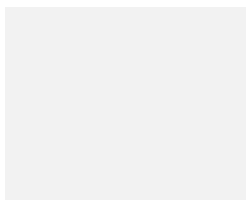


Partial Review of the Fylde Local Plan to 2032

Sustainability Appraisal Addendum – Main Modifications

JULY 2021

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This report dated 08 July 2021 has been prepared for **Fylde Borough Council** (the “Client”) in accordance with the terms and conditions of appointment dated 22 June 2021 (the “Appointment”) between the Client and **Arcadis (UK) Limited** (“Arcadis”) for the purposes specified in the Appointment. For avoidance of doubt, no other person(s) may use or rely upon this report or its contents, and Arcadis accepts no responsibility for any such use or reliance thereon by any other third party.

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Schedule of the Main Modifications

1 Introduction

1.1 Purpose of the Report

- 1.1.1 This Sustainability Appraisal (SA) Addendum has been prepared by Arcadis Consulting (UK) Ltd (Arcadis) to assess the Main Modifications of the Partial Review of the Fylde Local Plan to 2032 (from hereafter referred to as the 'Partial Review'). All Main Modifications have been screened through the SA process, and further assessment undertaken where necessary.

1.2 The Fylde Local Plan

- 1.2.1 The Fylde Local Plan to 2032 (FLP32) was adopted in October 2018 in accordance with the National Planning Policy Framework 2012 (NPPF12). Since then, there have been multiple iterations of the NPPF, including the most recently revised NPPF that was published in February 2019 (NPPF19).
- 1.2.2 Fylde Council is carrying out a Partial Review of the FLP32 in order to ensure compliance with the NPPF19 and to ensure that the Council complies with Paragraph 1.27 of the FLP32.
- 1.2.3 As a result of the Partial Review, the Council has prepared a range of revisions for the FLP32. This includes revisions to the wording of policies in the FLP32 and the supporting text for these policies, as well as revisions to background text and terminology. The Council has not proposed any revisions to site allocations.

1.3 What is Sustainability Appraisal and Strategic Environmental Assessment?

- 1.3.1 Sustainability Appraisal (SA) is the process of identifying the social, economic and environmental effects of a plan to ensure that sustainable development is at the heart of the plan-making process. It applies a holistic assessment of the likely effects of the plan on social, economic and environmental objectives. Section 19 of the Planning and Compulsory Purchase Act 2004¹ requires a local planning authority (LPA) to carry out SA of a plan. The Town and Country Planning (Local Planning) (England) Regulations 2012² dictate that, after adopting a plan, the LPA must make the SA Report available.
- 1.3.2 Strategic Environmental Assessment (SEA) is a legal requirement set out in The Environmental Assessment of Plans and Programmes Regulations 2004³ (the SEA Regulations).
- 1.3.3 National Planning Policy Guidance (NPPG)⁴ states that SA should incorporate the requirements of SEA into one coherent process. This SA Report satisfies the requirements of an SEA Environmental

¹ Available at: <https://www.legislation.gov.uk/ukpga/2004/5/contents> [Accessed: 28/06/21]

² Available at: <http://www.legislation.gov.uk/uksi/2012/767/contents/made> [Accessed: 28/06/21]

³ Available at: <http://www.legislation.gov.uk/uksi/2004/1633/contents/made> [Accessed: 28/06/21]

⁴ Available at: <https://www.gov.uk/guidance/strategic-environmental-assessment-and-sustainability-appraisal> [Accessed: 28/06/21]

Report. The SA has been applied as an iterative process during the preparation of the Local Plan to help contribute towards the objective of achieving sustainable development.

- 1.3.4 The FLP32 was subject to an integrated SA/SEA, the results of which are publicly available on the Council’s Local Plan website as part of the Plan Submission Documents⁵.

1.4 SA of the FLP32

- 1.4.1 The FLP32 was subject to a comprehensive and influential SA process, as summarised and explained in the October 2018 SA Post Adoption Statement⁶. Table 1-1 provides a summary of the iterative and integrated stages of the Plan-making process and the accompanying SA work.

Table 1-1: Key stages of the FLP32 making process and its accompanying SA work

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

1.5 SA of the Partial Review

- 1.5.1 The SA of the Partial Review follows on from the recent SA of the adopted FLP32 and is consistent in terms of scope and methodology. The scope of the SA of the Partial Review is, therefore, tightly focussed around those elements of the FLP32 that are proposed for revision only and does not seek to alter the overall approach. The scope of the SA was established in the SA Scoping Update that was prepared in January 2020 and consulted on with the relevant stakeholders between 17th January 2020 and 21st February 2020.

⁵ Available at: <https://new.fylde.gov.uk/resident/planning/planning-policy-local-plan/adopted-local-plan-to-2032/local-plan-to-2032-submission/#1568973478664-ec605e86-07ff> [Accessed: 28/06/21]

⁶ Available at: <https://new.fylde.gov.uk/wp-content/uploads/2019/09/8-Post-Adoption-SEA-Statement.pdf> [Accessed: 28/06/21]

1.5.2 The SA Report of the Partial Review provides the following:

- A review of the Council's proposed revisions to policies in the FLP32 to determine if the environmental, social and economic impacts of each policy (as predicted and evaluated in the SA of the adopted FLP32) would change;
- New SA appraisals for revised policies where it was considered to be necessary;
- Recommendations for measures that could help to enhance, avoid or mitigate effects;
- A checklist of requirements for the SA Report as stipulated by the SEA Directive and where these have been met;
- A non-technical summary (NTS) of the SA Report; and
- A proposed framework for monitoring the effects of the Partial Review of the FLP32.

1.6 SA of the Main Modifications of the Partial Review

1.6.1 This SA Addendum sets out the assessment of the Main Modifications of the Partial Review.

1.6.2 This SA Addendum should be read alongside the previous SA Report that has been prepared to accompany the Partial Review.

2 Post Submission Main Modifications

2.1 Introduction to the Main Modifications

- 2.1.1 The Partial Review of the Fylde Local Plan to 2032 was submitted to the Secretary of State for Housing, Communities and Local Government for independent Examination on 21st October 2020. The Inspector held an Examination Hearing between 17th and 18th March 2021, to explore the main issues and questions relating to the legal compliance and 'soundness' of the Partial Review.
- 2.1.2 In April 2021, the Inspector wrote to the Council setting out concerns on key matters in relation to housing need and housing requirement. The letter suggested identifying a single minimum figure for housing numbers, to include unmet need in Wyre, within the Partial Review and updating the Plan to reflect this. Other concerns raised within the hearing requiring modifications related to Policy GD4 Development in the Countryside, and omissions from the list of superseded policies.
- 2.1.3 There are 10 Main Modifications. The Main Modifications include: provision for Wyre's unmet housing need through a revised housing requirement; clarification to Policy GD4 Development in the Countryside and supporting text; alterations to housing policy H1, and supporting text to make the housing requirement a single figure instead of a range, and to incorporate the Wyre shortfall; consequential changes to the development strategy Policy DLF1 and to the Monitoring Framework; and correction to the list of superseded policies.
- 2.1.4 The post submission Main Modifications made to the Partial Review are presented in full in Appendix A. The table in Appendix A sets out the detail of, and the reason for, each Main Modification (set out by Fylde Council); and whether each modification would require further assessment as part of the SA process (as determined by Arcadis). If further SA work has been identified as being required, the tables reference where this assessment can be found. If no further SA work was deemed necessary, an explanation for this has been provided. Through the screening exercise, it was identified that Policies DLF1 and H1 should be considered further in the SA process. Amended Policy GD4 and other text amendments do not require further consideration and the reasons for this are set out in Appendix A.
- 2.1.5 Chapter 3 of this SA Addendum sets out the assessment of the Main Modifications, as identified in the appendices. The assessments have been carried out using the same methodology as the previous SA work, which is set out in the March 2020 SA Report.

2.2 Reasonable Alternatives

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

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

- 2.2.2 Paragraph 1.27 of the adopted FLP32 also states:

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

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

2.2.4 As per R (on the application of Friends of the Earth England, Wales and Northern Ireland Ltd) v Welsh Ministers [2015] Env LR 1, Hickinbottom J, this approach is legally compliant and satisfies the requirements of the SEA Directive:

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

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

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

2.2.5 The Main Modifications proposed by Fylde Council at this stage represent the Council’s preferred approach, in the particular matter of housing requirement. The housing requirement set out in the submission Partial Review and considered in the main SA report to the Partial Review, represents an alternative approach. However, the Inspector, in her letter to the Council of 30th April 2021, raised concerns over the submission approach that were fundamental to the soundness of the Partial Review. Therefore, the only reasonable approach is that proposed in the Main Modifications, and although the previous approach is an alternative, it is not reasonable, as it could not be found sound.

