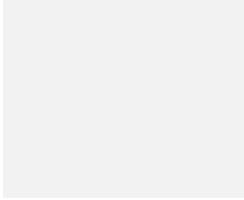


Partial Review of the Fylde Local Plan to 2032 Sustainability Appraisal

Post Adoption Statement

NOVEMBER 2021

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This report dated 16 November 2021 has been prepared for Fylde 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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1 Introduction

1.1 What is the Partial Review of the Fylde Local Plan to 2032?

- 1.1.1 The Fylde Local Plan to 2032 (FLP32) was Adopted in October 2018, reflecting the National Planning Policy Framework (NPPF) 2012. Since then, the NPPF has been updated twice, with the first being July 2018, the second being in February 2019, and finally July 2021. Fylde Council is carrying out a Partial Review of the FLP32 (hereafter referred to as the 'Partial Review') in order to ensure compliance with the latest version of the NPPF and to ensure that the Council complies with Paragraph 1.27 of the FLP32 (Box 1, below).

Box 1: Paragraph 1.27 of the FLP32

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

- 1.1.2 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.

1.2 What is the Sustainability Appraisal and Strategic Environmental Assessment?

- 1.2.1 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.
- 1.2.2 Strategic Environmental Assessment (SEA) is a legal requirement set out in The Environmental Assessment of Plans and Programmes Regulations 2004³ (the SEA Regulations).
- 1.2.3 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: 22/10/21]

² Available at: <http://www.legislation.gov.uk/uksi/2012/767/contents/made> [Accessed: 22/10/21]

³ Available at: <http://www.legislation.gov.uk/uksi/2004/1633/contents/made> [Accessed: 22/10/21]

⁴ Available at: <https://www.gov.uk/guidance/strategic-environmental-assessment-and-sustainability-appraisal> [Accessed: 22/10/21]

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

- 1.2.4 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.

1.3 SA and Partial Review process so far

1.3.1 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 on the 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, which was prepared in January 2020 and consulted on with the relevant stakeholders between 17th January 2020 and 21st February 2020. This is presented within the appendices of the March 2020 SA Environmental Report.

1.3.2 The SA Environmental Report of the Partial Review (March 2020)⁶ 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 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 Environmental Report and where these have been met;
- A non-technical summary (NTS) of the SA Environmental Report; and
- A proposed framework for monitoring the effects of the Partial Review.

1.3.3 The SA of the Main Modifications was prepared in July 2021⁷. The Main Modifications of the Partial Review focussed 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 development in the countryside. 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, and therefore, no changes to the SA effects were identified.

1.4 Purpose of the Post Adoption Statement

1.4.1 This Post Publication Statement represents the conclusion of the SA process and fulfils the plan and programme adoption requirements of the SEA Regulations. In accordance with Regulation 16 (4) of the SEA Regulations, this statement sets out the following:

- How environmental considerations have been integrated into the plan or programme (Chapter 2 of this document);
- How the environmental report has been taken into account (Chapter 2 of this document);

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: 22/10/21]

⁶ Available at: <https://new.fylde.gov.uk/wp-content/uploads/2020/07/2.-SDPR02-Sustainability-Appraisal-and-Strategic-Environmental-Assessment.pdf> [Accessed: 28/10/21]

⁷ Available at: <https://new.fylde.gov.uk/wp-content/uploads/2021/07/EL5.004-Sustainability-Appraisal-Addendum-Main-Modifications.pdf> [Accessed: 28/10/21]

- How opinions expressed in response to the consultation on the SA Reports have been taken into account (Chapter 3 of this document);
- The reasons for choosing the plan or programme as adopted, in the light of the other reasonable alternatives dealt with (Chapter 4 of this document); and
- The measures that could be taken to monitor the significant environmental effects of the implementation of the plan or programme (Chapter 5 of this document).

2 How environmental considerations have been integrated into the Partial Review

2.1 Overview

- 2.1.1 The purpose of the SA is to integrate sustainability considerations into the plan and help it to achieve its key objectives. This is accomplished using a collaborative and iterative relationship between those carrying out the SA and the plan-makers, based on a phased approach at key stages throughout its development.
- 2.1.2 The National Planning Practice Guidance (NPPG)⁸ specifies five stages to the SA Process as follows:
- Stage A: Setting the context and objectives, establishing the baseline and deciding on the scope (Scoping)
 - Stage B: Developing and refining alternatives and assessing effects
 - Stage C: Prepare the SA Report
 - Stage D: Seek representations on the SA Report from consultation bodies and the public (Consultation)
 - Stage E: Post adoption reporting and monitoring
- 2.1.3 The SA of the Partial Review was undertaken in accordance with this guidance. The following subsections set out how the SA has influenced the Partial Review at each of these key stages.

