	0	This option would not lead to any significant effects on the environmental SA Objectives in isolation. It refers to the type of development and not a specific location or scale.	0	This option would not lead to any significant effects on the environmental SA Objectives in isolation. It refers to the type of development and not a specific location or scale.
11) Protect and enhance landscape and townscape character and quality, and protect tranquillity	0		0		0		0	
12) Protect and enhance the cultural heritage resource	0		0		0		0	
13) Protect and enhance the quality of water features and resources, and reduce the risk of flooding	0		0		0		0	
14) Limit and adapt to the impacts of climate change	0		0		0		0	
15) Protect and improve air quality	0		0		0		0	
16) Ensure the sustainable use of natural resources	0		0		0		0	

Options for the provision of new retail development

	A – Let the market decide where new retail development should be		B – Follow the Fylde Coast Retail Study		C – Support convenience provision in rural centres	
	Impact	Notes / Mitigation	Impact	Notes / Mitigation	Impact	Notes / Mitigation
SA Objectives						
1) Reduce crime, disorder and fear of crime	?	This option would result in uncertainties as the type and location of development is unknown. It would be a case of 'wait and see' with regards to effects on health, crime, cohesion and access to goods. Centres may become disjointed with greater opportunities for crime and an over representation of charity shops and bargain shops. In addition, this option may not address the underrepresented comparison goods sector in Kirkham and St Annes or small scale convenience provision in rural areas. There are also uncertainties as to whether this option would result in new out of centre shopping facilities.	+	This option would include small scale enhancements to convenience provision in rural areas which would reduce the use of the private car. This would directly benefit the sustainable access to goods and encourage people to walk which would offer health benefits. The study also seeks to ensure Fylde's retail centres (Kirkham, Lytham and St Annes) are vibrant and viable places, this could reduce fear and opportunities for crime.	0	This option would help to prevent rural isolation (this would be particularly beneficial for elderly rural residents). It would also reduce the need for people to travel by car to access local goods and offer indirect health benefits. This option would contribute to creating strong cohesive communities as people would have greater opportunities to interact with other residents. <i>This option would supplement Option B.</i>
2) Improve levels of educational attainment and encourage lifelong learning	0		0		0	
3) Improve physical and mental health for all and reduce health inequalities	?		+		+	
4) Ensure that housing provision meets all needs	0		0		0	
5) Protect and enhance community spirit and cohesion	?		+		+	
6) Improve sustainable access to basic goods, services and amenities for all groups	?		+		+	
7) Encourage sustainable economic growth and business development	+	This option is likely to increase the local job offer in areas where new retail is developed. However the extent of this is uncertain as the most beneficial locations and retail types may not be delivered. It is unclear as to whether this option would deliver urban renaissance as the general type and location of new retail development is unknown. <i>Other policies within the Local Plan would help to control potential effects above.</i>	+	This option as per Option A, is likely to increase the local job offer. This option is more likely to deliver urban renaissance than Option A as the Study encourages refurbishment of vacant retail units in Kirkham and St Annes and public realm improvements in Lytham. In addition, this option would be more focused / targeted and based on local needs.	+	This option would generally improve rural diversification and viability. In addition, it would provide an increased job offer within rural centres. It could also contribute to reducing elevated youth unemployment within rural areas. Uncertainties are recorded as the scale of development within rural centres is unknown. <i>It is recommended that this option is incorporated within Option B.</i>
8) Promote economic inclusion	+		+		+	
9) Deliver urban renaissance	?		+		?	
10) Protect and enhance biodiversity and geodiversity	?	Effects on the environmental SA Objectives are largely assessed as uncertain as the type and location of retail development is unknown. There are uncertainties as to whether this option would lead to the development of increased floor space in out of centre locations. Out of centre development would also lead to an increase in the use of the private car which could affect local traffic movements leading to greater congestion.	0	The Study encourages retail development to be located within Kirkham, Lytham and St Annes, with some small scale convenience provision in rural areas (where there are deficiencies) and actively discourages out of centre retail development. This represents a sustainable use of land resources and the need to travel by private car. The study also commits to the refurbishment of vacant units in Kirkham and St Annes and public realm improvements in Lytham.	?	It is not clear from this option what scale retail development is supported within rural centres. However, if retail provision is proposed to be small scale, well designed, appropriate to the character of the rural centre, within the settlement boundary and on previously developed land this would represent a sustainable use of land resources and would lead to negligible environmental effects. Convenience provision in rural centres would reduce the need to travel by private car.
11) Protect and enhance landscape and townscape character and quality, and protect tranquillity	?		+		?	
12) Protect and enhance the cultural heritage resource	?		+		?	
13) Protect and enhance the quality of water features and resources, and reduce the risk of flooding	?		0		?	
14) Limit and adapt to the impacts of climate change	?		+		+	
15) Protect and improve air quality	?		+		+	
16) Ensure the sustainable use of natural resources	?		+		?	

Options for managing tourist accommodation

	A – Approach recommended in the Fylde Visitor Accommodation Study		B – let the market decide, providing it follows the NPPF		C – Support an increase in holiday accommodation in rural areas	
	Impact	Notes / Mitigation	Impact	Notes / Mitigation	Impact	Notes / Mitigation
SA Objectives						
1) Reduce crime, disorder and fear of crime	0	It is unlikely this option would lead to any significant effects on the social SA Objectives, due to the nature and scale of development it would generate.	0	Allowing the market to decide where new tourist accommodation should be located would not focus accommodation within the designated Primary / Secondary Holiday Areas as per Option A. However, as per Options A and C, it is unlikely this option would lead to any significant effects on the social SA Objectives.	0	It is unlikely this option would lead to any significant effects on the social SA Objectives due to the nature and scale of development it would generate.
2) Improve levels of educational attainment and encourage lifelong learning	0		0		0	
3) Improve physical and mental health for all and reduce health inequalities	0		0		0	
4) Ensure that housing provision meets all needs	0		0		0	
5) Protect and enhance community spirit and cohesion	0		0		0	
6) Improve sustainable access to basic goods, services and amenities for all groups	0		0		0	
7) Encourage sustainable economic growth and business development	+	Additional visitor accommodation within Fylde would offer a small increase in the local job offer. However, these are likely to be low paid and low skilled. Although this could offer benefits to current high youth unemployment in Fylde. Promoting new appropriate visitor accommodation within the Primary / Secondary Holiday Areas in St Annes would contribute to improving the vitality and vibrancy of the town centre and enhance the urban areas as places to visit / stay.	+	This option, as per Option A would provide additional visitor accommodation within Fylde, which would offer an increase in a low skilled / low paid local job offer which may address current youth unemployment issues. In addition, this option may lead to a larger job offer than Option 1 as allowing the market to decide where new tourist accommodation should be located with only NPPF controls guarding against inappropriate development may lead to a 'boom' in new visitor accommodation. In addition, refurbishment of existing accommodation may be less attractive than new build development under this option. It is unclear whether this option would contribute to urban renaissance.	+	Effects of supporting an increase in holiday accommodation in rural areas would be dependent upon the scale and location of new development. Small scale infill development that complements the character and setting of its surroundings may create some limited employment opportunities and contribute to rural diversification. It may also improve the vitality and vibrancy of rural town centres. Large scale development would create a larger number of job opportunities; however, it may also lead to significant adverse effects on the character of an area.
8) Promote economic inclusion	+		+		+	
9) Deliver urban renaissance	+		?		?	
10) Protect and enhance biodiversity and geodiversity	+/-	There is the potential for the modest expansion of static caravan pitches at existing parks to lead to adverse effects on landscape and biodiversity resources (in addition to historic views). This is because existing parks are largely located within the countryside. However, the study does recommend that modest expansion is permitted in return for site improvements which may offer benefits. It is unlikely visitor accommodation under this option would lead to any significant effects on water features, climate change, or air quality issues. Additional pitch provision within the countryside (albeit moderate) does not represent a sustainable use of land resources. However, new tourist accommodation within the Primary Holiday area and Secondary Holiday area in St Annes would.	+/-	The NPPF follows a sequential approach to new tourist development focussing in the first instance towards town centres. This would represent a sustainable use of land resources, as green field land outside of town centres would be protected. This would also offer beneficial effects to biodiversity resources, landscape resources and historic views. However, a lack of local control may lead to a 'boom' in new inappropriate visitor accommodation which may lead to adverse effects on townscape, biodiversity resources (through increased visitor pressure) and the settings of historic assets. There could also be implications on local air quality, CO ₂ emissions and water demand from an increased number of visitors.	-	Effects of supporting an increase in holiday accommodation in rural areas would be dependent upon the scale and location of new development. However, there is a higher likelihood that this option would lead to adverse effects on all the environmental SA Objectives. <i>It is therefore recommended that this option ensures rural development is small scale and environmentally sensitive (i.e. protects local character, biodiversity resources, encourages the use of sustainable transport etc) to its location. Opportunities should be sought to develop 'eco-sites' where possible. It should be noted that other environmental protection policies within the Local Plan would help to mitigate against recorded adverse effects.</i>
11) Protect and enhance landscape and townscape character and quality, and protect tranquillity	+/-		+/-		-	
12) Protect and enhance the cultural heritage resource	+/-		+/-		?/-	
13) Protect and enhance the quality of water features and resources, and reduce the risk of flooding	0		?		-	
14) Limit and adapt to the impacts of climate change	0		?		-	
15) Protect and improve air quality	0		?		-	
16) Ensure the sustainable use of natural resources	+/-	+	-			