2.3 Appraisal Approach

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

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

2.3.2 Where negative effects have been identified, measures have been proposed to offset, avoid or otherwise mitigate for the impact. In addition, measures which may further enhance benefits have also been identified as appropriate. Tables 2-1 and 2-2 provide an explanation of the notation used in the appraisal matrices.

Table 2-1: Appraisal scale

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

Table 2-2: Notation used to identify types of effects

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

3 Appraisal of the Main Modifications

3.1 Policy DLF1: Development Locations for Fylde

The Local Plan will provide sites for a minimum of ~~6,895~~-~~8,745~~ 7,275 new homes and a minimum of 60.6 Ha (gross requirement) of additional employment land over the plan period to 31 March 2032.

SA Objective	Score	Type of Effect	Commentary
1. Reduce crime, disorder and fear of crime	-	S, M, L-T I, R, M	Crime rates are relatively low across the borough except for some town centre districts in St. Annes. Significant effects on actual crime rates are unlikely as a result of the Plan although it should be noted that the employment sites are likely to attract more minor crime than residential sites. No changes from the previous SA (March 2020) following the incorporation of Main Modifications.
2. Improve levels of educational attainment and encourage lifelong learning	+/-	S, M, L-T I, R, M	Primary schools exist in all the identified settlements and there are secondary schools in Lytham, St. Annes and Kirkham enabling access in all target locations. Capacity is low however, and it is likely that there would be a shortfall of places in the short term. It may take time for new schools and services to be provided, e.g. at the edge of Blackpool. However, in the longer term, and with the development of some of the larger sites, it is anticipated that new school capacity can be generated. No changes from the previous SA (March 2020) following the incorporation of Main Modifications.
3. Improve physical and mental health for all and reduce health inequalities	O	N/A	The majority of development is proposed within reach of the main town centres, public transport links, jobs and amenities. Access to sustainable travel can also encourage walking and cycling which can benefit healthy lifestyles. This is actively encouraged in the plan. Whilst public transport is currently poor at the edge of Blackpool, it is assumed that new services here would be a prerequisite of development. The land at the edge of Blackpool provides an opportunity to develop a sustainable, cohesive community. Indeed, if the development at Whyndyke Garden Village and neighbouring sites were developed as a comprehensive masterplan, opportunities could be sought to further encourage walking, cycling and access to greenspace. No changes from the previous SA (March 2020) following the incorporation of Main Modifications.
4. Ensure that housing provision meets all needs	++	S, M, L-T I, R, M	DLF1 provides a minimum of 7,275 new, good-quality, well designed dwellings including affordable units which will make a significant contribution to meeting housing needs and modern design standards starting immediately and being phased through the plan period. The policy provides sufficient supply of flexible housing land to meet needs in the main urban areas. The towns of Lytham (including Ansdell), St. Annes and Kirkham perform the role of Key Service Centres and serve the wider catchment area. In these towns the existing services and facilities will be enhanced; a range of housing and employment opportunities will be promoted and delivered, as well as retail and other services. Change in housing requirement would not alter SA effects from the previous SA, because the identified housing needs in accordance with NPPF19 are fully met (March 2020).
5. Protect and enhance community spirit and cohesion	O	N/A	New development has the potential to cause tension with existing communities where large developments are located adjacent to established communities. For example, a large increase in population in Lytham and St. Annes and Wesham/ Kirkham may have potential to water down community spirit and levels of cohesion. However, there is considerable uncertainty regarding this, and it has great potential to be mitigated through good design. Equally, new development can provide regeneration of degraded sites and provide a new impetus to an area through the injection of a new community. No changes from the previous SA (March 2020) following the incorporation of Main Modifications.
6. Improve sustainable access to basic goods, services and amenities for all groups	O	N/A	Provision of goods, services and public transport is strongest in Lytham and St. Annes and Kirkham together with the other identified locations enabling sustainable access to be maximised. Services in Warton would be benefited in particular. Transport links are strong in Kirkham. Further development in Kirkham and the strengthening of roles of Warton and Wesham may increase access to services in the east of the borough. No changes from the previous SA (March 2020) following the incorporation of Main Modifications.

SA Objective	Score	Type of Effect	Commentary
7. Encourage sustainable economic growth and business development	+	S, M, L-T I, R, M	DLF1 confirms that the FLP32 will deliver a minimum of 7,275 new homes and land will be developed for 60.6 Ha of employment use over the plan period to 2032. Change in housing requirement would not alter SA effects from the previous SA, because the housing allocations and allowances in the plan are unchanged (March 2020).
8. Promote economic inclusion	+	S, M, L-T I, R, M	By promoting the majority of housing close to the key centres, access to jobs is improved, thereby helping to reduce employment exclusion and deprivation in the borough's most deprived wards (located in St. Annes). This could encourage investment in these areas and promote urban renaissance. The employment land at the edge of Blackpool may also have more benefit in reducing economic exclusion for Blackpool's more deprived communities. Again, this is primarily focussed on urban areas and less so for rural settlements. No changes from the previous SA (March 2020) following the incorporation of Main Modifications.
9. Deliver urban renaissance	+	S, M, L-T I, R, M	By promoting the majority of housing close to the key centres, access to jobs is improved, thereby helping to reduce employment exclusion and deprivation in the borough's most deprived wards (located in St. Annes). This could encourage investment in these areas and promote urban renaissance. However, whilst developments are generally focussed towards the key towns, they are often on greenfield sites at their edges. The loss of greenfield sites may result in losses of landscape and visual amenity and biodiversity. Strong public transport connections to the town centre transport hubs would be required to ensure the renaissance benefits are felt in town centres as well. No changes from the previous SA (March 2020) following the incorporation of Main Modifications.
10. Protect and enhance biodiversity and geodiversity	0	N/A	Brownfield sites would be used where possible as a result of the urban area focus (e.g. at Warton in particular) although sites are limited in Lytham and St. Annes. 20% of housing would also occur on small or windfall sites which may include rural land. As such, the use of a number of greenfield agricultural sites is unavoidable and cumulatively is likely to result in the loss of biodiversity, notably through the loss of farmland bird habitat or other features such as trees, ponds or hedgerows. Some BHSs may also be affected by development occurring nearby. The Borough's most sensitive habitats lie off the coast from Lytham and St. Annes / Warton and increased pressure here (recreational or foul water discharge) may result in indirect effects upon the European designations although not to the extent of some of the rejected options. Measures to avoid indirect impacts on the adjoining nature conservation sites should be incorporated into the design such as, for example a buffer and blocking possible routes to the sites directly from the development. Designated wildlife sites should be avoided, and serious consideration should be given to the potential effects on the European designated sites through the HRA process. See provisions of Policies ENV1- 5. No changes from the previous SA (March 2020) following the incorporation of Main Modifications.
11. Protect and enhance landscape and townscape character and quality, and protect tranquillity	+	S, M, L-T I, R, M	The use of a number of greenfield agricultural sites is unavoidable with many of these being located at the edges of existing settlements. Whilst this is preferable to new rural locations (as proposed more in other rejected options) being chosen they are likely to change the character of some sub-urban fringes. Similarly, up to 10% of development may still occur on small or sites which may potentially be in rural areas such as Newton, Staining, Wrea Green, Elswick, Clifton, Singleton and Weeton. Development in these areas has potential to infringe on some areas of open countryside around Kirkham, Wesham and Warton. The settings of Wesham and Kirkham (including the Conservation Areas) in particular may be adversely affected and there is a risk of overdeveloping the suburbs of Kirkham, Wesham, Freckleton and Warton through infill. Areas required for expansion at St. Annes would be on greenfield land and would affect landscape and visual amenity although not to the extent of some of the rejected options. In contrast the development of some degraded, derelict and/or previously developed sites with well planned, high quality structures can result in landscape/townscape and visual benefits. No changes from the previous SA (March 2020) following the incorporation of Main Modifications.
12. Protect and enhance the cultural heritage resource	?	S, M, L-T I, R, M	At this scale, it is difficult to say whether cultural heritage assets will be damaged by the Plan. Some areas contain a number of listed buildings and conservation areas exist in some of the key settlement. Whilst the settings of these may be affected, proposed development is largely located in areas removed from these designated assets and will need to be subject to site-based assessments. A number of archaeological finds have been discovered throughout the borough dating from prehistoric through to more modern times. Some sites have higher potential to coincide with these than others although again it would not be possible to say with any certainty until site-based studies have been undertaken.