2.2 Scoping

- 2.2.1 The SA of the Partial Review has followed 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 has been tightly focussed only around those elements of the FLP32 that had changed and did not seek to alter the overall approach. The 2020 Scoping Update should therefore be read in conjunction with the 2015 SA Scoping Report⁹ as this is where much of the information and results of Stage A of the SA process can be found.
- 2.2.2 Scoping represents the initial stage in the SA process for the Partial Review and sets the scope for the remainder of the process. The output of this stage was a Scoping Report that formed the basis for consultation with statutory bodies on the proposed scope of the SA.
- 2.2.3 The 2015 SA Scoping Report established the scope for the SA of the FLP32. This included:
- A1: Identifying other relevant policies, plans & programmes & sustainability objectives;
 - A2: Collecting baseline information;
 - A3: Identifying sustainability issues and problems;
 - A4: Developing the SA Framework; and
 - A5: Consulting on the scope of the SA.

⁸ Available at: <https://www.gov.uk/guidance/strategic-environmental-assessment-and-sustainability-appraisal> [Accessed: 22/10/21]

⁹ Available at: <https://new.fylde.gov.uk/wp-content/uploads/2019/09/Fylde-Local-Plan-SA-Scoping-Report-20.07.15.pdf> [Accessed: 22/10/21]

2.2.4 As part of the SA of the Partial Review, a Scoping Update was prepared in January 2020, which identified where updates to the 2015 SA Scoping Report were necessary in order for the SA of the Partial Review to remain legally compliant and an effective tool for assessing sustainability. The Scoping update concluded that the 2015 SA Scoping Report remains largely valid and up-to-date and will be used as the basis of the SA of the Plan Partial Review. In summary:

- The key sustainability issues and SA Framework used in the SA of the adopted FLP32 will continue to be used during the SA of the Partial Review of the FLP32, with minor amendments made to the Framework in light of consultee responses received during consultation on the SA Scoping update;
- Relevant baseline information presented in the 2015 SA Scoping Report remains largely up-to-date, accurate and proportionate and will be updated in line with the latest available datasets during the appraisals as necessary; and
- Elements of the list of relevant plans, policies and programmes (PPPs) in the 2015 Scoping Report had become outdated and so the 2020 Scoping Update provided an amended list of relevant PPPs. The updated list is presented in Appendix A of the SA Environmental Report.

2.2.5 The SA considers environmental and sustainability issues in a Local Plan through an appraisal framework. The SA Framework is made up of objectives and guide questions that are used to appraise the Partial Review (see Table 2-1). The objectives and guide questions are informed by the review of other plans and programmes that may affect, or be affected by, the Partial Review and the current state of the environment and its evolution without the Partial Review.

2.2.6 The SA process considered the performance of the Partial Review against each of the appraisal objectives, drawing on the baseline information to predict the likely significant effects. Based on the appraisal results the SA made recommendations in order to mitigate for adverse effects or further increase potential beneficial effects.

Table 2-1: SA Framework

SA Objective	Guide for appraisals
1. Reduce crime, disorder and fear of crime	Reduce levels of crime Reduce the fear of crime Reduce levels of anti-social behaviour Reduce alcohol and drug misuse Encourage security by design.
2. Improve levels of educational attainment and encourage lifelong learning	Increase levels of participation and attainment in education for all members of society. Improve the provision of education and training facilities. Improve access to and involvement in lifelong learning opportunities.
3. Improve physical and mental health for all and reduce health inequalities	Reduce health inequalities amongst different groups in the community Improve access to health and social care services Promote healthy lifestyles Encourage the development of strong and cohesive communities
4. Ensure that housing provision meets all needs	Ensure that there is sufficient housing to meet identified needs in all areas Ensure that housing meets acceptable standards Increase the availability of affordable housing
5. Protect and enhance community spirit and cohesion	Develop opportunities for community involvement Improve relations between all social groups

SA Objective

Guide for appraisals

6. Improve sustainable access to basic goods, services and amenities for all groups	<p>Ensure that public transport services meet people's needs</p> <p>Ensure that highways infrastructure meets people's needs (including walking and cycling routes)</p> <p>Promote the use of sustainable travel modes and reduce dependence on the private car</p> <p>Improve access to cultural and recreational facilities</p> <p>Maintain and improve access to essential services and facilities, including in rural areas</p> <p>Improve access to open space</p> <p>Improve public access to good quality rights of way network</p> <p>Promote the development of multi-functional green infrastructure in urban areas</p>
7. Encourage sustainable economic growth and business development	<p>Diversify the employment opportunities</p> <p>Increase employment opportunities</p> <p>Encourage economic growth</p> <p>Encourage new business formation</p> <p>Improve access to employment land</p> <p>Encourage sustainable tourism</p> <p>Encourage sustainable farm diversification</p>
8. Promote economic inclusion	<p>Reduce levels of unemployment in areas most at need</p> <p>Improve accessibility to employment opportunities for those most at need</p>
9. Deliver urban renaissance	<p>Improve the vitality and vibrancy of town centres</p> <p>Improve access within urban areas by sustainable means</p> <p>Promote adjacency of employment, recreation and residential areas in urban areas</p> <p>Support the preservation and / or development of a high-quality built environment</p> <p>Protect and enhance townscape character and quality</p> <p>Promote the development of multi-functional green infrastructure in urban areas</p> <p>Enhance the reputation of urban areas as places to live, work and visit</p>
10. Protect and enhance biodiversity and geodiversity	<p>Protect and enhance designated sites of nature conservation importance and geodiversity</p> <p>Protect and enhance wildlife especially rare and protected species</p> <p>Protect and enhance habitats and wildlife corridors</p> <p>Provide opportunities for people to access wildlife and open green spaces</p> <p>Promote the development of multi-functional green infrastructure in urban areas</p> <p>Seek to achieve net gains for biodiversity</p>
11. Protect and enhance landscape character and quality, and protect tranquillity	<p>Protect and enhance character and quality</p> <p>Minimise noise pollution</p> <p>Minimise light pollution</p> <p>Promote sensitive design in development</p> <p>Promote the development of multi-functional green infrastructure in urban areas</p>
12. Protect and enhance the cultural heritage resource	<p>Conserve and enhance the historic environment, heritage assets and their setting</p>