Options for managing tourist facilities

	A – Protect existing and provide additional indoor facilities/attractions		B – Enhance night time economy		C – Capitalise on existing tourism assets (i.e. sporting, cultural and heritage)		D – Expand business related trip market (i.e. conference facilities)		E – Develop the Ribble Coast and Wetlands Regional Park		F – Enhance public realm and open space	
	Impact	Notes / Mitigation	Impact	Notes / Mitigation	Impact	Notes / Mitigation	Impact	Notes / Mitigation	Impact	Notes / Mitigation	Impact	Notes / Mitigation
SA Objectives												
1) Reduce crime, disorder and fear of crime	0	There is currently a lack of indoor attractions in St Annes and Lytham therefore this option directly seeks to address this issue. This option may also enhance community spirit and cohesion through the provision of increased indoor attractions for visitors and locals to enjoy. Indirect health benefits may also arise if related to physical activity. <i>New attractions should be easily accessed by sustainable modes of transport.</i>	+/-	This option would improve the current limited night time economy offer. This may have both positive and negative effects on crime as it could increase opportunities for anti-social behaviour (increased drinking) or provide more activities during the evening to keep people occupied reducing antisocial behaviour. <i>Facilities should be easily accessed by sustainable modes of transport.</i>	+	Sporting and heritage/cultural events would enhance community spirit and cohesion and may contribute to reducing instances of anti-social behaviour. Sporting and heritage/cultural events would also have indirect health benefits and would improve access to cultural and recreational facilities.	0	It is unlikely this option would lead to significant effects on the social SA Objectives.	0	This option would have indirect benefits on health as it would provide opportunities for people to access wildlife and open green spaces and many studies have shown there are significant health gains for those in contact with nature.	0	This option would have indirect benefits on health as it would provide opportunities for people to access open green spaces and many studies have shown there are significant health and wellbeing gains for those in contact with the natural environment.
2) Improve levels of educational attainment and encourage lifelong learning	0		0		0							
3) Improve physical and mental health for all and reduce health inequalities	+		0		+							
4) Ensure that housing provision meets all needs	0		0		0							
5) Protect and enhance community spirit and cohesion	+		+		+							
6) Improve sustainable access to basic goods, services and amenities for all groups	+		+		+							
7) Encourage sustainable economic growth and business development	+	Creating additional indoor facilities would create some new employment opportunities for local residents. <i>New attractions should be of an appropriate scale and sensitive to the character of the local area.</i>	+	Creating additional evening economy facilities / attractions would create some new employment opportunities for local residents (likely to be low skilled and low paid). <i>New attractions should be of an appropriate scale and sensitive to the character of the local area.</i>	+	This option would not directly create new employment opportunities. However, sporting and cultural events would encourage sustainable tourism and enhance the reputation of urban areas of Fylde as places to visit.	0	It is unlikely this option would lead to significant effects on the economic SA Objectives. However, expanding the business related trip market may improve the reputation of urban areas as places to work and increase the footfall to the area.	0	This option would contribute to enhancing the reputation of Fylde as a place people want to live, work and visit. It would also contribute to the development of areas of multi-functional green infrastructure.	0	This option would improve townscape character and quality through enhanced public realm. There would be opportunities to include multi-functional green infrastructure in urban areas. Both of which would contribute to improving the reputation of Fylde as a places to visit.
8) Promote economic inclusion	+		+		0							
9) Deliver urban renaissance	?		?		+							
10) Protect and enhance biodiversity and geodiversity	?	Effects on the environmental SA Objectives would be dependent upon the scale and location of new indoor tourist facilities. <i>New attractions should be of an appropriate scale and sensitive to the character of the local area and be readily accessible from sustainable modes of transport. In addition to being mindful of the Ribble and Alt Estuaries SPA and Ramsar Site.</i>	0	It is unlikely enhancements to the night time economy would lead to significant effects on the environmental SA Objectives. Although this would ultimately be dependent upon the scale of new facilities. <i>Enhancements should minimise noise, light pollution and disturbance to local residents.</i>	0	It is unlikely this option would lead to any significant effects on the environmental SA Objectives as it would not lead to any new development. However, capitalising on existing tourism assets such as heritage assets could protect these features from adverse effects. This would be particularly beneficial to Lytham Hall (Grade I) which is currently listed on English Heritage's 2011 'At Risk' Register.	0	It is unlikely that this option would lead to any significant effects on the environmental SA Objectives, as it is unlikely it would result in significant new development or lead to a large increase in visitors to Fylde.	++	This option has the potential to have major positive effects on biodiversity resources. As there would be opportunities to enhance habitats and species. <i>However, it should be ensured tourism encouraged within these areas is low impact and does not lead to increased pressure and trampling of important habitats.</i> This option would also result in beneficial effects on landscape resources.	+	This option has the potential to have positive effects on biodiversity resources. As there would be opportunities to enhance habitats and species, particularly within urban areas. This option would also result in beneficial effects on landscape resources.
11) Protect and enhance landscape and townscape character and quality, and protect tranquillity	?		0		0							
12) Protect and enhance the cultural heritage resource	?		0		+							
13) Protect and enhance the quality of water features and resources, and reduce the risk of flooding	0		0		0							
14) Limit and adapt to the impacts of climate change	?		0		0							
15) Protect and improve air quality	?		0		0							
16) Ensure the sustainable use of natural resources	0	0	0									