SA Objective	Score	Type of Effect	Commentary
			No changes from the previous SA (March 2020) following the incorporation of Main Modifications.
13. Protect and enhance the quality of water features and resources, and reduce the risk of flooding	+/-	S, M, L-T I, R, M	Some sites are proposed in or near EA Flood Zones, notably near Lytham and St. Annes although these would be fewer than other rejected options. All greenfield land development has potential to adversely affect surface and ground water quality as well as increasing the demand for water through increased population. This may result in the loss of ponds or pollution to surface watercourses. Drainage issues also exist in the vicinity of the M55 junction 4. However, it should be possible to mitigate many of these impacts through careful design and considerate construction practices including e.g. SuDS features. No changes from the previous SA (March 2020) following the incorporation of Main Modifications.
14. Limit and adapt to the impacts of climate change	-	S, M, L-T I, R, M	New development will always create a greater demand for energy and car travel so adverse effects are unavoidable. However, developing near to existing urban centres, jobs, services and transport links should help minimise the growth of private car journeys and promote sustainable transport more (Kirkham has good rail links) than the rejected dispersed options. The development of some of the larger sites such as the land at the edge of Blackpool gives rise to the opportunity to promote sustainable construction techniques on a large scale by a single developer. There is potential for increased traffic congestion around Kirkham, Wesham, Warton and at the edge of Blackpool. Cumulatively, this may have indirect effects upon air quality and carbon emissions although air quality is generally not a significant issue in the borough. If combined with public transport and sustainable travel connections, the increase in traffic may be mitigated. Measures to promote cycling, walking and public transport access are encouraged in the plan. No changes from the previous SA (March 2020) following the incorporation of Main Modifications.
15. Protect and improve air quality	0	n/a	Policy would be unlikely to have a discernible impact on air quality. No changes from the previous SA (March 2020) following the incorporation of Main Modifications.
16. Ensure the sustainable use of natural resources	-	S, M, L-T I, R, M	DLF1 states that the development of a minimum of 7,275 over 6,895 houses and 60.6ha of employment land would also use a considerable amount of raw materials and create building waste and a source of waste on an on-going basis. Again, this is unavoidable. Development will contribute towards sustainable growth, the continuation and creation of sustainable communities by their locations and accessibility and through the use of resources and construction materials. However, there are potential benefits of developing some larger sites in that they may be produced with comprehensive masterplan which could include high standards of sustainable construction and design in order to minimise the use of raw materials. Change in housing requirement would not alter SA effects from the previous SA (because all housing allocations and allowances in the plan are unchanged) (March 2020).

3.2 Policy H1: Housing Delivery and Allocation of Housing Land

The Council will provide for and manage the delivery of new housing by:

- Setting and applying a minimum housing requirement of **415 net homes per annum for the period 2011-2019** and a minimum housing requirement of **~~275-415~~ 305 net homes per annum for the period 2019-2032**.
- Keeping under review housing delivery performance on the basis of rolling 3 year completion levels as set out in accordance with the Monitoring Framework at Appendix 8.
- Ensuring there is enough deliverable land suitable for house building capable of providing a continuous 5 year supply calculated using the “Liverpool” method from the start of each annual monitoring period and in locations that are in line with the Policy DLF1 (Development Locations for Fylde) and suitable for developments that will provide the range and mix of house types necessary to meet the requirements of the Local Plan.

- d) The delivery of the developable sites, which are allocated for housing and mixed use from 1 April 2011 to 31 March 2032 and provided for through allowances, to provide for a minimum of ~~6,895-8,745~~ 7,275 homes.

SA Objective	Score	Type of Effect	Commentary
1. Reduce crime, disorder and fear of crime	○	N/A	H1 relates to housing delivery and the allocation of housing land. This policy does not refer to reducing crime. No changes from the previous SA (March 2020) following the incorporation of Main Modifications.
2. Improve levels of educational attainment and encourage lifelong learning	○	N/A	H1 relates to housing delivery and allocation of housing land and does not make any reference to education. No changes from the previous SA (March 2020) following the incorporation of Main Modifications.
3. Improve physical and mental health for all and reduce health inequalities	○	N/A	H1 relates to housing delivery and allocation of housing land and does not make any specific reference to physical or mental health. No changes from the previous SA (March 2020) following the incorporation of Main Modifications.
4. Ensure that housing provision meets all needs	++	S, M, L-T D/I, R, M	H1 relates to housing delivery and allocation of housing land. The management and delivery of new housing will ensure that there is sufficient housing to meet the requirements of the area, with the Partial Review seeking to deliver a minimum of 7,275 new homes. The housing numbers have been revised in light of the revised housing requirement for Fylde, which is based on changes to the housing needs methodology presented in the NPPF19. This figure also includes the shortfall in Wyre identified in the Wyre Local Plan (2011-2031) of 380 dwellings in total. The total number of homes delivered over the Plan period would be unchanged from that which was previously expected and was previously appraised in the 2016 Submission SA Report, as all housing allocations and allowances would remain unchanged. Therefore, the Plan would still be expected to ensure that as a minimum the housing needs of Fylde's growing and varied population, and the shortfall in Wyre, will be met. The new housing requirement is derived from the calculated need of 415 net dwellings per annum for the period of 2011 – 2019, and 305 new dwellings per annum for the period 2019-2032. Change in housing requirement would not alter SA effects from the previous SA, because the identified housing needs in accordance with NPPF19 are fully met (March 2020).
5. Protect and enhance community spirit and cohesion	+	S, M, L-T I, R, M	H1 relates to housing delivery and allocation of housing land. New housing developments should develop opportunities for community interaction and create social groups. No changes from the previous SA (March 2020) following the incorporation of Main Modifications.
6. Improve sustainable access to basic goods, services and amenities for all groups	○	S, M, L-T D, R, M	H1 relates to housing delivery and allocation of housing land. The selection of housing land is important in terms of its proximity to existing transport infrastructure and creating new services for new housing developments. No changes from the previous SA (March 2020) following the incorporation of Main Modifications.
7. Encourage sustainable economic growth	○	M, L-T D, R, M	H1 relates to housing delivery and allocation of housing land. New housing development and use of greenfield land will not necessarily improve economic growth or business development but may have a detrimental effect on sustainable farm diversification.

SA Objective	Score	Type of Effect	Commentary
and business development			No changes from the previous SA (March 2020) following the incorporation of Main Modifications.
8. Promote economic inclusion	O	N/A	H1 relates to housing provision although there will be employment opportunities in the construction of new developments. No changes from the previous SA (March 2020) following the incorporation of Main Modifications.
9. Deliver urban renaissance	+	S, M, L-T D, R, M	H1 relates to housing delivery and allocation of housing land. New housing development in urban areas may improve the vitality and vibrancy of a place. The specification of new homes should meet the required design standards and create a high-quality built environment with associated sustainable transport infrastructure. No changes from the previous SA (March 2020) following the incorporation of Main Modifications.
10. Protect and enhance biodiversity and geodiversity	?	S, M, L-T D, IR, M	H1 relates to housing numbers generally. Other policies in the plan will determine the effect of development on biodiversity specifically, so the effect of this policy is uncertain at the time of assessment. No changes from the previous SA (March 2020) following the incorporation of Main Modifications.
11. Protect and enhance landscape and townscape character and quality, and protect tranquillity	+	S, M, L-T D, IR, M	H1 relates to housing delivery and allocation of housing land. The policy will ensure that development will provide a range and mix of house types necessary to meet the requirements of the FLP32 whilst preserving the landscape and landscape character of the area. No changes from the previous SA (March 2020) following the incorporation of Main Modifications.
12. Protect and enhance the cultural heritage resource	+	S, M, L-T ID, R, M	H1 makes specific provision for sensitive consideration of heritage conversions. No changes from the previous SA (March 2020) following the incorporation of Main Modifications.
13. Protect and enhance the quality of water features and resources, and reduce the risk of flooding	+	S, M, L-T D, R, M	H1 relates to housing delivery and allocation of housing land. Land proposed for new development will undergo a flood risk assessment and a water quality assessment to enable efficient management of the water environment. No changes from the previous SA (March 2020) following the incorporation of Main Modifications.
14. Limit and adapt to the impacts of climate change	+	S, M, L-T D, R, M	H1 relates to housing delivery and allocation of housing land. The policy seeks to allocate land in settlements within close proximity of public transport infrastructure to reduce car use and CO2 emissions. No changes from the previous SA (March 2020) following the incorporation of Main Modifications.
15. Protect and improve air quality	O	S, M, L-T ID, IR, M	H1 relates to housing delivery and allocation of housing land, therefore the location of new housing land may have a slight effect on the air quality of that area due to additional need for transport infrastructure and car use. No changes from the previous SA (March 2020) following the incorporation of Main Modifications.
16. Ensure the sustainable use of natural resources	+/-	S, M, L-T ID, IR, M	H1 can reduce the amount of derelict and vacant land and encourage use of brownfield land where appropriate through careful allocation of housing land. However, the development of new housing will increase materials use and waste production. No changes from the previous SA (March 2020) following the incorporation of Main Modifications.