SA Objective	Guide for appraisals
	Sustain and enhance landscape and townscape character and local distinctiveness
13. Protect and enhance the quality of water features and resources, and reduce the risk of flooding	Encourage sustainable use of water resources Protect and enhance ground and surface water quality Protect and enhance coastal water quality Reduce and manage flooding Encourage the inclusion of flood mitigation measures, such as Sustainable Drainage Systems (SuDS)
14. Limit and adapt to the impacts of climate change	Reduce greenhouse gas emissions Reduce the demand for energy and increase energy efficiency Increase the use of renewable energy Reduce CO2 emissions from the transport sector
15. Protect and improve air quality	Protect and improve local air quality
16. Ensure the sustainable use of natural resources	Reduce the demand for raw materials Promote the use of recycled and secondary materials in construction Reduce the amount of derelict and vacant land Ensure that contaminated land will be guarded against Encourage development of brownfield land where appropriate Maintain and enhance soil quality Increase the proportion of waste recycling and re-use Reduce the production of waste Reduce the proportion of waste landfilled

2.2.7 The 2020 Scoping Update was consulted on with the statutory consultees (Natural England, Historic England and the Environment Agency) for five weeks between 17th January 2020 and 21st February 2020.

2.3 SA Environmental Report

Overview

2.3.1 Stage B is the primary assessment stage of the SA process. There has been a considerable degree of interaction between the plan-making and SA teams. This has enabled potential adverse effects of the Partial Review to be avoided/ minimised and potential sustainability benefits maximised. Assessment results and recommendations have been fed back to the plan-making team on an iterative basis.

2.3.2 The key elements of the Partial Review that were assessed through the SA process are outlined in the following subsections.

Policies

2.3.3 Table 2-2 highlights the revisions that constitute material changes to elements of the Partial Review that render the existing SA assessments and findings invalid and therefore require new SA work.

Table 2-2: Summary of the proposed revisions to policies to the adopted FLP32 which were assessed in the SA Environmental Report and summary of the predicted effects

