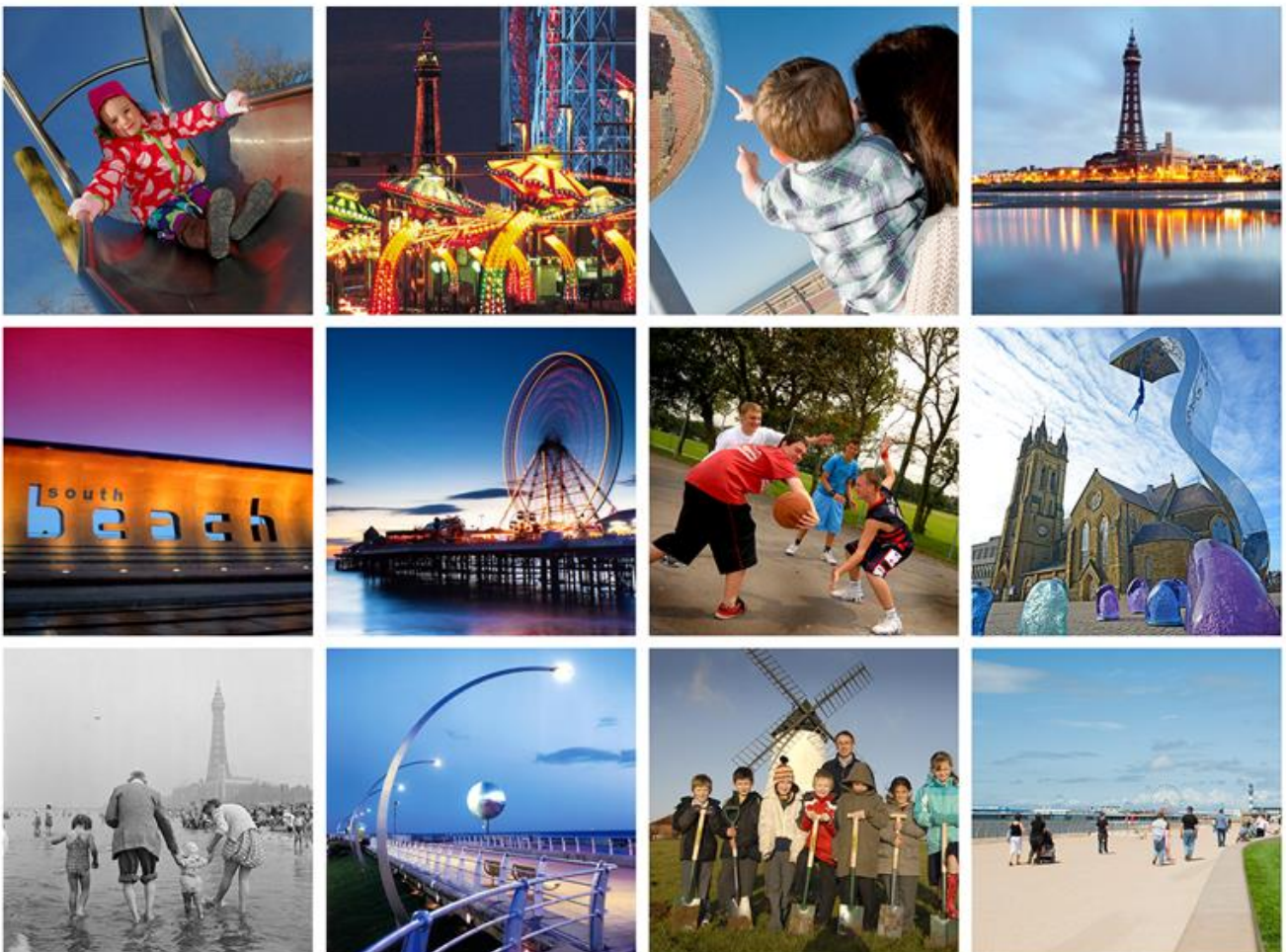


Authority Monitoring Report 2019/20

Published February 2021

Blackpool Council



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1.0 Introduction

1.1 This is the 17th Authority Monitoring Report (AMR) for Blackpool Council. It serves as a tool for monitoring planning policy and implementation and informs the Local Plan process. The Council is required to produce an AMR in line with section 113 of the Localism Act 2011.