4 Cumulative Effects Assessment

- 4.1.1 A fundamental requirement of the SEA Regulations is to identify the likely cumulative and synergistic effects (where the combined effects are greater than the sum of their component parts) caused by the Plan.
- 4.1.2 Cumulative effects were predicted, evaluated and described in the 2016 SA Report. These cumulative effects were revisited within the 2020 Environmental Report and have been further re-considered following the incorporation of the Main Modifications. Table 4-1 provides a summary of the predicted cumulative effects of the Plan.
- 4.1.3 Table 4-2 provides a summary of the predicted cumulative effects of the Plan with other plans and programmes. This assessment accounts for plans, programmes and policies in place at:
- Wyre Borough Council – planning documents;
 - Blackpool Council– planning documents;
 - Lancaster City Council– planning documents;
 - Preston City Council;
 - Chorley Borough Council– planning documents;
 - West Lancashire District Council– planning documents;
 - South Ribble Council– planning documents;
 - Sefton Council – planning documents;
 - Centrica – wind energy development; and
 - Dong Energy – wind energy development.

Table 4-1: Summary of predicted cumulative effects caused by the Partial Review incorporating Main Modifications

Cumulative / synergistic effect	Causes	Potential trend
Levels of educational and skills attainment have the potential to improve in the long term due to raised aspirations although school capacity will be put under pressure.	Although school capacity will need to be increased to meet demand through the requirements of the Partial Review in relation to strategic sites, the cumulative effect of the non-strategic sites in addition to this could put pressure on the need to supply for school places. Other policies in the plan should help address this. New and diverse employment provision could help to provide skills training opportunities for local people. NB the Main Modifications have not given rise to any new cumulative effects over and above those identified in the SA of the Partial Review.	Positive and Negative
Levels of health and well-being have the potential to improve in the long term.	Cumulative measures to promote walking and cycling together with co-location of jobs, homes and accessible greenspace can benefit healthy lifestyles and wellbeing. Green infrastructure proposals would contribute to this. In addition, the avoidance of flood risk areas in the Partial Review, in addition to SUDS measures and multifunctional infrastructure, could have benefits for health and wellbeing through a reduction in flood risk, pollution sequestration, improved biodiversity levels and potential benefits to the micro-climate. NB the Main Modifications have not given rise to any new cumulative effects over and above those identified in the SA of the Partial Review.	Positive

Cumulative / synergistic effect	Causes	Potential trend
Improvements to community spirit and cohesion, improve the vitality and vibrancy of settlements and reduce economic exclusion.	Improvements to accessibility as well as locating the majority of developments in sustainable locations in both rural and urban areas could help to improve the community in which they are located. In particular, allocations which seek to provide a mix of uses could help to reduce the need to travel, which could improve a sense of community wellbeing. The allocation of some sites within areas of deprivation could increase quality of life in these areas, which could have further benefits for community cohesion. NB the Main Modifications have not given rise to any new cumulative effects over and above those identified in the SA of the Partial Review.	Positive
The Partial Review seeks to ensure protection of biodiversity resources. However, potential negative impacts could occur as a result of development within some brownfield / greenfield sites.	Whilst the plan seeks to minimise the effects on biodiversity, development on both brown and greenfield sites could have a cumulative effect on the loss of biodiversity resources. Mitigation may reduce this effect and enhance biodiversity in some areas. NB the Main Modifications have not given rise to any new cumulative effects over and above those identified in the SA of the Partial Review.	Positive and Negative
Protection and enhancement of landscape and townscape through regeneration of town centres, brownfield sites and minimisation of greenfield land-take. However, some greenfield loss at edges of settlements may cause negative effects.	Whilst the plan seeks to minimise the effects on countryside and improve urban areas through investment and regeneration, they also include elements of greenfield land-take which would cumulatively affect settlement edges. NB the Main Modifications have not given rise to any new cumulative effects over and above those identified in the SA of the Partial Review.	Positive and Negative
Whilst no heritage assets would be directly affected by the Partial Review, there is potential for unknown archaeology to be affected.	Historic artefacts and evidence of former settlements have been found across the Fylde peninsula. The Partial Review has potential to affect as yet undiscovered archaeology although this is uncertain at this level. NB the Main Modifications have not given rise to any new cumulative effects over and above those identified in the SA of the Partial Review.	Uncertain
Potential negative effects of traffic growth. Potential negative and positive contributions towards climate change. Potential positive effects as a result of promotion of sustainable travel.	The Partial Review requires housing and employment growth which will all lead to an increase in resource use, emissions and traffic generation. However, the plan also seeks to promote development near to existing centres and transport hubs and to promote sustainable travel modes, which could lead to positive effects. NB the Main Modifications have not given rise to any new cumulative effects over and above those identified in the SA of the Partial Review.	Positive and Negative

Table 4-2: Summary of predicted cumulative effects caused by the Partial Review in-combination with other plans and programmes

Receptor	Cumulative / synergistic effect	Causes	Potential trend
Crime Rates and Fear of Crime	Crime and fear of crime may reduce along the Blackpool periphery in response to wider regeneration initiatives in addition to the Partial Review provisions.	Regeneration provisions within the emerging Blackpool Local Plan would also contribute to improved aspirations and environments in conjunction with the proposals in the Fylde Local Plan. This may reduce crime and fear of crime levels in the long-term. NB the Main Modifications have not given rise to any new cumulative effects over and above those identified in the SA of the Partial Review.	Positive
Educational Attainment Skills and Training	Provision Levels of educational and skills attainment have the potential to improve in the long term due to raised aspirations although school capacity will be put under pressure.	Although school capacity will need to be increased to meet demand, the efforts of both the Fylde and Blackpool Local Plans to provide regeneration and attract new inward investment may help to raise aspirations in the sub-region. New and diverse employment provision would help to provide skills training opportunities for local people. NB the Main Modifications have not given rise to any new cumulative effects over and above those identified in the SA of the Partial Review.	Positive
Health of the Borough's Population	Levels of health and well-being have the potential to improve in the long term.	Cumulative measures to promote walking and cycling together with co-location of jobs, homes and accessible greenspace can benefit healthy lifestyles and wellbeing. Such measures are promoted in the Fylde Local Plan, emerging Blackpool Local Plan, adopted Wyre Local Plan and the Blackpool and Lancashire Local Transport Plans. The avoidance of flood risk areas in the Partial Review together with the Wyre and Ribble Catchment Flood Management Plans would help to reduce the risk of flooding and risk to people's health. NB the Main Modifications have not given rise to any new cumulative effects over and above those identified in the SA of the Partial Review.	Positive
Housing Provision	Housing will be provided to meet local needs and would contribute to sub regional targets.	Each of the adjoining Local Plans would contribute to meeting sub-regional housing needs as the Fylde Coast is considered to be a single housing market. Preston City Council Local Plan (the Site Allocations DPD allocates around 4,000 homes to the north west of Preston). The Main Modifications seek to meet Wyre Borough's unmet need, which would have benefits in relation to meeting housing shortfall in surrounding districts.	Positive
Access to Goods and Services	Access to services and facilities for local people and visitors would be improved.	Sustainable access to services is a key feature of the Fylde, Blackpool and Wyre Local Plans and the Blackpool and Lancashire Local Transport Plans. NB the Main Modifications have not given rise to any new cumulative effects over and above those identified in the SA of the Partial Review.	Positive
Sustainable Economic Growth	The Partial Review would help facilitate employment creation, business development and economic growth.	Each of the Fylde and adjoining Local Plans allocate employment land and seek to improve access to these sites. The Blackpool and Lancashire Local Transport Plans also seek to improve access. The efforts of all the plans would help to raise the image of the sub-region and attract inward investment. The development of employment sites at the periphery of Blackpool would help to meet the aims of both authorities. NB the Main Modifications have not given rise to any new cumulative effects over and above those in the SA of the Partial Review.	Positive