Policy	Description of the revision(s)	Effects of the revisions
<p>Policy GD4 Development in the Countryside</p>	<p>Policy wording has been amended as follows (new or amended text in <u>bold</u>, removed text crossed out):</p> <p>a) “that needed for purposes of <u>meeting local business and community needs, for the purposes of</u> agriculture, horticulture or forestry; or other uses appropriate to a rural area, including uses which would help to diversify the rural economy, including small-scale tourist accommodation, holiday caravan sites and very exceptionally, larger scale tourism development; <u>The development must be sensitive to its surroundings, must not have an unacceptable impact on local roads and exploit any opportunity to make the location more sustainable (for example by improving the scope for access on foot, by cycling or by public transport).</u></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 <u>H7</u>;</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 <u>H6</u>;</p> <p>f) minor infill development</p> <p><u>g) development needed to support entry-level exception sites for first-time buyers (or those looking to rent their own home) on land not already allocated for housing which meets the criteria set out in Policy GD7.</u>”</p> <p>The text in criterion a) requires alteration to reflect text in paragraph 84 of NPPF19. Paragraph 71 of the NPPF19 contains additional text on supporting entry-level homes. Criterion g) should be included as an addition to Policy GD4 to ensure conformity with paragraph 71 of NPPF19.</p>	<p>GD4 now sets out that development must be sensitive to its surroundings, must not have an unacceptable impact on local roads and exploit any opportunity to make the location more sustainable (for example by improving the scope for access on foot, by cycling or by public transport). The policy would, therefore, help to ensure that new development not only helps to protect and enhance the local character as well as the setting of sensitive heritage assets, but that the accessibility of this development via sustainable modes of transport is also ensured. This would lead to slightly more positive affects against the landscape, heritage and accessibility themed SA Objectives as well as potential indirect benefits related to air quality and emissions.</p> <p>GD4 also now sets out that development should support entry-level exception sites for first-time buyers, and in so doing the policy may now better help to ensure that the housing needs of people in Fylde, particularly first-time buyers, will be met.</p>
<p>Policy GD7 Achieving Good Design in Development</p>	<p>Additional text added to criterion I (new text in <u>bold</u>, removed text crossed out):</p> <p><i>“I) Creating safe and accessible environments where crime and disorder, and the fear of crime, do not undermine quality of life or community cohesion, and there are clear and legible pedestrian and cycle routes and high quality public space, which encourages the active and continual use of public areas <u>and which promote health and wellbeing.</u></i></p> <p><u>p) Ensuring that the quality of approved development is not materially diminished between permission and completion.</u>”</p> <p>The changes to criterion I) of Policy GD7 are necessitated by the additional wording in Paragraph 127 of NPPF19. Paragraph 130 of NPPF19 contains additional text relating to the lowering of standards during the delivering of a development. Criterion p) is needed as an addition to Policy GD7 to ensure conformity with Paragraph 130 of the NPPF19.</p>	<p>GD7 now seeks to ensure that development design promotes health and wellbeing. This would be likely to help deliver more positive effects of new residential development for human health themed SA Objectives.</p> <p>GD7 also now seeks to ensure that the quality of approved development is not materially diminished between permission and completion. This provides greater certainty over the benefits of well-designed development actually being delivered.</p>
<p>Policy EC5 Vibrant Town, District and Local Centres</p>	<p>Wording for text on development outside of town centres amended as follows (new or amended text in <u>bold</u>, removed text crossed out):</p> <p>“Proposals for retail, <u>and</u> leisure and office development in ‘edge of centre’ or ‘out-of-centre’ locations will be considered in line with the Framework, bearing in mind the impacts on existing centres.</p> <p>When assessing proposals for retail, <u>and</u> leisure and office development outside of centres, a local threshold of any development more than 750 square metres, will apply in terms of requiring a retail impact assessment.</p>	<p>The revised policy no longer considers the impact of out of centre office proposals on town centres, as per NPPF19. This is of limited relevance to the SA but could potentially mean that the benefit of new office development in out of centre locations are less certain.</p>

Policy	Description of the revision(s)	Effects of the revisions
	<p>When undertaking a sequential test, or retail impact assessment, it will be necessary to have regard to likely impact upon other centres, including those outside of Fylde.”</p> <p>Paragraph 89 of the NPPF19 removes the need to assess the impact of out of centre office proposals on town centres. The sequential approach is considered to adequately control inappropriate office proposals.</p>	
<p>Policy DLF1 Development Locations for Fylde</p>	<p>Policy wording has been amended as follows (new or amended text in <i>bold</i>, removed text crossed out):</p> <p>“The Local Plan will provide sites for a minimum of 6,895-8,715 new homes and a minimum of 60.6 Ha (gross requirement) of additional employment land over the plan period to 31 March 2032.</p> <p>...</p> <p>Broad Distribution of Development</p> <p>Strategic Locations</p> <p>Around 7,845 homes, representing 90% of homes to be developed in the plan period (including small sites) and 59.6 Ha of employment land will be located in the four Strategic Locations for development.</p> <p>Non-strategic Locations</p> <p>Around 870 homes, representing 10% of homes to be developed in the plan period (including small sites) and 2.4 Ha of employment land will be located in the Non-strategic Locations.</p> <p>Windfalls (including small committed sites)</p> <p>Small housing sites (amounting to between 1 and 9 homes) are not allocated; they can occur throughout the borough where compliant with the other policies of the plan. Small sites are provided for through a windfall allowance of 40 homes per annum in years 10 to 21 of the plan. The delivery of small sites that are already committed is included within the Housing Trajectory (Appendix 2): this provides for the delivery of small sites up to year 10 of the plan. Small committed sites and windfalls yet to come will provide around 4040 homes within the plan period (11% of the housing requirement). There may also be some larger windfall sites that will also contribute to this figure.”</p> <p>Housing numbers edited due to revised housing requirement figure resulting from change to housing needs methodology in NPPF19.</p>	<p>DLF1 and H1 confirm that the FLP32 will deliver a minimum of 6,895 (and up to 8,715) new homes and land will be developed for 60.6 Ha of employment use over the plan period to 3032.</p> <p>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. Whilst the total number of homes delivered over the Plan period could now potentially be less than that which was previously expected and was previously appraised in the 2016 Submission SA Report, the Plan would still be expected to ensure that as a minimum the housing needs of Fylde’s growing and varied population will be met. The new housing range is derived from the calculated need of 415 net dwellings per annum for the period of 2011 – 2019, and 275 – 415 new dwellings per annum from 2019-20 onwards.</p>
<p>Policy H1 Housing Delivery and the Allocation of Housing Land</p>	<p>Wording of policy amended as follows (new or amended text in <i>bold</i>, removed text crossed out):</p> <p>“The Council will provide for and manage the delivery of new housing by:</p> <p>a) Setting and applying a minimum housing requirement of <i>415 net homes per annum for the plan period 2011-2032</i> 2019 <i>and a housing requirement of 275-415 net homes per annum for the period 2019-2032.</i></p> <p>b) Keeping under review housing delivery performance on the basis of rolling 3-year completion levels as set out in accordance with the Monitoring Framework at Appendix 8.</p> <p>c) Ensuring there is enough deliverable land suitable for house building capable of providing a continuous 5 year supply calculated using the “Liverpool” method from the start of each annual</p>	