The role of monitoring

1.2 In order for the Council to know whether planning policies should be retained, amended or discarded, it is important to ensure:

- Policies are properly implemented
- Policies are helping achieve the objectives and targets set out in the Plan
- Policies are not having other unintended consequences
- The evidence, assumptions and objectives on which policies are based remain relevant

1.3 The AMR assesses progress in the preparation and implementation of planning policies against the local planning authority's published Local Development Scheme. The policies are also assessed against the delivery of national and local policy objectives.

Planning Policy and monitoring

1.4 Blackpool Council and its partners are committed to creating a Blackpool that truly lives up to its claim to be a great place to live, work and visit. Blackpool's transformation will not be delivered unless appropriate objectives and targets are defined and the right planning policies are drawn up, effectively implemented and regularly reviewed. In this context, effective monitoring is vital.

1.5 The 2020 AMR reports on the monitoring period from 1st April 2019 to the 31st March 2020, its main focus being to examine the implementation, effectiveness and relevance of policies in the current Blackpool Local Plan Part 1: Core Strategy (adopted 2016).

1.6 Blackpool's AMR builds upon the important Local Plan monitoring work, traditionally undertaken in such areas as the annual housing survey; employment land availability survey and retail monitoring.

Structure of the Authority Monitoring Report

1.7 The AMR contains the following sections:

- **Section 2 - Blackpool Context**
A snapshot of Blackpool's social, economic and environmental characteristics which highlight some of the key issues facing the town
- **Section 3 – Blackpool Local Plan Part 1: Core Strategy 2012- 2027**
Policy Objectives - 21 objectives are identified as the focus for the new Local Plan monitoring;
- **Section 4 – Indicators and Policy Analysis** – Under each emerging policy Blackpool's performance is assessed against output indicators and relevant local plan policies
- **Section 5 – Future Monitoring**
- **Section 6 - Local Development Scheme Progress**
- **Section 7 - Duty to Co-Operate**
- **Appendices:**
[Appendix A - Overview of Housing, Employment and Public Health](#)
[Appendix B - Projects completed in the Infrastructure Delivery Plan since 2013](#)

2.0 Blackpool Context

Population

2.1 Located on the Fylde Coast, Blackpool covers an area of just under 14 square miles. Approximately 80% of Blackpool's urban area is developed. There is limited open space particularly in the intensely built up inner area. Beyond the built up area, approximately 56% (240 hectares of land) is protected by Green Belt, Open Space, Countryside Area or SSSI/Local Nature Reserve.

2.2 With a resident population of 139,400¹, Blackpool is the third most densely populated Borough in the North West behind authorities covering the central area of Manchester and Liverpool and the seventh most densely populated Borough in England and Wales outside Greater London². The population of Blackpool fell from an estimated 142,000 to 139,400 from 2012 to 2019. During this time the estimated North West population grew by 3.6% while the rest of the U.K grew by 4.8%³. The ONS Population Survey estimates that 2.96% of the population are non-UK nationals. In terms of population distribution, the population is heavily concentrated in Blackpool's inner area, which is intensely compact.

¹ NOMIS population data 2019

² Census 2011

³ NOMIS population data 2019

Social

2.3 Whilst the Borough has benefitted from regeneration projects it still suffers from high levels of deprivation. The 2019 Indices of Deprivation ranked Blackpool as the most deprived local authority area in the country. It was also ranked at 1st in the previous indices of multiple deprivation in 2015. It also shows that 39 out of the 94 Lower Super Output Areas (one third of the population) are in the 10 most deprived areas nationally.