Receptor	Cumulative / synergistic effect	Causes	Potential trend
Biodiversity	The Partial Review seeks to ensure protection of biodiversity resources. However, potential negative impacts could occur as a result of development within some brownfield / greenfield sites.	Whilst each of the surrounding Local Plans seek to encourage biodiversity enhancements, there are numerous sites which would result in the loss of potentially biodiverse greenfield sites and associated features. Projects such as the M55 to Heyhouses Link Road, the A585 Skippool- Windy Harbour Improvements and the National Grid energy transmission projects and upgrades may also contribute to this. However, it should be noted that mitigation can be provided, and the designated sites of greatest importance can be protected from such effects. NB the Main Modifications have not given rise to any new cumulative effects over and above those identified in the SA of the Partial Review.	Positive & Negative
Townscape and Landscape Quality	Protection and enhancement of landscape and townscape through regeneration of town centres, brownfield sites and minimisation of greenfield land take. However, some greenfield loss at edges of settlements may cause negative effects.	Whilst each of the surrounding plans seek to minimise the effects on countryside and improve urban areas through investment and regeneration, they also include elements of greenfield land-take which would cumulatively affect settlement edges. Projects such as the M55 to Heyhouses Link Road and the A585 Skippool-Windy Harbour Improvements, plus the three identified energy transmission projects and upgrades, may also contribute to this. NB the Main Modifications have not given rise to any new cumulative effects over and above those identified in the SA of the Partial Review.	Positive & Negative
Heritage Assets	Whilst no heritage assets would be directly affected by the Partial Review, there is potential for unknown archaeology to be affected.	Historic artefacts and evidence of former settlements have been found across the Fylde peninsula. Each of the Fylde and surrounding Local Plans has potential to affect as yet undiscovered archaeology although this is uncertain at this level. NB the Main Modifications have not given rise to any new cumulative effects over and above those identified in the SA of the Partial Review.	Uncertain
Climate Change Air Quality Energy Efficiency Natural Resources Sustainable Transport	Potential negative effects of traffic growth. Potential negative and positive contributions towards climate change. Potential positive effects as a result of promotion of sustainable travel. The prudent use of natural resources.	Each of the Fylde and surrounding Local Plans require housing and employment growth which will all lead to an increase in resource use, emissions and traffic generation. However, each of the plans seek to promote development near to existing centres and transport hubs and to promote sustainable travel modes. This is backed up by the Blackpool and Lancashire Local Transport Plans. The energy and transmission projects all relate to low carbon sources of energy. Also, the plans each include measures to promote more sustainable and resource/carbon efficient construction techniques which would help to mitigate the impact. The Fylde Coast highways and transport masterplan outlines plans to transform the road, rail, tram and cycle network on the Fylde Coast. Although the Local Plans contains provisions to mitigate flood risk, there is potential for development to increase runoff rates and exacerbate flood risks. The Catchment Flood Management Plans and Shoreline Management Plans would also seek to manage this. NB the Main Modifications have not given rise to any new cumulative effects over and above those identified in the SA of the Partial Review.	Positive & Negative

4.1.4 The overall cumulative effects, both with and without the consideration of other plans and programmes have not altered following the proposed incorporation of the Main Modifications. This is, except for housing, where meeting Wyre Borough's unmet need, the Partial Review will result in greater benefits.

5 Monitoring Framework

5.1 Introduction

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

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

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

5.2 Approach

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

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

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

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

5.2.3 As well as measuring specific indicators linked to the implementation of the plan, contextual monitoring of social, environmental and economic change has been included i.e. a regular review of baseline conditions in the borough. This enables the measurement of the overall effects of the plan. There are numerous SA indicators available, and it is not always possible to identify how a specific plan has impacted a receptor, for example housing provision is likely to be influenced by a number of actions and different plans. A thorough analysis of the data collated, and the emerging trends will, therefore be important. A fundamental aspect of developing the monitoring strategy is to link with existing monitoring, such as the Authority Monitoring Report.

5.3 Proposed Monitoring Framework

- 5.3.1 Table 5-1 provides a framework for monitoring the effects of the plan and determining whether the predicted sustainability effects are realised. The Monitoring Framework is structured using the SA Objectives. It was first presented in the 2016 SA Report and has since been reviewed in light of the Council's Partial Review and the Main Modifications. No changes have been made to the Monitoring Framework, except for targets for the 'Ensure that housing provision meets all need' SA Objective which has been updated to reflect the latest housing requirements.

Table 5-1: Proposed Monitoring Framework for the Partial Review

SA Objective	Effect to be monitored	Indicators	Targets	Potential data sources
Reduce crime, disorder and fear of crime	Effect of plan on contributing to a reduction in crime levels. Number of new developments incorporating Secure by Design Principles	<p>Number and distribution of wards with LSOAs in the bottom 30% most deprived for crime deprivation.</p> <p>Crime rates per 1,000 of the population for key offences.</p> <p>Percentage of males/females feeling 'fairly' or 'very' unsafe after dark</p> <p>Number of new developments actively incorporating.</p> <p>Secured by Design principles.</p> <p>Number of new initiatives implemented to tackle anti-social behaviour.</p>	<p>Reduce the number of crimes per 1000 population.</p> <p>Reduce the number of wards with LSOAs in the bottom 30% most deprived.</p> <p>Reduce incidences of violent crime.</p> <p>No specific target for reducing fear of crime although overall target should be to reduce fear of crime.</p>	<p>Index of Multiple Deprivation</p> <p>Community Safety Plan</p> <p>The Corporate Plan</p>
Improve levels of educational attainment and encourage lifelong learning	Effect of plan on ensuring access to educational opportunities Ensuring that sufficient primary and secondary school capacity is available to accommodate new residents	<p>Number and distribution of wards with LSOAs in the bottom 30% nationally for education, skills and training deprivation.</p> <p>Location and number of school places available.</p>	<p>Ensure sufficient school places are available to meet the needs of new development.</p>	<p>Index of Multiple Deprivation</p> <p>Lancashire County Council</p>
Improve physical and mental health for all and reduce health inequalities	Monitor levels of health and wellbeing across the borough. The implementation of the plan policies has the potential to improve the green infrastructure network, improve accessibility and provide opportunities for residents to pursue healthy lifestyles. Conversely there	<p>Percentage of resident population who consider themselves to be in good health.</p> <p>Number of wards with LSOAs in the bottom 30% most deprived for health deprivation.</p> <p>Amount of new residential development within 1km of 5 basic services (GP, Food Store, Primary School, Bus Stop</p>	<p>Reduce the number of wards with LSOAs in the bottom 30% most deprived for health deprivation.</p> <p>Ensure that there is at least one 20-hectare natural green space site within 2km of people's homes.</p>	<p>Index of Multiple Deprivation</p> <p>Office of National Statistics</p> <p>Planning Team Performance</p>