Policy	Description of the revision(s)	Effects of the revisions
	<p>monitoring period and in locations that are in line with the Policy <i>DLF1</i> (Development Locations for Fylde) and suitable for developments that will provide the range and mix of house types necessary to meet the requirements of the Local Plan.</p> <p>d) The delivery of the developable sites, which are allocated for housing and mixed use from 1 April 2011 to 31 March 2032 and provided for through allowances, to provide for a minimum of <i>6,895</i>-8,715 homes.”</p> <p>Housing numbers edited due to revised housing requirement figure resulting from change to housing needs methodology in NPPF19. Text amended to accord with the requirements of NPPF19 paragraphs 60 and 65.</p>	
<p>Policy H6 Isolated New Homes in the Countryside</p>	<p>Wording of policy amended as follows (new or amended text in <i>bold</i>, removed text crossed out):</p> <p>“4. Where the development would re-use redundant or disused buildings and lead to enhancement in the immediate setting; <i>or</i></p> <p><i>5. Where the development would involve the subdivision of an existing residential dwelling.</i>”</p> <p>Policy amended to accord with revised wording in NPPF19 paragraph 79.</p>	<p>The policy’s revised wording could have a minor positive effect on helping to ensure that housing needs in countryside locations can be met.</p>
<p>Policy ENV1 Landscape</p>	<p>Policy wording has been amended as follows (new or amended text in <i>bold</i>, removed text crossed out):</p> <p><i>“Development will have regard to its visual impact within its landscape context and the landscape type in which it is situated. Development will be assessed to consider whether it is appropriate to the landscape character, amenity and tranquillity within which it is situated, as identified in the Lancashire Landscape Character Assessment, December 2000 or any subsequent update. Development will also need to have regard to any impact on valued landscapes. In addition: ...”</i></p> <p>Paragraph 170a) NPPF 19 states that valued landscapes should only be protected commensurate with their statutory status or if they have been identified in a development plan. The FBLP32 does not designate any valued landscape therefore this reference to valued landscapes has been removed in line with NPPF19.</p> <p>“The open and coastal character of the Coastal Change Management Areas, which are identified on the <i>Policies Map including Inset Plans</i>, will be protected. Development in the Coastal Change Management Areas will only be permitted where the development meets all of the following criteria:</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> i. Exceptionally requires a coastal location; ii. Is appropriate and in keeping with the open character of the coastline; iii. Does not adversely affect the nature conservation assets <i>Promotes the conservation, restoration and enhancement</i> of the coastline, predominantly the Ribble and Alt Estuaries SPA/Ramsar. Project specific Habitats Regulations Assessments (HRAs) will be required for any tourism and coastal defence developments near to the Ribble and Alt Estuaries SPA/Ramsar. The HRAs will need to demonstrate that there will be no likely significant effect upon European Sites before the tourism and coastal defence developments can be granted consent.” <p>The revision has been made to reflect the wording of NPPF19 which is about achieving measurable net gain in Biodiversity.</p> 	<p>As a result of the Partial Review, ENV1 has been amended to refer to promoting conservation, restoration and enhancement of the coastline, including with regards to the biodiversity assets found at the coastline. This is in order to reflect the NPPF19 and its focus on achieving biodiversity net gains. As a result of the Partial Review, ENV1 would now be more likely to encourage biodiversity net gains, particularly along the coastline, as opposed to just preventing negative effects. The revised wording would also be likely to help ensure that the distinctive character of the coastline is protected and enhanced over the Plan period.</p>

Policy	Description of the revision(s)	Effects of the revisions
Policy ENV2	<p>Policy wording has been amended as follows (new or amended text in <u>bold</u>, removed text crossed out):</p> <p>“Where development is considered necessary, adequate mitigation measures and compensatory habitat creation will be required through planning conditions and / or obligations, with the aim of providing an overall improvement in the site’s biodiversity value <u>in order to secure measurable net gains for biodiversity</u>. Where compensatory habitat is provided it should be of at least equal area and biodiversity if not larger and more diverse than that which is being replaced. Measures should be put in place for the ongoing management of such features.”</p>	<p>ENV2 protects nature conservation sites or ecological networks by ensuring proposals that enhance or conserve biodiversity will be supported. Where development is necessary the aim will be to ensure that measurable net gains for biodiversity are realised. The policy has been reworded slightly as a result of the Partial Review and now seeks to ensure that net gains for biodiversity are achieved as a result of new development. This would help to ensure that all new development in Fylde delivers positive and discernible benefits for local biodiversity as well as the connectivity of the wider ecological network. Delivering biodiversity net gains would also be likely to help protect and enhance the local character, whilst potentially providing new and existing residents with improved access to green spaces and semi-natural habitats.</p>

2.3.4 Each of these policies has been previously appraised in the SA, the results of which are presented in the 2016 SA Report¹⁰ and its appendices¹¹.