2.4 As of 2019 Blackpool had a below average life expectancy for males (74.5) and for females (79.5). Blackpool still has one of the highest teenage pregnancy rates (32.9 per 1000 population) although it has decreased considerably from 59 per 1000 population in 2011/12⁴.

2.5 Blackpool faces strong challenges to improve social wellbeing for its residents such as providing good quality affordable homes that encourage healthy and sustainable living; improving educational skills and providing business and employment opportunities.

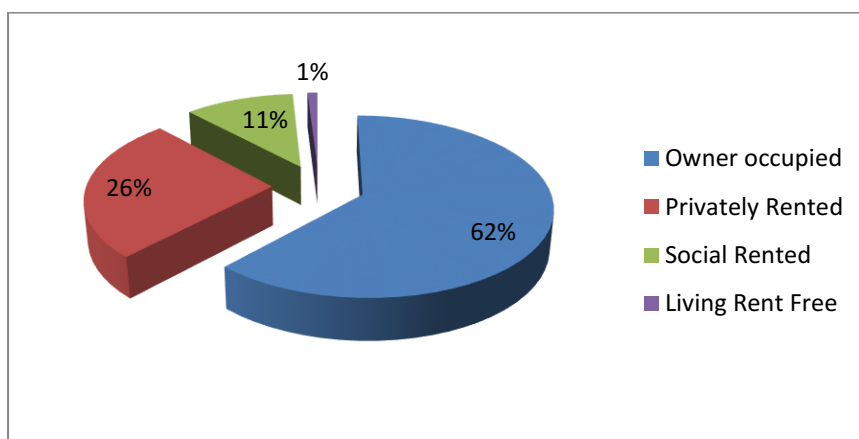
Housing

2.6 Of the 64,367 households in the Borough, 38% are single person households, which compares to 32% in the North West and 30% in England⁵.

2.7 62% of Blackpool's accommodation is owner occupied, compared with 70% on the Fylde Coast and 63% in England. There is a higher percentage of people living in privately rented accommodation (26%) compared with the Fylde Coast (20%) and England (17%). 11% live in socially rented accommodation compared with 9% on the Fylde Coast and 18% in England. 1% is living rent free.

2.8 Semi-detached and terraced housing predominate in Blackpool, comprising over half (66.5%) of the total housing stock. Purpose built and converted flats make up a further 24.8%⁵

Figure 1: Breakdown of housing by tenure in Blackpool



⁴ Blackpool Health Profile 2019

⁵ Census Data 2011

Education

2.9 The January 2019 Blackpool School census reported a total of 19,424 pupils enrolled. In Blackpool 47.8% of pupils achieved GCSE grade 9 – 4 (equivalent to grade A*-C or equivalent in Maths and English in the academic year 2018-19 compared to 64.9% nationally.

2.10 In the period January – December 2019⁶, 48.2% of the working age population held an NVQ level 3 or equivalent (A-Level), compared to 55.2% in the North West and 58.5% nationally. 27.6% of the working age population held an NVQ level 4 and higher or equivalent (Degree, HND, Higher Degree) compared to 36.1% in the North West and 40.3% nationally. This suggests that less than half of all pupils who achieve 5 grade A*-C GCSE's go on to higher education later in life.

Employment

2.11 The public sector, retail and accommodation/food and drink are the key sources for employment in Blackpool with manufacturing also playing an important role.

2.12 In Blackpool, between January and December 2019 84,700 people (60.8 % of the population) are working age and 65,500 of these (77.3%) are economically active. This figure has increased from 75.7% (between January and December 2018) and is lower than the North West average (77.7%) and lower than the England Average (78.9%).

2.13 5.6% of the economically active population (which equates to 3,700 people) are unemployed, which is higher than the North West figure of 4.1% and the national figure of 3.9%.

2.14 43% of all employees in Blackpool are in part time employment, compared to 31.9% in the North West and 32.2% in England⁷.