Options for managing climate change

	A – Focus development in sustainable locations		B – Encourage the reuse and conversion of existing buildings / structures		C – Improve water / energy efficiency of existing and new buildings		D – Maximise solar gain / shelter from elements / natural light / grey water / recycling		E – Prioritise addressing impacts on flora, fauna and sensitive habitats in the borough	
	Impact	Notes / Mitigation	Impact	Notes / Mitigation	Impact	Notes / Mitigation	Impact	Notes / Mitigation	Impact	Notes / Mitigation
SA Objectives										
1) Reduce crime, disorder and fear of crime	0	Ensuring development is within sustainable locations would reduce the dependence on the private car and would improve access for all to local services and facilities. This option would also have indirect health benefits as focusing development within sustainable locations may encourage people to walk / cycle. <i>This option could be further enhanced through specific reference to ensuring new development is connected to the PRow network and public transport routes.</i>	0	It is unlikely this option would lead to any significant effects on the social SA Objectives. However, reuse / conversions of existing buildings may offer some housing provision. It should be noted that, it can be harder and more expensive to retrofit technologies into older buildings and they may be more expensive to maintain although there are a number of emerging options now available.	0	It is unlikely this option would lead to any significant effects on the social SA Objectives. However, this option may offer minor benefits to the elderly and for those on low incomes as their energy bills would be reduced.	0	It is unlikely this option would lead to any significant effects on the social SA Objectives. However, there are links between high quality development and health. In addition, as per Option C, this option may offer minor benefits to the elderly and for those on low incomes as their energy bills would be reduced.	0	This option would have indirect benefits on health as it would provide opportunities for people to access wildlife and open green spaces and many studies have shown there are significant health gains for people who come into contact with nature.
2) Improve levels of educational attainment and encourage lifelong learning	0		0		0		0		0	
3) Improve physical and mental health for all and reduce health inequalities	+		0 (-)		0 (+)		0 (+)		0 (+)	
4) Ensure that housing provision meets all needs	0		0		0		0		0	
5) Protect and enhance community spirit and cohesion	0		0		0		0		0	
6) Improve sustainable access to basic goods, services and amenities for all groups	+		0		0		0		0	
7) Encourage sustainable economic growth and business development	0	This option would generally improve accessibility. It would improve accessibility to employment opportunities for those most at need, improve access within urban areas by sustainable means to employment opportunities and promote employment adjacency to residential areas. This option could also enhance the reputation of Fylde as a responsible borough.	0	Encouraging the reuse and conversion of existing buildings may support the preservation and development of a high quality built environment and protect and enhance townscape character and quality providing conversions are undertaken to a high standard and in a sensitive way.	0	It is unlikely this option would lead to any significant effects on the economic SA Objectives. However, improving energy and water efficiency within new buildings and existing buildings would enhance the reputation of Fylde as a responsible borough and would reduce resident's utility bills.	0	It is unlikely that this option would lead to any significant effects on the economic SA Objectives. However, improving energy and water efficiency within new buildings supports the development of a high quality built environment and would enhance the reputation of Fylde as a responsible borough and would reduce resident's utility bills.	0	Prioritising impacts on flora, fauna and sensitive habitats would offer indirect effects on the built environment as, urban areas would be more likely to incorporate urban greening. This could also have beneficial effects on local townscapes and landscape.
8) Promote economic inclusion	+		0		0		0		0	
9) Deliver urban renaissance	+		+		+		0		0	
10) Protect and enhance biodiversity and geodiversity	+	This option would directly benefit SA Objectives 14 and 15 as it seeks to reduce dependency on the private car through focusing development in sustainable locations. This would reduce local congestion issues benefiting local air quality and pollution emissions over the long term. Reducing carbon emissions would also have beneficial effects on biodiversity resources over the long term. <i>Green Travel Plans should be developed for new developments in order to maximise benefits.</i>	0	Encouraging the reuse and conversion of existing buildings represents a sustainable use of resources. It may also improve local townscapes, Conservation Areas and historic settings through improvements to dilapidated buildings (if done sensitively and to a high standard). This would be particularly beneficial to cultural assets identified to be 'at risk'.	0	This option encourages the sustainable use of water resources and increasing the energy efficiency in new and existing development. Therefore would directly contribute to the achievement of SA Objectives 14 and 15.	0	Adapting the design and orientation of buildings to incorporate shelter, maximise solar gain, natural light and ventilation, incorporating grey water and rain water harvesting and providing for waste and recyclables would all contribute to creating a more sustainable Fylde. It would also offer benefits to energy efficiency, protecting water resources and minimising flood risk. <i>This option would benefit further from the incorporation of green roofs into development where appropriate, as this would offer benefits to biodiversity resources, provide urban cooling and would reduce surface water run-off.</i>	++	This option fulfils SA Objective 10 as it would protect designated sites of nature conservation importance, protect wildlife, protect habitats and wildlife corridors and provide opportunities for people to access wildlife and open green spaces. <i>This option could be further strengthened through ensuring habitats and species are enhanced where possible and through specific reference to the Ribble and Alt Estuaries SPA and Ramsar Site.</i> Addressing impacts on flora, fauna and sensitive habitats would also guard against inappropriate development which may offer landscape benefits.
11) Protect and enhance landscape and townscape character and quality, and protect tranquillity	0		+		+		0		+	
12) Protect and enhance the cultural heritage resource	0		+		+		0		+	
13) Protect and enhance the quality of water features and resources, and reduce the risk of flooding	0		0		0		+		+	
14) Limit and adapt to the impacts of climate change	++		0		0		+		+	
15) Protect and improve air quality	++		0		0		0		0	
16) Ensure the sustainable use of natural resources	0	+	+	0	+					

Options for Renewable and Low Carbon Energy Generation

	A – Council identifies areas		B – Council doesn't identify areas	
	Impact	Notes / <i>Mitigation</i>	Impact	Notes / <i>Mitigation</i>
SA Objectives				
1) Reduce crime, disorder and fear of crime	0	By identifying sites at a strategic level, the council could discourage development away from sensitive populations which may suffer a decline in levels of wellbeing and spirit if an inappropriate technology were developed near to them.	0	Whilst all development would be assessed on a case-by-case basis, there would be less certainty upfront with regard to development and population sensitivity.
2) Improve levels of educational attainment and encourage lifelong learning	0			
3) Improve physical and mental health for all and reduce health inequalities	+			
4) Ensure that housing provision meets all needs	0			
5) Protect and enhance community spirit and cohesion	+			
6) Improve sustainable access to basic goods, services and amenities for all groups	0			
7) Encourage sustainable economic growth and business development	+	This option has potential to provide greater certainty to developers about renewable and low carbon proposals and may therefore increase the likelihood of them being developed. In contrast it has potential to result in the blighting of some areas.	0	This option would provide less certainty to developers than Option A.
8) Promote economic inclusion	0			
9) Deliver urban renaissance	?			
10) Protect and enhance biodiversity and geodiversity	+	By the council identifying suitable areas at a strategic level, there are greater opportunities to avoid adverse environmental effects by locating development away from sensitive habitats, landscape, heritage, flood plain etc. It may also help avoid cumulative effects. This may create more certainty for developers and increase the likelihood of low carbon technologies coming forward.	?	This option leaves the impacts of developments to be assessed on a case-by-case basis. This may result in a greater level of cumulative impacts although this is uncertain at this stage. <i>The 'Landscapes Sensitive to Wind Development in Lancashire' study would provide a degree of strategic direction.</i>
11) Protect and enhance landscape and townscape character and quality, and protect tranquillity	+			
12) Protect and enhance the cultural heritage resource	+			
13) Protect and enhance the quality of water features and resources, and reduce the risk of flooding	+			
14) Limit and adapt to the impacts of climate change	+			
15) Protect and improve air quality	0			
16) Ensure the sustainable use of natural resources	0			