2.3.5 Overall, only minor amendments and updates to the policies were required and, generally speaking, where effect scores changed, they were improvements (i.e. more positive effects replacing negative effects) which are shown in Table 2-2.

2.3.6 The SA Environmental Report identified several cumulative effects including:

- 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;
- Levels of health and well-being have the potential to improve in the long term;
- Improvements to community spirit and cohesion, improve the vitality and vibrancy of settlements and reduce economic exclusion;
- 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;
- 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 no heritage assets would be directly affected by the Partial Review, there is potential for unknown archaeology to be affected; and
- Potential negative and positive contributions towards climate change. Potential negative effects of traffic growth. Potential positive effects as a result of promotion of sustainable travel.

2.3.7 A summary of the predicted cumulative effects of the Partial Review in-combination with other plans and programmes is set out below:

- Crime and fear of crime may reduce along the Blackpool periphery in response to wider regeneration initiatives in addition to the Partial Review provisions;
- 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;
- Levels of health and well-being have the potential to improve in the long term;
- Housing will be provided to meet local needs and would contribute to sub regional targets;
- Access to services and facilities for local people and visitors would be improved;
- The Partial Review would help facilitate employment creation, business development and economic growth;
- 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;
- 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 no heritage assets would be directly affected by the Partial Review, there is potential for unknown archaeology to be affected; and
- 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.

¹⁰ Available at: <https://new.fylde.gov.uk/wp-content/uploads/2019/09/SD004a-The-Sustainability-Appraisal-Main-Report.pdf> [Accessed: 22/10/21]

¹¹ Available at: <https://new.fylde.gov.uk/wp-content/uploads/2019/09/SD004c-The-Sustainability-Appraisal-Report-Appendices.pdf> [Accessed: 22/10/21]

2.4 Examination and Main Modifications

- 2.4.1 The Partial Review was submitted to the Secretary of State 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.
- 2.4.2 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 were related to Policy GD4 Development in the Countryside, and omissions from the list of superseded policies. The proposed modifications are set out in Table 2-3.
- 2.4.3 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 considering 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.

Table 2-3: Proposed Main Modifications to the Partial Review which were assessed in the SA Addendum

Policy	Proposed Modification
Policy DLF1: Development Locations for Fylde	The Local Plan will provide sites for a minimum of 6,895-8,715 <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.
Policy GD4 Development in the Countryside	Development in the Countryside, shown on the Policies Map including Inset Plans , will be limited to <u>permitted in the following circumstances</u> : <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 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</u> to make the location more sustainable (for example by improving the scope for access on foot, by cycling or by public transport). the re-use or rehabilitation of existing permanent and substantial buildings; extensions to existing dwellings and other buildings in accordance with Policy H7; 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;

Policy	Proposed Modification
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> e) isolated new homes in the countryside which meet the criteria set out in Policy H6; f) minor infill development; 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 Policy GD7</u>.
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 275-415 305 net homes per annum for the period 2019-2032. 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 7,275 homes.

2.4.4 As part of the Inspector’s Report on the Examination of the Partial Review of the Fylde Local Plan to 2032¹², further amendments were suggested. These amendments were highlighted by the Council as a result of the further revision to the NPPF, published in July 2021. These minor amendments related to Policy H6 and did not result in any material change to the policy, and further associated SA appraisal was not required. The changes to this policy are set out in Box 2.

Box 2: Policy H6 amendments following the Inspectors Report on the Examination of the Partial Review of the Fylde Local Plan to 2032

<p>Policy H6 Isolated New Homes in the Countryside</p> <p>Isolated new homes in the countryside will only be permitted where:</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. The home is required to meet the essential needs of a rural worker. It should only be permitted where all of the following criteria can be met: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> a) there is an essential need for permanent attendance of a worker on site; b) the need cannot be met by any existing home or other accommodation at the business or in the general locality; c) the business is capable of supporting a full time worker and has a clear prospect of remaining so; d) the size of the home is appropriate to the rural worker’s family size / economic need and it is located adjacent to any existing buildings. <p>If accommodation is needed in relation to a new enterprise, then any accommodation should be of a temporary nature, such as a caravan or other temporary accommodation, it will only be approved for a maximum of three years.</p>

¹² Available at: <https://new.fylde.gov.uk/wp-content/uploads/2021/10/Inspectors-Final-Report-and-Appendix.pdf> [Accessed 01/11/2021]

2. The exceptional quality of design of the building helps to raise standards of design in the countryside. The exceptional quality ~~or innovative nature~~ of the design of the home would:
 - a) be truly outstanding ~~or innovative~~, helping to raise standards of design more generally in the countryside;
 - b) reflect the highest standards in architecture;
 - c) significantly enhance its setting;
 - d) be sensitive to the defining characteristics of the local area; and
 - e) protect the local environment.
3. Where such development would represent the optimal viable use of a heritage asset or would be appropriate enabling development to secure the future of heritage assets;
4. Where the development would re-use redundant or disused buildings and lead to enhancement in the immediate setting; or
5. Where the development would involve the subdivision of an existing residential ~~dwelling building~~.