Tourism

2.15 The number of visitors to the resort has fallen slightly compared to last year, from 18.2 million in 2018 to 18.13 million visitors in 2019.

Planning Decisions

2.16 In the monitoring year 2019/20, there were 603 applications received, 26 of these were major applications. 541 decisions were made. Of these, 425 were granted and 72 were refused. There were 39 applications for Prior Approval determined, 14 were approved, 3 were refused and in 22 applications prior approval was not required.

2.17 There were 9 planning appeals lodged in 2019/20. 3 were allowed and 6 were dismissed by the inspectorate.

⁶ NOMIS Labour Market Statistics 2019/20

⁷ Source – NOMIS Labour Market Statistics 2019/20

3.0 Blackpool Local Plan Part 1: Core Strategy 2012 - 2027

Objectives

3.1 The Blackpool Local Plan Part 1: Core Strategy was adopted in January 2016. The indicators used in this report are taken from the Monitoring and Implementation Plan (Appendix C of the Blackpool Local Plan Part 1: Core Strategy)

3.2 The spatial vision of the Core Strategy is underpinned by four goals. Each goal is supported by a number of strategic objectives. The aim is to achieve these objectives through the implementation of Core Strategy policies.

3.3 There are 21 objectives, derived from Council Strategy, National Policy and the Sustainability Appraisal. They have been kept to a manageable number to enable a concise, focussed monitoring approach.

Goal 1: Sustainable Regeneration, Diversification and Growth

Objective 1 - Ensure a balanced approach to regeneration and growth with sustainable development which meets the needs of Blackpool's people now, and into the future.

Objective 2 - Support new housing provision to deliver a choice of quality homes across the Borough for new and existing residents.

Objective 3 - Strengthen the local economy through sustainable development in new enterprise, entrepreneurship and business start-ups, creating better paid jobs and a wider choice of employment.

Objective 4 - Enable easier and sustainable journeys within Blackpool and the Fylde Coast by integrating transport systems and promoting sustainable modes of travel.

Objective 5 - Create well designed places for people to enjoy with high quality buildings, streets and spaces, whilst conserving and enhancing Blackpool's rich heritage and natural environment.

Objective 6 - Address climate change issues by managing water flood risk, protecting water quality, reducing energy use and encouraging renewable energy sources.

Objective 7 - Ensure there is sufficient and appropriate infrastructure to meet future needs.

Goal 2: Strengthen community wellbeing to create sustainable communities and reduce inequality in Blackpool's most deprived areas

Objective 8 - Develop sustainable and safer neighbourhoods that are socially cohesive and well connected to jobs, shops, local community services including health and education, culture and leisure facilities.

Objective 9 - Achieve housing densities that respect the local surroundings whilst making efficient use of land, ensure new homes are of a high quality design and require a mix of house types, sizes and tenures suitable to the location to rebalance the housing market.

Objective 10 - Meet residents' needs for affordable housing, to provide people with a choice of homes they can afford in places they want to live.

Objective 11 - Improve the health and wellbeing of Blackpool's residents and reduce health inequalities by maintaining good access to health care and encouraging healthy active lifestyles, including access to public open spaces, the coast, countryside, sport and recreation facilities.

Objective 12 - Increase access to quality education facilities to improve educational achievement, skills and aspirations.

Objective 13 - Guide the provision of traveller sites in appropriate locations where there is an identified need.

Goal 3: Regeneration of the town centre, resort core and inner areas to address economic, social and physical decline

Objective 14 - Sustain a high quality, year-round visitor offer by growing and promoting our tourism, arts, heritage and cultural offer including new high quality attractions, accommodation and conferencing facilities and an exciting programme of national events and festivals.

Objective 15 - Secure investment in retail, leisure and other town centre uses in Blackpool Town Centre to strengthen the offer with high quality shopping, restaurants, leisure, entertainment and offices, making the town centre the first choice shopping destination for Fylde Coast residents and an attractive place to visit and do business.