SA Objective	Effect to be monitored	Indicators	Targets	Potential data sources
	may also be risk of loss of areas of open space as a result of new development and increased pressure on health services.	<p>and Post Office) GPs per 1,000 population.</p> <p>Public open space per 1,000 population.</p> <p>New public space delivered annually.</p> <p>Children's play space delivered annually.</p> <p>Distribution of sports facilities.</p> <p>Cycle route length and integration/connectivity across settlements.</p> <p>Number of Health Impact Assessments for major planning applications on strategic sites and locations, with outcomes implemented.</p>		Monitoring Framework
Ensure that housing provision meets all needs	Monitor the type, tenure, density and affordability of the housing that is delivered across the borough as a result of the application of the policies. Environmental and sustainable construction standards achieved in new housing development should also be monitored.	<p>Net additional dwellings completed.</p> <p>Dwelling stock by type and tenure.</p> <p>Number of affordable homes built.</p> <p>Number and location of wards with LSOAs in the bottom 30% nationally for Living Environment deprivation.</p> <p>Percentage of unfit and vacant dwellings.</p> <p>Provision for all ages.</p>	<p>Annual dwelling completions against need of 415 dwellings per annum 2012-2019, and 305 dwellings per annum from 2019-2032.</p> <p>Number of market housing schemes of 10 or more homes that provide 30% affordable homes.</p> <p>Decrease number of unfit and vacant dwellings.</p> <p>Reduce number of wards with LSOAs in bottom 30% for living environment deprivation.</p> <p>Number of homes within developments of 20 or more designed to specifically accommodate the elderly.</p>	Planning Team Performance Monitoring Framework
Protect and enhance	New development, particularly larger sites may	Percentage of residents who think that for their local area, over the past three	Satisfaction of local people to influence decision-making.	N/A

SA Objective	Effect to be monitored	Indicators	Targets	Potential data sources
community spirit and cohesion	have impacts on community spirit and cohesion	years, that community activities have got better or stayed the same.		
Improve sustainable access to basic goods, services and amenities for all groups	Effects of the plan on service provision and accessibility of key services for the population across the borough.	<p>Number of LSOAs in the bottom 30% most deprived for barriers to housing and services provision.</p> <p>Percentage of new dwellings built within 400m of a bus stop or 800m of a railway station.</p> <p>Amount of new residential development within 1km of 5 basic services.</p> <p>Length of Public Rights of Way.</p>	<p>Reduce number of wards with LSOAs in bottom 30% for barriers to housing and services provision.</p> <p>Increase the percentage of areas in Fylde that are within 15 to 30 minutes by public transport of at least four key services.</p>	<p>Planning Team Performance Monitoring Framework Index of Multiple Deprivation</p>
Encourage sustainable economic growth and business development Promote economic inclusion	<p>Amount of new employment development that occurs across the borough, the type of jobs created and the accessibility of the jobs to key population centres.</p> <p>Amount of development of the rural economy of the district.</p>	<p>Location of key industries and major employers.</p> <p>Economic activity rate Employment by sector and occupation.</p> <p>Availability of employment land.</p> <p>Number of wards with LSOAs in bottom 30% most deprived for employment deprivation and income deprivation.</p> <p>Percentage of working age population claiming jobseekers allowance.</p> <p>Employment land take-up.</p>	<p>Cumulative take-up of land for employment development to plan period requirement of 56.3ha.</p> <p>To reduce number of wards with LSOAs in the bottom 30% for employment and income deprivation.</p>	<p>Planning Team Performance Monitoring Framework Index of Multiple Deprivation</p>
Deliver urban renaissance	Impact that the plan has upon creating sustainable communities across the borough where people want to live and work.	Indicators proposed for other objectives should be monitored as they all make a contribution to the achievement of this SA Objective.	N/A	N/A
Protect and enhance	Monitor effects of new development on	Number and distribution of designated sites including Special Areas of	Maintain and improve condition of designated sites.	Lancashire BAP

SA Objective	Effect to be monitored	Indicators	Targets	Potential data sources
biodiversity and geodiversity	biodiversity assets across the borough. Opportunity for new features to be provide as part of new development e.g. wetlands, landscaping etc.	<p>Conservation, Special Protection Areas, Ramsar sites, Sites of Special Scientific Information, National Nature Reserves, Local Nature Reserves) and Biological Heritage Sites.</p> <p>Monitor change in area of the sites Condition of SSSIs (percentage in favourable condition).</p> <p>Number of Biological Heritage Sites under Active Management.</p> <p>Area of habitat created Areas of woodland, including ancient woodland Woodland/farmland bird populations.</p> <p>Access to greenspace.</p>	<p>Increase area of habitat provided across the district.</p> <p>Net gain of biodiversity.</p> <p>No loss of ancient woodland as a result of new development Box and Harrison Nature Conservation Area standard (1ha per 1,000 population).</p> <p>Ensure that there is at least one 20 hectare natural green space site within 2km of people's homes.</p>	<p>Planning Team Performance Monitoring Framework</p> <p>Natural England</p> <p>Lancashire County Council</p>
Protect and enhance landscape and townscape character and quality and protect tranquillity	Effect of new development on the borough's landscapes and townscapes. Integration of new development into the townscape/landscape Positive contribution of new development to the green infrastructure network across the borough.	<p>Contextual information based upon landscape and townscape character assessments.</p> <p>Amount of sport, recreation and informal open space lost to other uses (without appropriate mitigation).</p> <p>Landscape/townscape characterisation.</p> <p>Development on greenfield land.</p> <p>Some biodiversity indicators are also relevant in relation to greenspace access.</p>	<p>No net loss of sport, recreation and informal open space to other uses (without appropriate mitigation).</p>	<p>Planning Team Performance Monitoring Framework</p>
Protect and enhance the cultural heritage resource	Protection afforded to the borough's heritage assets through application of the plan's policies.	<p>Number and distribution of Listed Buildings, Scheduled Ancient Monuments (SAMs), Conservation Areas and Registered Parks and Gardens.</p> <p>Number of heritage assets at risk.</p>	<p>Reduce number of heritage assets at risk.</p> <p>Produce all documentation outlined in the plan by 2020.</p>	<p>Planning Team Performance Monitoring Framework</p>

SA Objective	Effect to be monitored	Indicators	Targets	Potential data sources
		<p>Development of a Built Heritage Strategy and Action Plan for Fylde.</p> <p>Conservation Area Character Appraisals and a Local List of Heritage Assets.</p> <p>Consider developing an indicator to monitor the extent to which new development has an adverse effect on the setting of heritage assets.</p>		<p>Historic England</p> <p>Fylde Council Conservation Team</p>
Protect and enhance the quality of water features and resources and reduce the risk of flooding	<p>Monitor the effect of new development on flood risk, the number of new developments that include SuDS and the effects of new development on water quality across the borough.</p>	<p>Percentage of rivers with good/fair chemical and biological water quality.</p> <p>Number of planning applications granted permission contrary to Environment Agency advice regarding flooding.</p> <p>Bathing water quality.</p> <p>Number of water meters and water recycling measures installed within new developments.</p>	<p>Prevent deterioration of the status of all surface water and groundwater bodies.</p> <p>Protect, enhance and restore all bodies of surface water and groundwater with the aim of achieving.</p> <p>Good Status for surface water and groundwater by 2015.</p> <p>To meet EU bathing water standards.</p> <p>No planning permissions to be granted contrary to EA advice on flooding.</p>	<p>Water Framework Directive</p> <p>Bathing Waters Directive</p> <p>Environment Agency</p> <p>Planning Team Performance Monitoring Framework</p>
Limit and adapt to the impacts of climate change	<p>Effects of the development plan on ensuring energy efficiency in new developments and achievement of sustainable construction standards in new developments.</p> <p>Effects on reducing travel and promoting use of public transport</p>	<p>Local rail and bus patronage.</p> <p>Cycle route length.</p> <p>Population within 400m of a bus stop on a quality bus route.</p> <p>New dwellings within 0.5km of the district cycle path network.</p> <p>Indicators used to monitor the implementation of the Local Transport Plan may also be relevant.</p>	TBC	<p>Planning Team Performance Monitoring Framework Lancashire County Effects Council</p>

SA Objective	Effect to be monitored	Indicators	Targets	Potential data sources
		<p>Number of Sustainability Statements accompanying major planning applications, with objectives implemented.</p> <p>Improvements to South Fylde Line and provision of Park and Ride at Kirkham and Wesham station.</p>		
Protect and improve air quality	Effect of the plan and new development on air quality across the borough.	<p>Number and distribution of Air Quality Management Areas (AQMAs)</p> <p>Local air quality monitoring results for nitrogen and particulates.</p>	<p>No new AQMAs to be designated in the District.</p> <p>Achievement of UK Air Quality Strategy objectives for specific pollutants.</p>	UK Air Quality Strategy Fylde Council Environmental Protection team.
Ensure the sustainable use of natural resources	Effects of the plan on waste management are likely to be limited but number of recycling schemes implemented as part of new development and use of recycled and secondary materials in construction projects could be monitored. Potential loss of mineral resources as a result of development.	<p>Implementation of kerbside recycling schemes.</p> <p>Percentage use of secondary and recycled materials in construction of new developments.</p> <p>Impact of new development on Mineral Safeguarding Areas and number of appropriate surveys taken prior to development.</p>	Increase use of secondary and recycled materials in construction for new developments.	Lancashire County Council