2.5 How the findings of the SA have been taken into account

- 2.5.1 The SA Environmental Report assessed the proposed revisions, and where applicable, set out recommendations for mitigation or enhancement.
- 2.5.2 All recommendations that were set out in the SA of the FLP32 and were achievable and were incorporated into the Partial Review by the Council. Due to the nature of the proposed revisions, no further recommendations have been suggested.

3 How the opinions of the Consultation Bodies have been taken into account

3.1 Consultation on the Partial Review

3.1.1 The development of the Partial Review has been informed by ongoing public engagement and consultation, in accordance with the Town & Country Planning Regulations. Table 3-1 sets out the documents on which were consulted on during the Partial Review's development.

Table 3-1: Partial Review documents and where to find them

Partial Review document	Where to find them
Partial Review of the Fylde Local Plan to 2032: Schedule of Revisions to the FLP32 (March 2020)	Available at: https://new.fylde.gov.uk/wp-content/uploads/2020/07/1.-SDPR01-Schedule-of-Revisions-to-FLP32.pdf
Partial Review of the Fylde Local Plan to 2032: Draft Schedule of Proposed Main Modifications for Consultation (July 2021)	Available at: https://new.fylde.gov.uk/wp-content/uploads/2021/07/EL5.002-Draft-Schedule-of-Proposed-Main-Modifications-for-Consultation.pdf

3.2 Consultation on SA Reports

3.2.1 The SA Reports that have been prepared, and where they can be accessed online, are set out in Table 3-2. This also includes reference to where further information on responses to each consultation are recorded and how opinions of the consultation bodies have been taken into account.

Table 3-2: SA Reports and where to find them

SA Report	Where to find them
Partial Review of the Fylde Local Plan to 2032 SA & SEA Scoping Update (January 2020)	Not available online
Partial Review of the Fylde Local Plan to 2032 SA & SEA Environmental Report (March 2020)	Available at: https://new.fylde.gov.uk/wp-content/uploads/2020/07/2.-SDPR02-Sustainability-Appraisal-and-Strategic-Environmental-Assessment.pdf
Partial Review of the Fylde Local Plan to 2032 Sustainability Appraisal – Main Modifications Addendum (July 2021)	Available at: https://new.fylde.gov.uk/wp-content/uploads/2021/07/EL5.004-Sustainability-Appraisal-Addendum-Main-Modifications.pdf

3.3 Consideration of Responses

3.3.1 The opinions expressed throughout the consultation outlined above have informed the scope of the SA, helping to in turn to shape the development of the Partial Review. The responses from the Scoping Consultation are set out in section 3.2.2 of the March 2020 SA Environmental Report.

4 The reasons for choosing the Adopted Partial Review in light of reasonable alternatives considered

4.1 Overview

- 4.1.1 SEA Regulation 12 (2) requires that *“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”*.
- 4.1.2 Information to be provided includes *“an outline of the reasons for selecting the alternatives dealt with”* (SEA Regulations Schedule 2 (8)) and an overview of types of alternatives considered (development scenarios, site allocations etc.)
- 4.1.3 In ‘R (on the application of Friends of the Earth England, Wales and Northern Ireland Ltd) v Welsh Ministers [2015] Env LR 1’, Hickinbottom J found the following, with regards to reasonable alternatives:
- *“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”*.
- 4.1.4 In summary, whether an option is a ‘reasonable alternative’ or not is subject to the evaluative determination of the plan-making authority, in this case Fylde Council.
- 4.1.5 Each of the Council’s proposed revisions is designed to ensure legal compliance in light of the latest version of the NPPF, whilst also being necessary to ensure that the Council works effectively with neighbouring authorities. An alternative to this would risk the FLP32 Partial Review not being compliant with the NPPF21 or with paragraph 1.27 of the FLP32 and so would not be reasonable. It is therefore considered that there are no reasonable alternative policy revisions available to the Council.

5 Measures to monitor significant effects

- 5.1.1 The SA has identified the likely effects of the FLP32 and the Partial Review on SA Objectives. An indication of the certainty and timescales of these effects has also been predicted. However, there is a risk that the sustainability effects of the Local Plan, including the effects of specific aspects or the cumulative effects of Partial Review in-combination, are different to those anticipated due to unforeseen circumstances.
- 5.1.2 The SEA Regulations require that potential significant effects which may occur as a result of the implementation of the strategy be monitored. The SEA Regulations state that: *“The responsible authority shall monitor the significant environmental effects of the implementation of each plan or programme with the purpose of identifying unforeseen adverse effects at an early stage and being able to undertake appropriate remedial action”*.
- 5.1.3 It is anticipated that Fylde Council will be monitoring the implementation and effects of the Partial Review post-adoption to feed into future plan review and revision. Table 5-1 suggest a possible list of indicators that could be considered in developing a Partial Review Monitoring Framework.