Objective 16 - Establish balanced and sustainable communities in the inner areas with sustainable housing regeneration and new landmark residential development which improves housing quality and choice.

Goal 4: Supporting growth and enhancement in South Blackpool to meet future housing and employment needs for Blackpool and the Fylde Coast

Objective 17 - Support economic growth along the Blackpool Airport corridor and on lands close to Junction 4 of the M55.

Objective 18 - Link the delivery of new housing development in South Blackpool with resort regeneration, for example through New Homes Bonus and commuted sum payments to create more sustainable housing markets.

Objective 19 - Provide a complementary housing offer between new homes in South Blackpool and those delivered through regeneration in the inner areas to avoid competition within Blackpool's housing market.

Objective 20 - Balance the requirement for new development in South Blackpool whilst recognising the distinctive character of remaining lands at Marton Moss.

Objective 21 - Secure the necessary infrastructure to enable new sustainable development which integrates with its surroundings, providing choice and convenient access to employment, services and community facilities.

4.0 Indicators and Policy Analysis

Policy CS2 – Housing Provision

| Indicator | Target/Policy Outcome | Relevant Objectives | Performance |
|---|--|---------------------|--|
| Number of net completions per annum against the phased housing requirement | 1,250 net completions in 1-5 years; 1,400 in 6-10 years; 1,550 in 11-15 years | 1,2,18,19 | Overall there has been a net gain of 335 dwellings in 2019/20. In total there have been 1,642 net dwellings completed against the Local Plan requirement of 2,090 over the period 2012 - 2020. This figure takes into account 632 demolitions that have occurred over the first eight years of the plan period, the majority of which relate to key Council regeneration initiatives on social housing estates in the Borough |
| Number of net completions on windfall sites | 1,500 net completions on windfall sites (over the Plan period 2012 – 2027) | 1,2,18,19 | There were 166 net completions on windfall sites in 2019/20. In total there have been 1220 net completions on windfall sites since the beginning of the plan period, an average of 153 dwellings per annum, exceeding the windfall annual target in the Plan of 100 dwellings. The majority of these completions were in the form of conversions. |
| Proportion of gross completions on Previously Developed Land (PDL) and Greenfield sites | Continue to prioritise the re-use of previously developed land | 1,2,18,19 | 89% of housing completions (gross) in 2019/20 were on PDL which equates to 87% over the plan period |
| 5 Year land supply including amount of committed development (with planning) | Identify and update annually, a supply of deliverable sites to provide 5 years' worth of housing (and a 5%/20% | 1,2,18,19 | A five year housing supply has been identified. |

| Indicator | Target/Policy Outcome | Relevant Objectives | Performance |
|---|---|---------------------|---|
| permission/awaiting a S106 agreement) | buffer in line with the NPPF) | | |
| Amount of housing completed in South Blackpool | 750 net completions over the plan period (Including Moss House Road, Whyndyke and Runnell Farm sites) | 1,2,18,19 | <p>There were 33 completions at Moss House Road in South Blackpool in 2019/20.</p> <p>There have been 183 dwellings completed in South Blackpool since the beginning of the plan period.</p> |
| Amount of housing provided in the existing urban area | 1,950 net completions over the plan period | 1,2,18,19 | <p>136 dwellings (net) were completed on identified sites within the urban area during 2019/2020.</p> <p>Since the start of the plan period 239 dwellings (net) have been completed on identified sites in the urban area, but 495 dwellings have been demolished at Queens Park and 6 dwellings have been demolished at Land at 200-210 Watson Road. In gross terms 740 dwellings have been completed on identified sites since the start of the plan period. Completions on windfall sites in the urban area are covered by the indicator that deals with windfall sites.</p> |