6 Conclusion & Next Steps

- 6.1.1 The Main Modifications of the Partial Review focus on the need to incorporate Wyre's housing shortfall into the housing requirement, the alteration of the housing requirement to a single figure rather than a range, and the clarification of policy applying to the countryside. As a result, only three policies were amended and the changes gave a precise minimum requirement for dwellings to be delivered over the Plan period, rather than range which was previously specified. As this more precise number for housing requirement meets identified housing needs, including meeting Wyre's unmet needs, and does not affect housing delivery set out in the plan, no changes to the SA effects have been identified. When considered the cumulative effects in relation to housing, by meeting Wyre Borough's unmet need, the Partial Review will result in greater benefits, although the overall score is still identified as positive.
- 6.1.2 Once the Partial Review of the Fylde Local Plan to 2032 has been adopted, an SA Post Adoption Statement will be published. This statement will provide information on how the SA consultation representations have been taken into account and an outline of the reasons for choosing the preferred approach.

Appendix A

Schedule of the Main Modifications

Table A-1: Schedule of Main Modifications to the Partial Review of the Fylde Local Plan to 2032

Ref	Policy/ paragraph	Proposed Modification	Reasons for Change	SA Comments
MM1	Paragraphs 1.26-1.27	<p>Delete paragraphs 1.26 and 1.27 of the Partial Review and replace as follows:</p> <p><u>1.26 The shortfall in Wyre, established through the Wyre Local Plan (2011-2031) (30 dwellings per annum), is provided for through the new housing requirement of 305 dwellings per annum for the period 2019-2032 in the Partial Review of the Fylde Local Plan to 2032.</u></p> <p><u>1.27 The Partial Review of the Fylde Local Plan therefore has incorporated alterations to its strategic policies DLF1 and H1 and to supporting text, to the housing needs and requirement figures, and to the performance monitoring framework, following consideration of the issue of housing needs in Wyre. Explanatory paragraphs above are revised to clarify the updated position following the Partial Review.</u></p>	To ensure the plan is positively prepared, effective and compliant with national policy in addressing the issue of unmet need in Wyre.	No further SA work required – change will be considered under policies set out below.
MM2	Policy DLF1: Development Locations for Fylde	The Local Plan will provide sites for a minimum of 6,895-8,745 <u>7,275</u> new homes and a minimum of 60.6 Ha (gross requirement) of additional employment land over the plan period to 31 March 2032.	To ensure the development strategy is justified and effective: consequential change in relation to the revised housing requirement.	Further SA work required – see section 3.1
MM3	Policy GD4 Development in the Countryside	<p>Development in the Countryside, shown on the Policies Map including Inset Plans, will be limited to <u>permitted in the following circumstances:</u></p> <p>a) that <u>where it is needed for the purposes of meeting local business and community needs;</u> for the purposes of agriculture, horticulture or forestry; or other uses appropriate to a rural area, including uses which would help to diversify the rural economy, including small-scale tourist accommodation, holiday caravan sites and very exceptionally, larger scale tourism development. The development must be sensitive to its surroundings, must not have an unacceptable impact on local roads and exploit any opportunity <u>should offer opportunities to</u></p>	For clarity and to ensure the revised policy is justified and effective in relation to national policy.	No further SA work required – minor changes would not be reflected in SA effects.

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Ref	Policy/ paragraph	Proposed Modification	Reasons for Change	SA Comments
		<p>make the location more sustainable (for example by improving the scope for access on foot, by cycling or by public transport).</p> <p>b) the re-use or rehabilitation of existing permanent and substantial buildings;</p> <p>c) extensions to existing dwellings and other buildings in accordance with Policy H7;</p> <p>d) development essentially needed for the continuation of an existing enterprise, facility or operation, of a type and scale which would not harm the character of the surrounding countryside;</p> <p>e) isolated new homes in the countryside which meet the criteria set out in Policy H6;</p> <p>f) minor infill development;</p> <p>g) development needed to support entry-level exception sites for first-time buyers (or those looking to rent their own home) on land not already allocated for housing which meets the criteria set out in <u>the Framework and</u> Policy GD7.</p>		
MM4	Paragraph 7.14	<p>7.14 The most appropriate development permissible in the countryside will be for the purposes of meeting local business and community needs and for agricultural, horticultural or forestry purposes, where this is necessary for the efficient and effective running of the enterprise. <u>Development for community needs will relate to facilities such as local shops, meeting places, sports venues, open space, cultural buildings, public houses and places of worship.</u> Some forms of tourism development are appropriate within the rural areas, all of which are covered in Chapter 8.</p>	<p>To reflect the proposed changes to Policy GD4 and provide some clarity to those changes.</p>	<p>No further SA work required – addition would not alter previously identified SA effects.</p>
MM5	Paragraphs 9.13-9.14, 9.16-9.17 and 9.19	<p>9.13 A revised Framework was published in July 2018 and was subsequently updated in February 2019. The Framework states that strategic policies should be informed by a local housing need assessment, calculated using the standard method in national planning guidance, unless justified by exceptional circumstances. This national policy therefore means that the approach used by the SHMA and its Addenda is superseded. The Partial Review of the Fylde Local Plan to 2032 is accompanied by the Housing Needs and Requirement Background Paper 2020 which contains the Council's local housing need assessment, produced in response to this change in national policy. The local housing needs assessment concludes that the minimum local housing need figure is 275 dwellings per annum. The Framework states that any needs that cannot be met in neighbouring areas should be added to this figure. However, as explained in Chapter 1 and set out in the draft statement of common ground and the Housing Needs and Requirement Background Paper, the unmet need in Wyre identified in the Wyre Local Plan (2011-2031) will be addressed through the review process of the Wyre Local Plan. Therefore, the shortfall in Wyre identified in the Wyre Local</p>	<p>To clarify the Council's position in relation to unmet housing need and housing requirement, consequential change to MM6.</p>	<p>No further SA work required – amendments are considered under other policies.</p>

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Ref	Policy/ paragraph	Proposed Modification	Reasons for Change	SA Comments
		<p><u>Plan (2011-2031) of 380 dwellings, equivalent to 30 dwellings per annum for the period 2019-2032, is added to give a total of 305 dwellings per annum for the period 2019-2032.</u></p> <p>9.14 The Framework requires that strategic policy-making authorities establish a housing requirement figure for the whole area (the Borough of Fylde), showing the extent to which the identified needs (and any that cannot be met in neighbouring areas) can be met. For the Local Plan, the Council had considered the findings of Addendum 3 to the SHMA and determined the housing requirement for the 2011-2032 plan period to be 415 net dwellings per annum. For the Partial Review of the Fylde Local Plan to 2032, having considered the existence of this adopted figure and the evidence provided by the Housing Needs and Requirement Background Paper 2020 using the government's standard method for housing need <u>and the obligation to include the shortfall in Wyre</u>, the Council has determined the housing requirement figure for the plan period to be 6,895-8,745 <u>7,275</u> net dwellings. This is derived from an annual requirement of 415 net dwellings for the period 2011-2019 and 275-445 <u>305</u> net dwellings per annum from 2019-20 onwards. This revised housing requirement <u>takes account to be taken of any need from neighbouring authorities that cannot be met, up to the amount of unmet need from the adopted Wyre Local Plan (2011-2031), should any need that cannot be met exist following Wyre's Partial Review.</u> The total figure of 6,895-8,745 net dwellings has been used to determine how much deliverable land is allocated in the Fylde Local Plan to 2032 which covers the period from 1 April 2011 – 31 March 2032, this is known as the planned provision. Fylde Council's role is to address the imperative of housing provision as positively as possible.</p> <p>9.16 The historic rate of delivery of new homes in Fylde, before the recession, averaged around 250 homes each year. The annual housing requirement for Fylde is 275-445 <u>305</u> net dwellings per annum for the remainder of the plan period. The overall <u>minimum</u> housing requirement figure is identified in the Housing Needs and Requirement Background Paper 2020 established through the Partial Review of the Fylde Local Plan to 2032 is to be <u>6,895-8,745-7,275</u> net dwellings for the Plan period. The Council has identified sufficient sites, including an allowance for small sites and windfalls, to provide a supply figure of 8,819 homes over the Plan period.</p> <p>9.17 1,538 dwellings have been <u>were</u> completed in Fylde from 2011-2017, an average of 256 dwellings per annum. In the adopted Fylde Local Plan to 2032, when this figure is was subtracted from the overall original plan period requirement of 6,895-8,715, it gives to give a residual requirement of 5,357-7,177 <u>479 dwellings per annum to be completed from 2017 to 2032 onwards. 953 homes were completed in the years 2017-2019. The Partial Review of the Fylde Local Plan to 2032 has a minimum housing requirement for the plan period of 7,275 net dwellings, giving a residual requirement from 2019-2032 of 4,784 net dwellings.</u> This figure (5,357-7,177-4,784) includes the shortfall which has accrued during the early years of the plan when large sites were in the planning</p>		