Options for the generation of renewable and low carbon energy in new development

	A – Support and follow regional targets		B – Set more aspirational targets	
	Impact	Notes / <i>Mitigation</i>	Impact	Notes / <i>Mitigation</i>
SA Objectives				
1) Reduce crime, disorder and fear of crime	0	It is unlikely that this option would lead to any significant effects on the social SA Objectives. <i>Opportunities should be sought to encourage community led renewable and low carbon schemes as they would develop opportunities for community involvement and improve community cohesion.</i>	0	It is unlikely this option would lead to any significant effects on the social SA Objectives. However, as per Option A, <i>opportunities should be sought to encourage community led renewable and low carbon schemes as they would develop opportunities for community involvement and improve community cohesion.</i>
2) Improve levels of educational attainment and encourage lifelong learning	0			
3) Improve physical and mental health for all and reduce health inequalities	0			
4) Ensure that housing provision meets all needs	0			
5) Protect and enhance community spirit and cohesion	0			
6) Improve sustainable access to basic goods, services and amenities for all groups	0			
7) Encourage sustainable economic growth and business development	+/-	This option would promote Fylde as a responsible borough committed to adapting to climate change. Over the long term this could encourage inward investment, however this option may also deter investment due to onerous obligations. It may contribute to sustainable farm diversification. Renewable energy development would also create some jobs during construction phases.	+/-	This option would perform better against the economic SA Objectives than Option A. As it would lead to greater renewable and low carbon energy development, however, <i>targets set should be realistic.</i> However, in contrast, effects would ultimately be dependent upon the scale of the targets as the extra obligations may be a turn off to developers.
8) Promote economic inclusion	0			
9) Deliver urban renaissance	(+)			
10) Protect and enhance biodiversity and geodiversity	?	This option would contribute to the achievement of SA Objective 14 along with meeting regional and national targets to reduce CO ₂ emissions. Effects on biodiversity, townscape, landscape and heritage are assessed as uncertain as renewable energy development has the potential to lead to significant adverse effects on these resources if not mitigated adequately for (particularly large scale development). However, it is understood that renewable energy development would be subject to site specific assessment.	?	This option would perform better against the environmental SA Objectives than Option A. As it would lead to greater renewable and low carbon energy development, <i>however, it should be ensured the landscape has the capacity to meet targets.</i> However, there is also similar uncertainty over potential adverse effects. Both options would need appropriate project specific environmental assessments to ensure no significant adverse environmental effects.
11) Protect and enhance landscape and townscape character and quality, and protect tranquillity	?			
12) Protect and enhance the cultural heritage resource	?			
13) Protect and enhance the quality of water features and resources, and reduce the risk of flooding	0			
14) Limit and adapt to the impacts of climate change	+(+)			
15) Protect and improve air quality	0			
16) Ensure the sustainable use of natural resources	0	0		

Further policy considerations should ensure that renewable energy development takes into account effects on landscape resources and biodiversity resources. The adjacency of the Ribble and Alt Estuaries SPA and Ramsar site should be a key consideration as these sites are of a European importance.

In addition, cumulative impacts should also be a key renewable energy policy consideration.

Options for Sustainable Building Standards

	A – Comply with sustainable building standards for new build		B – Comply with sustainable building standards for new build, conversions and renovations		C – Comply only with building regulation requirements	
	Impact	Notes / <i>Mitigation</i>	Impact	Notes / <i>Mitigation</i>	Impact	Notes / <i>Mitigation</i>
SA Objectives						
1) Reduce crime, disorder and fear of crime	0	This option would ensure new residential development in Fylde would be built to high standards and also offer indirect health benefits as there is a link between high quality housing and health. <i>It is recommended that the Code for Sustainable Homes Level 3 and BREEAM (for non residential development) 'very good' is sought. This may be increased over time and/or a certain percentage of development should achieve higher standards.</i>	0	This option would perform in the same way as Option A. However, benefits would be more significant as the option applies to new build (Option A) development along with conversions and renovations.	0	Building regulations are set standards for design and construction which apply to most new buildings and many alterations to existing buildings. They would offer some benefits to ensuring homes are built to high standards and would offer some health benefits. However, benefits would not be as significant as Options A and B.
2) Improve levels of educational attainment and encourage lifelong learning	0		0			
3) Improve physical and mental health for all and reduce health inequalities	+		+		(+)	
4) Ensure that housing provision meets all needs	+		+		(+)	
5) Protect and enhance community spirit and cohesion	0		0		0	
6) Improve sustainable access to basic goods, services and amenities for all groups	0		0		0	
7) Encourage sustainable economic growth and business development	0	Ensuring new development conforms to the Code for Sustainable Homes and BREEAM standards should be encouraged as it may contribute to making the borough a more attractive place to live.	0	This option would perform in the same way as Option A, however, it also applies to conversions and renovations which may provide further benefits.	0	This option would go some way to ensuring high-quality construction but not to the same extent as Options A and B.
8) Promote economic inclusion	0		0		0	
9) Deliver urban renaissance	+		+		0	
10) Protect and enhance biodiversity and geodiversity	+	Ensuring development the complies with the Code for Sustainable Homes and BREEAM standards would benefit many of the SA Objectives through: incorporating water efficiency measures, energy efficiency, reduced carbon emissions, use of sustainable materials and protection of biodiversity resources.	+	This option would perform in the same way as Option A, however, beneficial effects would also result from converted and renovated buildings. If sensitive to their character, this could help historic structures at risk to be renovated to high standards.	0	Ensuring new developments conform to Building Regulations would not bring about the environmental benefits or wider sustainability benefits as recorded for Options A and B.
11) Protect and enhance landscape and townscape character and quality, and protect tranquillity	0		0		0	
12) Protect and enhance the cultural heritage resource	0		0		0	
13) Protect and enhance the quality of water features and resources, and reduce the risk of flooding	+		+		0	
14) Limit and adapt to the impacts of climate change	+		+		0	
15) Protect and improve air quality	0		0		0	
16) Ensure the sustainable use of natural resources	+		+		0	