Table 5-1: Proposed Monitoring Framework

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 may also be risk of loss of areas of open space as a result of new development	<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 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>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 Monitoring Framework</p>

SA Objective	Effect to be monitored	Indicators	Targets	Potential data sources
	and increased pressure on health services.	Children's play space delivered annually. Distribution of sports facilities. Cycle route length and integration/connectivity across settlements. Number of Health Impact Assessments for major planning applications on strategic sites and locations, with outcomes implemented.		
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.	Net additional dwellings completed. Dwelling stock by type and tenure. Number of affordable homes built. Number and location of wards with LSOAs in the bottom 30% nationally for Living Environment deprivation. Percentage of unfit and vacant dwellings. Provision for all ages.	Annual dwelling completions against need of 415 dwellings per annum 2012-2019, and 305 dwellings per annum from 2019-2032. Number of market housing schemes of 10 or more homes that provide 30% affordable homes. Decrease number of unfit and vacant dwellings. Reduce number of wards with LSOAs in bottom 30% for living environment deprivation. Number of homes within developments of 20 or more designed to specifically accommodate the elderly.	Planning Team Performance Monitoring Framework
Protect and enhance community spirit and cohesion	New development, particularly larger sites may have impacts on community spirit and cohesion	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.	Satisfaction of local people to influence decision-making.	N/A
Improve sustainable access to basic goods, services and	Effects of the plan on service provision and accessibility of key services for the population across the Borough.	Number of LSOAs in the bottom 30% most deprived for barriers to housing and services provision.	Reduce number of wards with LSOAs in bottom 30% for barriers to housing and services provision.	Planning Team Performance Monitoring Framework Index of

SA Objective	Effect to be monitored	Indicators	Targets	Potential data sources
amenities for all groups		<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>	Increase the percentage of areas in Fylde that are within 15 to 30 minutes by public transport of at least four key services.	Multiple Deprivation
Encourage sustainable economic growth and business development Promote economic inclusion	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. Amount of development of the rural economy of the Borough.	<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</p> <p>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 biodiversity and geodiversity	Monitor effects of new development on biodiversity assets across the Borough. Opportunity for new features to be provide as part of new development e.g. wetlands, landscaping etc.	<p>Number and distribution of designated sites including Special Areas of 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>Maintain and improve condition of designated sites.</p> <p>Increase area of habitat provided across the Borough.</p> <p>Net gain of biodiversity.</p> <p>No loss of ancient woodland as a result of new development Box and Harrison Nature</p>	<p>Lancashire BAP</p> <p>Planning Team Performance Monitoring Framework</p> <p>Natural England</p>

SA Objective	Effect to be monitored	Indicators	Targets	Potential data sources
		<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>Conservation Area standard (1ha per 1,000 population).</p> <p>Ensure that there is at least one 20 ha natural green space site within 2km of people's homes.</p>	Lancashire County Council
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>	No net loss of sport, recreation and informal open space to other uses (without appropriate mitigation).	Planning Team Performance Monitoring Framework
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>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>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> <p>Historic England</p> <p>Fylde Council Conservation Team</p>

SA Objective	Effect to be monitored	Indicators	Targets	Potential data sources
Protect and enhance the quality of water features and resources and reduce the risk of flooding	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>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 Borough cycle path network.</p> <p>Indicators used to monitor the implementation of the Local Transport Plan may also be relevant.</p> <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>	<p>Increased use of rail and bus services.</p> <p>Number of cars on local roads.</p> <p>Increased number of Electric Vehicle Charging Points.</p>	<p>Planning Team Performance Monitoring Framework</p> <p>Lancashire County Council</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 Borough.</p> <p>Achievement of UK Air Quality Strategy objectives for specific pollutants.</p>	<p>UK Air Quality Strategy Fylde Council Environmental</p>

SA Objective	Effect to be monitored	Indicators	Targets	Potential data sources
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.	Implementation of kerbside recycling schemes. Percentage use of secondary and recycled materials in construction of new developments. Impact of new development on Mineral Safeguarding Areas and number of appropriate surveys taken prior to development.	Increase use of secondary and recycled materials in construction for new developments.	Protection team. Lancashire County Council

6 Conclusion

- 6.1.1 This report satisfies the requirements of a Post Adoption Statement as per the SEA Regulations. The Partial Review of the FLP32 has been appraised for its likely significant effects against each of the SA Objectives within the SA Framework. The SA is a process that has been integrated with the development of the Partial Review, involving a close working relationship between the SA team and Fylde Council.
- 6.1.2 The SA is used as a tool for consultation, providing the general public and statutory bodies with a breakdown of how the Partial Review has been developed in a way that will ensure that it can contribute to more sustainable development. The consultation, involvement and engagement process has given stakeholders the opportunity to provide feedback and suggestions towards enhancing the overall sustainability of the Partial Review.

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