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Ref	Policy/ paragraph	Proposed Modification	Reasons for Change	SA Comments
		<p>process. This equates to 357-479 <u>368 net</u> dwellings per annum for the remaining years of the plan period <u>2019-2032</u>. This is the ‘Liverpool’ method, for the purpose of calculating the 5 year housing land supply and is necessary in order to provide the most effective strategy to facilitate the delivery of housing during the plan period.</p> <p>9.19 The trajectory at Appendix 2 shows the anticipated delivery of homes in relation to the requirement, throughout the plan period to 2032. A detailed trajectory will be published at least annually as part of the Council’s Housing Land Supply Statement. The Council’s monitoring of housing completions has revealed that since the start of the Local Plan period a shortfall of 952 homes has had accrued as at 31st March 2017. Planning application commitments amount to 6,444 <u>6,405</u> homes as at 30th September 2017 <u>1st April 2019</u>. This means that 88% of the requirement for the plan period already has planning permission. Completions are anticipated to increase as larger sites commence delivery. The shortfall of 952 homes will be delivered over the remainder of the plan period to 2032.</p>		
MM6	Policy H1: Housing Delivery and Allocation of Housing Land	<p>The Council will provide for and manage the delivery of new housing by:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> a) Setting and applying a <u>minimum</u> housing requirement of 415 net homes per annum for the period 2011-2019 and a <u>minimum</u> housing requirement of 275-445 <u>305 net homes per annum for the period 2019-2032</u>. b) Keeping under review housing delivery performance on the basis of rolling 3 year completion levels as set out in accordance with the Monitoring Framework at Appendix 8. c) Ensuring there is enough deliverable land suitable for house building capable of providing a continuous 5 year supply calculated using the “Liverpool” method from the start of each annual monitoring period and in locations that are in line with the Policy DLF1 (Development Locations for Fylde) and suitable for developments that will provide the range and mix of house types necessary to meet the requirements of the Local Plan. d) The delivery of the developable sites, which are allocated for housing and mixed use from 1 April 2011 to 31 March 2032 and provided for through allowances, to provide for a minimum of 6,895-8,745 <u>7,275</u> homes. 	To amend the Council’s revised housing requirement so that it is justified and effective.	Further SA work required – see section 3.2
MM7	Paragraphs 9.22 and 9.24	<p>9.22 To make sufficient land available to deliver a minimum of 6,895-8,745 <u>7,275</u> new homes up to the end of the Plan period in 2032 the Council will:</p> <p>9.24 Performance Monitoring Indicator 1, in Appendix 8, sets out a target / policy outcome to record the net additional homes completed against the residual requirement of 357-479 <u>368</u> per annum. Performance Monitoring Indicator 2 sets out a target / policy outcome to achieve a 5 year</p>	Changes in consequence of the revised housing requirement in MM6 so	No further SA work required – amendments are considered under other policies.

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Ref	Policy/ paragraph	Proposed Modification	Reasons for Change	SA Comments																				
		supply of housing land. Performance Monitoring Indicator 3 sets out a target / policy outcome to have a housing trajectory that delivers a minimum of 6,895-8,745 <u>7,275</u> homes over the plan period.	that the plan is justified and effective.																					
MM8	Paragraph 9.67	9.67 The figure of 249 per annum would represent a large proportion of the 275-415-305 per annum requirement of all housing for Fylde, and this would therefore be undeliverable.	Amended to reflect revised housing position, consequential change from MM6.	No further SA work required – amendments are considered under Policy H1.																				
MM9	Appendix 1	<p><u>This is a schedule of policies from the Fylde Local Plan to 2032, which are to be superseded by the policies in the Partial Review of the Fylde Local Plan to 2032.</u></p> <table border="1"> <thead> <tr> <th colspan="2"><u>Policies in the Fylde Local Plan to 2032 to be superseded by the Partial Review.</u></th> </tr> </thead> <tbody> <tr> <td>1.</td> <td><u>Policy DLF1: Development Locations for Fylde</u></td> </tr> <tr> <td>2.</td> <td><u>Policy GD4: Development in the Countryside</u></td> </tr> <tr> <td>3.</td> <td><u>Policy GD7: Achieving Good Design in Development</u></td> </tr> <tr> <td>4.</td> <td><u>Policy EC5: Vibrant Town, District and Local Centres</u></td> </tr> <tr> <td>5.</td> <td><u>Policy H1: Housing Delivery and the Allocation of Housing Land</u></td> </tr> <tr> <td>6.</td> <td><u>Policy H6: Isolated New Homes in the Countryside</u></td> </tr> <tr> <td>7.</td> <td><u>Policy ENV1: Landscape</u></td> </tr> <tr> <td>8.</td> <td><u>Policy ENV2: Biodiversity</u></td> </tr> <tr> <td>9.</td> <td><u>Policy ENV3: Protecting Existing Open Space (Part of the Green Infrastructure network)</u></td> </tr> </tbody> </table> <p><i>(It should be noted that the remainder of Appendix 1 is as presented in the submission documents).</i></p>	<u>Policies in the Fylde Local Plan to 2032 to be superseded by the Partial Review.</u>		1.	<u>Policy DLF1: Development Locations for Fylde</u>	2.	<u>Policy GD4: Development in the Countryside</u>	3.	<u>Policy GD7: Achieving Good Design in Development</u>	4.	<u>Policy EC5: Vibrant Town, District and Local Centres</u>	5.	<u>Policy H1: Housing Delivery and the Allocation of Housing Land</u>	6.	<u>Policy H6: Isolated New Homes in the Countryside</u>	7.	<u>Policy ENV1: Landscape</u>	8.	<u>Policy ENV2: Biodiversity</u>	9.	<u>Policy ENV3: Protecting Existing Open Space (Part of the Green Infrastructure network)</u>	To comply with Regulation 8 (5) of the Town and Country Planning (Local Planning) (England) Regulations 2012	No further SA work required – change would not alter previously identified SA effects.
<u>Policies in the Fylde Local Plan to 2032 to be superseded by the Partial Review.</u>																								
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MM10	Appendix 8 Performance Monitoring Framework	<p>Indicator 1</p> <p>Performance Monitoring Indicator(s)</p> <p>Annual net homes completions against the residual number required for 2018-2019-2032 of 479-368 homes per annum.</p>	Amended to reflect revised housing position, consequential from MM6.	No further SA work required – amendments are considered under other policies.																				

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Ref	Policy/ paragraph	Proposed Modification	Reasons for Change	SA Comments
	<p>Performance Monitoring Indicators 1 and 3</p>	<p>Target / Policy Outcome</p> <p>Annual net homes completions to be at least the residual number required for 2018-2019-2032 of 479 368 homes per annum.</p> <p>Trigger for Action</p> <p>(1) Failure to deliver 95% of the residual number over a 3-year rolling period, i.e. 4,365-1,049 net homes over 3 years; (2) Failure to deliver 85% of the requirement over a 3-year rolling period, i.e. 4,224-938 net homes over 3 years (3) Failure to deliver 75% of the requirement over a 3-year rolling period, i.e. 4,078 828 net homes over 3 years</p> <p>Indicator 3</p> <p>Target / Policy Outcome</p> <p>To deliver a minimum of 8,745 7,275 homes (net) over the plan period from 1 April 2011 to 31 March 2032.</p>		

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