Options for alleviating flood risk

	A – Water efficiency		B – Risk priority		C – SuDS only	
	Impact	Notes / Mitigation	Impact	Notes / Mitigation	Impact	Notes / Mitigation
SA Objectives						
1) Reduce crime, disorder and fear of crime	0	The option promotes a wide suite of measures to help reduce the risk of flooding which can benefit physical and mental health. In addition, SuDS measures may benefit bathing water quality though their ability to attenuate pollution.	0	This option would also benefit physical and mental health through promoting a suite of measures to help reduce flood risk, however, this may not be to the same extent as Option A as the option only applies to areas most at need. In addition, SuDS measures may benefit bathing water quality though their ability to attenuate pollution.	0	This option would also benefit physical and mental health through helping to reduce flood risk, although to a lesser extent than Option A and B as only SuDS are proposed. In addition, SuDS measures may benefit bathing water quality though their ability to attenuate pollution.
2) Improve levels of educational attainment and encourage lifelong learning	0		0		0	
3) Improve physical and mental health for all and reduce health inequalities	+		+		(+)	
4) Ensure that housing provision meets all needs	0		0		0	
5) Protect and enhance community spirit and cohesion	0		0		0	
6) Improve sustainable access to basic goods, services and amenities for all groups	0		0		0	
7) Encourage sustainable economic growth and business development	--	Such stringent requirements for developers has the potential to discourage inward investment to an area if perceived to be excessive due to construction and maintenance costs. However, sustainable design can contribute to the achievement of urban renaissance which itself can be an attraction.	0	This option is less onerous and more targeted and such measures should be no surprise to potential developers and investors. The sustainability benefits are smaller, however.	-	The option is less stringent than Option A and B and therefore may be less discouraging for developers.
8) Promote economic inclusion	0		0		0	
9) Deliver urban renaissance	+		(+)		+	
10) Protect and enhance biodiversity and geodiversity	+	This option goes furthest in terms of water management measures. The widespread provision of SuDS and green roofs can also be beneficial for biodiversity. <i>Whilst such measures (particularly green roofs) can be beneficial to townscape/landscape integration in some areas, it can look incongruous in others and hence should not be promoted in all locations.</i>	(+)	Surface run off rates and infiltration is an important issue on a catchments basis and not solely in those areas subject to flooding, although such areas may provide the most immediate benefits. The option would therefore be less effective. <i>Recommend that priority be expanded to areas adjacent to areas of flood risk which may provide indirect benefits to those areas. See also comment re townscape in option A..</i>	(+)	The provision of SuDS can benefit water management and be beneficial to biodiversity
11) Protect and enhance landscape and townscape character and quality, and protect tranquillity	?		?		0	
12) Protect and enhance the cultural heritage resource	0		0		0	
13) Protect and enhance the quality of water features and resources, and reduce the risk of flooding	++		(+)		+	
14) Limit and adapt to the impacts of climate change	0		0		0	
15) Protect and improve air quality	0		0		0	
16) Ensure the sustainable use of natural resources	0		0		0	

Options to preserve and enhance important wildlife habitats

Contributions for development near to important wildlife habitats

	A – Contributions for projects near wildlife sites		B – Contributions for all developments		C – No developer contributions	
	Impact	Notes / Mitigation	Impact	Notes / Mitigation	Impact	Notes / Mitigation
SA Objectives						
1) Reduce crime, disorder and fear of crime	0	Whilst improvements to wildlife and the natural environment (especially near to housing) can lead to some health and wellbeing benefits, it is not considered that this policy option alone would have a significant effect.	0	Whilst improvements to wildlife and the natural environment (especially near to housing) can lead to some health and wellbeing benefits, it is not considered that this policy option alone would have a significant effect.	0	Whilst improvements to wildlife and the natural environment (especially near to housing) can lead to some health and wellbeing benefits, it is not considered that this policy option alone would have a significant effect.
2) Improve levels of educational attainment and encourage lifelong learning	0		0		0	
3) Improve physical and mental health for all and reduce health inequalities	0		0		0	
4) Ensure that housing provision meets all needs	0		0		0	
5) To protect and enhance community spirit and cohesion	0		0		0	
6) Improve sustainable access to basic goods, services and amenities for all groups	0		0		0	
7) Encourage sustainable economic growth and business development	0	Developers may expect to need to make contributions to neighbouring wildlife habitats as a matter of course and so this is unlikely to be a deterrent to investment. An enhanced natural environment can contribute to the achievement of urban renaissance which itself can be an attraction.	-	Such stringent requirements for developers has the potential to discourage inward investment to an area if perceived to be excessive. However, an enhanced natural environment can contribute to the achievement of urban renaissance which itself can be an attraction.	0	This option is unlikely to affect the economic objectives.
8) Promote economic inclusion	0		0		0	
9) Deliver urban renaissance	+		+		0	
10) Protect and enhance biodiversity and geodiversity	+	By requiring developer contributions (or CIL) from developments adjacent to important wildlife sites, the level of protection/enhancement of those sites is likely to increase. This may also have some benefits to landscape quality in those areas.	++	By requiring all development in the borough to contribute towards the management of important wildlife habitats is likely to be greatly beneficial. This may also have some benefits to landscape quality in those areas.	0/?	By not requiring developers to contribute towards enhancing important wildlife habitats, the policy option would not result in any benefits. Whilst grant aid may become available, it is not guaranteed so there is some uncertainty regarding this approach.
11) Protect and enhance landscape and townscape character and quality, and protect tranquillity	(+)		+		0	
12) Protect and enhance the cultural heritage resource	0		0		0	
13) Protect and enhance the quality of water features and resources, and reduce the risk of flooding	0		0		0	
14) Limit and adapt to the impacts of climate change	0		0		0	
15) Protect and improve air quality	0		0		0	
16) Ensure the sustainable use of natural resources	0	The extent of benefits is not likely to be as great as with Option B.	0	<i>The definition of 'important' wildlife habitats should be clarified.</i>	0	<i>The definition of 'important' wildlife habitats should be clarified.</i>
	0		0		0	

Note that it is strongly recommended that a policy be included which seeks to avoid significant adverse effects of development on European Designated Wildlife sites and requires developers to fully consider the requirements of the Habitats Directive.

The protection and enhancement of BAP habitats should be considered in the policy.

Connectivity of wildlife sites and habitats should also be enhanced and protected where possible.

Options to enhance important areas for green infrastructure

	A – Contributions for projects near green infrastructure		B – Contributions for all developments		C – No developer contributions		D – Active council engagement		Option E - Business as usual (protect existing)	
	Impact	Notes / Mitigation	Impact	Notes / Mitigation	Impact	Notes / Mitigation	Impact	Notes / Mitigation	Impact	Notes / Mitigation
SA Objectives										
1) Reduce crime, disorder and fear of crime	0	Green infrastructure is known to have significant benefits for human health and wellbeing, can foster cohesive communities and is an essential service. By providing contributions to this, these objectives are likely to benefit.	0	By providing contributions for all development in the borough, these benefits are likely to be greater. However, major benefits have not been allocated as there are a number of other factors which also contribute to achieving these goals.	0	Few benefits are provided by this option as contributions are not mandatory. Grant aid may provide this although there is less certainty regarding this.	0	Given the benefits of promoting green infrastructure, the active engagement of the council in this instance would provide benefits over simply protecting what already exists. <i>This policy should be promoted in tandem with those relating to contributions.</i>	0	Benefits recorded under Options A, B, C and D would not be realised under this option as there would be no opportunities for green infrastructure to be upgraded and expanded in line with growth. Therefore there is the potential for adverse effects on health and access.
2) Improve levels of educational attainment and encourage lifelong learning	0		0		0					
3) Improve physical and mental health for all and reduce health inequalities	+		+(+)		?					
4) Ensure that housing provision meets all needs	0		0		0					
5) Protect and enhance community spirit and cohesion	+		+(+)		?					
6) Improve sustainable access to basic goods, services and amenities for all groups	+		+(+)		?					
7) Encourage sustainable economic growth and business development	0	Developers may expect to need to make contributions to green infrastructure as a matter of course and so this is unlikely to be a deterrent to investment. An enhanced natural environment can contribute to the achievement of urban renaissance which itself can be an attraction.	-	Such stringent requirements for developers has the potential to discourage inward investment to an area if perceived to be excessive. However, an enhanced natural environment can contribute to the achievement of urban renaissance which itself can be an attraction.	0	This option is unlikely to affect the economic objectives.	+	The active promotion of green infrastructure has the potential to help deliver urban renaissance and make the borough a more attractive place to live and work.	0	This option is unlikely to affect the economic objectives.
8) Promote economic inclusion	0		0		0					
9) Deliver urban renaissance	+		+		0					
10) Protect and enhance biodiversity and geodiversity	+	By requiring developer contributions (or CIL) from developments adjacent to green infrastructure, the level of protection/enhancement to biodiversity, landscape character and reducing flood risk (via maintaining infiltration rates) is likely to increase. The extent of benefits is not likely to be as great as with Option B.	++	By requiring all development in the borough to contribute to green infrastructure, the level of protection/enhancement to biodiversity, landscape character and reducing flood risk (via maintaining infiltration rates) is likely to greatly increase.	?	By not requiring developers to contribute towards green infrastructure, the policy option would not result in any benefits. Whilst grant aid may become available, it is not guaranteed so there is some uncertainty regarding this approach.	+	By actively engaging the council to promote green infrastructure improvement, the benefits to biodiversity, landscape and reducing flood-risk are likely to increase further. <i>This policy should be promoted in tandem with those relating to contributions.</i>	-	Benefits recorded under Options A, B and D would not be realised under this option as green infrastructure would not be upgraded and expanded in line with growth. Therefore adverse effects could arise on biodiversity resources as pressure on existing green infrastructure would increase. There are also uncertainties regarding landscape and flood risk.
11) Protect and enhance landscape and townscape character and quality, and protect tranquillity	(+)		+		?					
12) Protect and enhance the cultural heritage resource	0		0		0					
13) Protect and enhance the quality of water features and resources, and reduce the risk of flooding	+		+		?					
14) Limit and adapt to the impacts of climate change	0		0		0					
15) Protect and improve air quality	0		0		0					
16) Ensure the sustainable use of natural resources	0	0	0							

Options for the rural economy

	A – Set appropriate forms for diversification in plan		B – Let the market decide	
	Impact	Notes / <i>Mitigation</i>	Impact	Notes / <i>Mitigation</i>
SA Objectives				
1) Reduce crime, disorder and fear of crime	?	Rural diversification has the potential to deliver a range of benefits to the community including better housing, access to services, employment and possibly educational facilities. These can indirectly benefit community spirit and health. A more prescriptive option such as this has greater potential to deliver development that would meet these needs – albeit there is still no certainty it would occur.	?	This option could also deliver all the benefits of Option A (potentially to a greater degree). However, it is considered that there is much greater uncertainty surrounding this as the type and form of development would be market –led and there would be less central direction to meet local social needs.
2) Improve levels of educational attainment and encourage lifelong learning	+		?	
3) Improve physical and mental health for all and reduce health inequalities	+		?	
4) Ensure that housing provision meets all needs	+		?	
5) Protect and enhance community spirit and cohesion	+		?	
6) Improve sustainable access to basic goods, services and amenities for all groups	+		?	
7) Encourage sustainable economic growth and business development	+	By the council giving direction to the form of rural diversification it has the ability to tailor it to the needs of the rural economy and its residents employment needs. However, this approach is less flexible and adaptive to change and market conditions.	+	Whilst there is a risk that development may not come forward under this option and not necessarily of the type that is needed to support local employment, a market driven approach is more flexible and may be more innovative, thereby more successful. It brings more uncertainty than Option A.
8) Promote economic inclusion	+		?	
9) Deliver urban renaissance	0		0	
10) Protect and enhance biodiversity and geodiversity	+	A more council-led approach would provide greater certainty that development would be appropriate and would both protect the environment and enhance it.	?	This option could also deliver all the benefits and assurances of Option A (potentially to a greater degree). However, it is considered that there is much greater uncertainty surrounding this as the type and form of development would be market –led and there would be less central direction in place to meet environmental standards. <i>However, this should be mitigated by adherence to the range of other environmental protection policies in the plan.</i>
11) Protect and enhance landscape and townscape character and quality, and protect tranquillity	+		?	
12) Protect and enhance the cultural heritage resource	+		?	
13) Protect and enhance the quality of water features and resources, and reduce the risk of flooding	+		?	
14) Limit and adapt to the impacts of climate change	+		?	
15) Protect and improve air quality	+		?	
16) Ensure the sustainable use of natural resources	+		?	

Options to protect heritage assets

	A – Continue to protect statutory heritage assets		B – As Option A but also local list of important buildings	
	Impact	Notes / Mitigation	Impact	Notes / Mitigation
SA Objectives				
1) Reduce crime, disorder and fear of crime	0	Protecting heritage assets can also preserve and present opportunities for education. In addition, heritage assets can make a contribution to local identity and provide a link to the collective past and help to maintain local pride within an area, contributing to community cohesion and wellbeing.	0	Protecting heritage assets can also preserve and present opportunities for education. In addition, benefits recorded against Option A regarding community cohesion and well being would also be realised under this option. <i>This option has potential to go further than Option A although to maximise these benefits, emphasis should also be given to providing opportunities for learning, for example, interpretation boards, literature or plaques.</i>
2) Improve levels of educational attainment and encourage lifelong learning	(+)		(+)	
3) Improve physical and mental health for all and reduce health inequalities	(+)		(+)	
4) Ensure that housing provision meets all needs	0		0	
5) Protect and enhance community spirit and cohesion	(+)		(+)	
6) Improve sustainable access to basic goods, services and amenities for all groups	0		0	
7) Encourage sustainable economic growth and business development	(+)	Indirectly, the preservation of heritage assets and historic character has potential to attract inward investment to the borough.	(+)	Indirectly, the preservation of heritage assets and historic character has potential to attract inward investment to the borough. The inclusion of locally important buildings may add to this.
8) Promote economic inclusion	0		0	
9) Deliver urban renaissance	(+)		+	
10) Protect and enhance biodiversity and geodiversity	0	The current policy of protecting statutory assets is beneficial to those assets and may also benefit the wider townscape and landscape of the borough. <i>It is recommended that a wider suite of heritage assets is referenced for protection and also enhancement as part of the policy. See notes in adjacent box.</i>	0	By also developing a list of locally important buildings, this option goes one step further than Option A and also provides greater opportunities for retaining local character and architecture. <i>It is recommended that a wider suite of heritage assets is referenced for protection and also enhancement as part of the policy. See notes in adjacent box.</i>
11) Protect and enhance landscape and townscape character and quality, and protect tranquillity	(+)		+	
12) Protect and enhance the cultural heritage resource	+		+(+)	
13) Protect and enhance the quality of water features and resources, and reduce the risk of flooding	0		0	
14) Limit and adapt to the impacts of climate change	0		0	
15) Protect and improve air quality	0		0	
16) Ensure the sustainable use of natural resources	0	0	0	

It is recommended that heritage policy also gives consideration to a wider suite of heritage assets including archaeology, marine heritage and historic landscape/seascape character.

It should also identify the value of maintaining the setting of heritage assets.

Opportunities should be sought to provide learning opportunities such as interpretation boards, literature or plaques.

Options to improve the public realm

	A – Contributions required from new development adjacent to town centres and identified public realm schemes		B – Contributions required from all new development		C – Rely on grant aiding with no contributions from developers	
	Impact	Notes / Mitigation	Impact	Notes / Mitigation	Impact	Notes / Mitigation
SA Objectives						
1) Reduce crime, disorder and fear of crime	0(+)	There are close links between the environment and people's health and well being. Therefore this option would have indirect effects on health. Public realm improvements may also help to enhance community cohesion as they may create places where people have opportunities to meet and play. <i>It should be ensured public realm improvements are well connected to surrounding areas and designed in a way that reduces current fear of crime.</i>	+	This option performs in a similar way to Option A, however, benefits would be greater as contributions would be sought from all new developments, therefore, there would be opportunities to undertake more public realm improvements. <i>It should be ensured public realm improvements are well connected to surrounding areas and designed in a way that reduces current fear of crime.</i>	0	If grant aid is not available for public realm improvements the benefits recorded for Options A and B would not be realised. However, if grant aid does become available there are uncertainties relating to the extent and location of improvements. This option therefore results in many uncertainties, <i>It should be ensured public realm improvements are well connected to surrounding areas and designed in a way that reduces current fear of crime.</i>
2) Improve levels of educational attainment and encourage lifelong learning	0		0			
3) Improve physical and mental health for all and reduce health inequalities	(+)		+		?	
4) Ensure that housing provision meets all needs	0		0			
5) Protect and enhance community spirit and cohesion	(+)		+		?	
6) Improve sustainable access to basic goods, services and amenities for all groups	(+)		+		?	
7) Encourage sustainable economic growth and business development	+	This option presents a more balanced approach than Options B and C as it only suggests contributions to be sought from development adjacent to the town centre and identified public realm schemes. It would also ensure the development of a high quality built environment and enhance townscape character and quality. However, contributions should be appropriate to the scale of development. Contributions have the potential to boost the economy across the borough.	?	It is unknown as to how economically viable this option would be. As requiring all new development to contribute may deter inward investment depending upon the amount required (particularly small scale development). However, contributions have the potential to boost the economy across the borough along with preserving a high quality built environment and enhance townscape character as per Option B.	?	It is uncertain as to the level of additional benefits / enhancements to the existing public realm this option would offer, as it relies upon grant aid. Therefore potential enhancements to the economy and general benefits to the built environment recorded for Options A and B are uncertain.
8) Promote economic inclusion	0		0			
9) Deliver urban renaissance	+		+		?	
10) Protect and enhance biodiversity and geodiversity	(+)	Public realm improvements adjacent to town centres have the potential to benefit biodiversity resources, the settings of historic assets and landscape resources (albeit not as significant as Option B).	+	As per Option A this option has the potential to benefit biodiversity resources, the settings of historic assets and landscape resources. However, this option has the potential to deliver greater benefits as the option applies to all new development across Fylde.	?	This option may lead to some general enhancement to the public realm however, there remains uncertainties as improvements would be reliant upon grant aid which may or may not be secured.
11) Protect and enhance landscape and townscape character and quality, and protect tranquillity	(+)		+			
12) Protect and enhance the cultural heritage resource	(+)		+			
13) Protect and enhance the quality of water features and resources, and reduce the risk of flooding	0		0			
14) Limit and adapt to the impacts of climate change	0		0			
15) Protect and improve air quality	0		0			
16) Ensure the sustainable use of natural resources	0		0			

Options for ensuring places are properly connected

	A – Ensure new development takes advantage of opportunities to achieve new and improved infrastructure		B – Ensure new development takes advantage of opportunities for increasing use of sustainable transport		C – Locate development in fewer locations to provide a critical mass	
	Impact	Notes / Mitigation	Impact	Notes / Mitigation	Impact	Notes / Mitigation
SA Objectives						
1) Reduce crime, disorder and fear of crime	0	This option would ensure that new development maximises opportunities to improve connectivity throughout Fylde, through locating development in areas where new / proposed infrastructure is planned - whether it be sustainable transport or non sustainable transport. This would therefore have beneficial effects on SA Objective 6. It would also have health benefits as walking and cycling opportunities would be maximised.	0	This option ensures new development is located in areas that maximise opportunities to take advantage of existing sustainable modes of transport. This is more limited than Option A as there are currently deficiencies with the existing network i.e. poor public transport provision in rural areas and congestion issues on the trunk and local highway network.	0	This option may lead to some areas (i.e. small rural settlements with poor accessibility) becoming more isolated as development would be concentrated elsewhere. It would not ensure public transport services and highways infrastructure meets all people's needs. However, there would be benefits to accessibility and health for those residents within the areas where development is concentrated.
2) Improve levels of educational attainment and encourage lifelong learning	0		0		0	
3) Improve physical and mental health for all and reduce health inequalities	+		+		+/-	
4) Ensure that housing provision meets all needs	0		0		0	
5) Protect and enhance community spirit and cohesion	0		0		0	
6) Improve sustainable access to basic goods, services and amenities for all groups	+		+		+/-	
7) Encourage sustainable economic growth and business development	+	This option would improve connectivity to employment opportunities across Fylde, whether via sustainable or non sustainable means. Residents of Kirkham would particularly benefit where a rural transport hub is proposed. <i>However, opportunities to connect more rural areas to urban areas should also be maximised i.e. through frequent bus services.</i>	+	This option would improve connectivity to employment opportunities within Fylde as it seeks to increase patronage on existing sustainable transport infrastructure (albeit not to the same extent as Option A). <i>As per Option A, this option should seek to maximise opportunities to connect rural areas to urban areas.</i>	+/-	It is unclear as to how viable this option is. Although achieving critical mass would improve access to employment within urban areas and more rural areas would suffer. This option would also promote adjacency of employment, recreation and residential areas. <i>Opportunities should still be sought within this option to maximise connectivity between rural areas and urban areas.</i>
8) Promote economic inclusion	+		+		+/-	
9) Deliver urban renaissance	+		+		+	
10) Protect and enhance biodiversity and geodiversity	?	This option encourages new development to take advantage of improved infrastructure, whether sustainable or non - sustainable. Either way this option would reduce current congestion issues over the long term. However, there are limitations as to how far this option would encourage a modal shift away from the private car. The option includes road improvements which may increase private car use and lead to potential environmental problems.	0	This option ultimately seeks to encourage new development to areas where sustainable transport infrastructure is in place. However, it does not include improved infrastructure. For this option to succeed, the coverage and frequency of public transport should increase in line with development. The increased demand created by development may help to encourage this.	0/+	It is unclear as to how viable this option is, as achieving critical mass within town centres may not be possible due to a shortage of land resources for new development, particularly within Lytham and St Annes. If development were to be concentrated within fewer areas this may also exacerbate current congestions issues in the short term. However, in the long term, new funding may help to relieve congestion within town centres, key, local centres and other areas of high accessibility. This option may also help to minimise cumulative effects of new development across the borough.
11) Protect and enhance landscape and townscape character and quality, and protect tranquillity	?		0		0/+	
12) Protect and enhance the cultural heritage resource	?		0		0/+	
13) Protect and enhance the quality of water features and resources, and reduce the risk of flooding	?		0		0/+	
14) Limit and adapt to the impacts of climate change	+/-		+		+/-	
15) Protect and improve air quality	+/-		+		+/-	
16) Ensure the sustainable use of natural resources	0	0	0			

Options for increasing modal shift away from the private car

	A – Requiring all new development to provide cycling and walking facilities		B – Encourage improved park and ride facilities		C – Providing high quality public transport alternatives		D – Operating more restrictive parking standards	
	Impact	Notes / Mitigation	Impact	Notes / Mitigation	Impact	Notes / Mitigation	Impact	Notes / Mitigation
SA Objectives								
1) Reduce crime, disorder and fear of crime	0	This option promotes healthy lifestyles through ensuring all new developments provide high quality cycling and walking facilities. In addition this option promotes the use of sustainable modes of transport which may ultimately reduce the dependence on the private car. <i>Opportunities should be sought within this option to link new development to Fylde's PRoW network.</i>	0	This option would ultimately lead to a reduction in traffic congestion within town centres (and where park and ride facilities are proposed) over the long term, which may offer some limited health benefits over the long term (and may reduce driver stress associated with congestion). It would also promote the use of sustainable modes of transport and reduce car numbers within town centres which would contribute to the achievement of SA Objective 6.	0	This option would particularly benefit those living in rural areas where public transport provision is currently poor. This may also have indirect benefits on health as it would prevent rural isolation, which may particularly benefit Fylde's elderly population. This option would promote the use of sustainable travel modes and ultimately reduce dependence on the private car.	0	Restricting parking further within Fylde may exacerbate congestion within town centres (particularly within Lytham and St Annes) and would increase driver stress over the short term. Access would be adversely affected over the short term as no public transport enhancements are included as part of this option. <i>However, if this option were to be combined with Options A, B and C, over the long term people would be more inclined to leave their cars at home and use alternative modes of high quality transport which together would improve access and benefit health.</i>
2) Improve levels of educational attainment and encourage lifelong learning	0		0		0		0	
3) Improve physical and mental health for all and reduce health inequalities	+(+)		(+)		+		+/-	
4) Ensure that housing provision meets all needs	0		0		0		0	
5) Protect and enhance community spirit and cohesion	0		0		0		0	
6) Improve sustainable access to basic goods, services and amenities for all groups	+		+		+		-	
7) Encourage sustainable economic growth and business development	+	This option may improve cheap access to employment opportunities for local residents which may increase economic inclusion. Opportunities should be sought to connect these facilities to St Annes where there are currently elevated levels of employment deprivation.	0	It is likely this option would improve access within urban areas by sustainable means, therefore partially fulfilling SA Objective 9. In addition, reducing the number of private cars within town centres (and congestion) may also contribute to improving vitality and vibrancy.	+	This option would improve access to urban areas from rural areas and access to general employment land which would improve accessibility to employment opportunities. This option would also compliment sustainable tourism as access to Fylde would be improved by rail and bus.	-	Restricting parking further with no public transport enhancements would detract from the achievement of the economic SA objectives. Lack of parking is considered to have contributed to the decline of Lytham and St. Annes town centres. <i>However, if this option were to be combined with Options A, B and C it would ensure high quality alternative modes of transport were available to the private car which would enhance access across Fylde and lead to a revival of Lytham and St Annes.</i>
8) Promote economic inclusion	+		0		+		-	
9) Deliver urban renaissance	+		(+)		+		-	
10) Protect and enhance biodiversity and geodiversity	+	This option would result in benefits to biodiversity and landscape resources as cycling and walking facilities may incorporate landscaping which would provide new habitats for local wildlife and may create wildlife corridors throughout Fylde. This option would also encourage a modal shift away from the private car as people would be encouraged to walk / cycle rather than drive, this would help reduce greenhouse gas and vehicle emissions. <i>Green Travel Plans should be developed for new developments in order to maximise benefits.</i>	?	Effects on biodiversity, townscape, landscape and heritage resources would be dependent upon the location of the park and ride car parks. The potential park and ride facility at Kirkham and Wesham train station would need to be subject to project level environmental assessment; therefore effects have been determined as uncertain. Where possible existing car park facilities should be enhanced or brownfield land utilised. Ultimately this option could lead to a reduction in traffic congestion within town centres over the long term, therefore would result in benefits on local air quality and decrease CO ₂ emissions.	0	It is unlikely that this option in isolation would lead to significant effects on biodiversity, landscape, heritage, water resources or land resources. However, local air quality and CO ₂ emissions would be reduced over the long term as this option would encourage people to leave their cars at home and use high quality public transport alternatives.	0	It is unlikely this option in isolation would lead to significant effects on biodiversity, water resources or land resources. However, restricting parking further may exacerbate current congestion issues, particularly within town centres as people look for spaces. This could lead to adverse effects on local air quality and CO ₂ emissions. In addition, it is considered that a lack of car parking in Lytham and St Annes has contributed to the decline of the town centres. With no transport enhancements proposed this is likely to increase. <i>As above, this option should be combined with Option A, B and C.</i>
11) Protect and enhance landscape and townscape character and quality, and protect tranquillity	+		?		0		-	
12) Protect and enhance the cultural heritage resource	0		?		0		-	
13) Protect and enhance the quality of water features and resources, and reduce the risk of flooding	0		0		0		0	
14) Limit and adapt to the impacts of climate change	+		+		+		-	
15) Protect and improve air quality	+(+)		+		+(+)		-	
16) Ensure the sustainable use of natural resources	0	?	0	0				

Options for reducing the need to travel

	A – Ensuring development provides a mix of uses to help reduce the need to travel		B – Locating development in areas with existing deficiencies in order to increase the number of facilities, thereby reducing the need to travel		C – Encouraging live / work units	
	Impact	Notes / Mitigation	Impact	Notes / Mitigation	Impact	Notes / Mitigation
SA Objectives						
1) Reduce crime, disorder and fear of crime	0	This option would lead to a reduction in the need to travel as it encourages mixed use development. Mixed use development may include, educational facilities, employment, housing and recreational facilities, all of which would be beneficial to the social SA Objectives as locating them together could help to develop healthy cohesive communities with good access to essential services and facilities.	0	This option may improve local facilities within rural settlements where current provision is poor. However, provisions within other areas would not benefit under this option and may suffer over the long term. In addition, there remains an element of uncertainty under this option as to whether these deficiencies would be met.	0	This option would only benefit a small proportion of Fylde's population, therefore effects on the social SA Objectives are considered to be minor.
2) Improve levels of educational attainment and encourage lifelong learning	+		+/-		0	
3) Improve physical and mental health for all and reduce health inequalities	+		+/-		(+)	
4) Ensure that housing provision meets all needs	+		0		0	
5) Protect and enhance community spirit and cohesion	+		+/-		0	
6) Improve sustainable access to basic goods, services and amenities for all groups	++		+/-		(+)	
7) Encourage sustainable economic growth and business development	+	Ensuring that development provides a mix of uses would promote adjacency and access to employment opportunities. This would be particularly beneficial for residents in St Annes where employment deprivation is among the highest in Fylde.	+/-	As stated above, this option may improve local facilities within rural settlements where current provision is poor which would provide a small increase in employment opportunities. However, the economy of urban areas may suffer as a result with the vitality and vibrancy of town centres reduced.	(+)	This option would only benefit a small proportion of Fylde's population, as the high end manufacturing sector dominates the local economy. In addition, it is unclear as to how many people working from home would be working for companies based in Fylde. However, people working from home would be more likely to spend money in their local area. <i>It is recommended this option is combined with Options A and B.</i>
8) Promote economic inclusion	+		+/-		0	
9) Deliver urban renaissance	+		+/-		(+)	
10) Protect and enhance biodiversity and geodiversity	0	Encouraging mixed use development in the long term would lead to beneficial effects on local air quality and CO ₂ emissions as it ultimately seeks to reduce the need to travel, thereby reducing congestion.	?	If development were to be concentrated where there are current service deficiencies this may reduce congestion issues over the long-term. Increasing service provision within more rural settlements may require development on Greenfield land – this would not represent a sustainable use of land resources. In addition this may also have implications for biodiversity and landscape. However, uncertainties identified within this option would be controlled under a spatial policy.	0	This option would lead to a small reduction in the number of private cars using Fylde's roads, however, it is unlikely it would affect enough of the population to result in an overall modal shift.
11) Protect and enhance landscape and townscape character and quality, and protect tranquillity	0		0		0	
12) Protect and enhance the cultural heritage resource	0		0		0	
13) Protect and enhance the quality of water features and resources, and reduce the risk of flooding	0		0		0	
14) Limit and adapt to the impacts of climate change	+		+		0	
15) Protect and improve air quality	+		+		0	
16) Ensure the sustainable use of natural resources	0		?			