Policy CS3 – Economic Development and Employment

| Indicator | Target/Policy Outcome | Relevant Objectives | Performance |
|---|---|---------------------|---|
| <p>Amount of existing industrial/business land within the defined main employment areas redeveloped for new B1, B2 and B8 uses</p> <p>(Redeveloped land includes brownfield sites and previously developed land).</p> | <p>Safeguard around 180ha of existing industrial/business land in 13 main employment sites for employment uses, secure qualitative improvements & improve occupancy levels of underused sites, in particular South Blackpool to help strengthen the Fylde Coast economy</p> | <p>1,3,17</p> | <p>In 2019/20 684m² of existing industrial/business land within the defined main employment areas was redeveloped for new B class uses.</p> |
| <p>Take-up of undeveloped, allocated industrial/business land for B1, B2 and B8 uses and amount of land available</p> | <p>Around 17.8 ha of land developed for new employment uses; with the remaining baseline supply expected to deliver enabling development</p> | <p>1,3,17</p> | <p>In 2018/19 1.71 hectares of allocated of allocated employment land was taken up. This includes 1.1 ha at Blackpool Business Park in the Enterprise Zone and 0.61 ha at Vicarage Lane Industrial Estate. These are the latest figures available and will be updated in the 2020/21 Authority Monitoring Report. There is no figure currently available for 2019/20.</p> |

| Indicator | Target/Policy Outcome | Relevant Objectives | Performance |
|--|---|----------------------------|---|
| Number of vacant uses and non-employment uses on allocated employment sites | Improve occupancy levels and safeguard employment uses within the defined main employment areas | 1,3,17 | There were 613 units on allocated industrial sites, 117 of these (19%) were vacant, 41 (6%) of these were non-employment uses (Employment Land Study 2014). This figure will be updated when a new Employment Land Survey is undertaken. |
| Amount and percentage of new completed office development in Blackpool Town Centre | Promote offices, enterprise and business start-ups in Blackpool Town Centre | 1,3,17 | There has been no new office development completed in the Town Centre in 2019/20. |
| Economic activity/employment rates of Blackpool's residents | Increase the number of residents in employment or actively looking for work | 1,3,17 | In Blackpool, between January and December 2019 84,700 people (60.8 % of the population) are working age and 65,500 of these (77.3%) are economically active. This figure has increased from 75.7% (between January and December 2018) and is lower than the North West average (77.7%) and lower than the England Average (78.9%). 72.8% of the economically active population (which equates to 61,700 people) are in employment. |
| Skills, qualifications and GCSE performance of Blackpool's residents | Improve local skill base, higher level qualifications and GCSE attainment | 1,3,17 | In Blackpool 47.8% of pupils achieved GCSE grade 9 – 4 (equivalent to grade A*-C) in Maths and English in the academic year 2018-19 compared to 64.9% nationally. |

| Indicator | Target/Policy Outcome | Relevant Objectives | Performance |
|--|--|---------------------|--|
| | | | <p>In the period January to December 2019 48.2% of the working age population held an NVQ Level 3 or equivalent (A-Level), compared to 49.9% in 2018 and 46.6% in 2017.</p> <p>In the period January 2019 – December 2019 27.6% of the working age population held an NVQ Level 4 and higher or equivalent (Degree, HND, Higher Degree) compared to 27.7% in 2018 and 23% in 2017.</p> |
| Levels of young people not in employment, education or training (NEET) | Reduce NEET levels | | For the 2019/20 academic year 4.7% of 16-17 year olds were classified as NEET, an increase of 0.9% from 2018/19. This compares to 2.7% in England and 3.3% in the North West. NEET figures were collected between December 2019 and February 2020. |
| Number of new business starts and associated survival rates | Increase the number of and survival rate of start-up businesses in Blackpool | | In 2019/20 there were 43 business starts assisted, with a cumulative survival rate of 92%. This compares to 55 business starts assisted in 2018/19 and a cumulative survival rate of 91%. |

Policy CS4 – Retail and other Town Centre Uses

| Indicator | Target/Policy Outcome | Relevant Objectives | Performance |
|--|---|---------------------|---|
| Amount (sqm) of completed retail development (A1 use class) and percentages completed in the defined Town Centre, District Centres and Local Centres | Focus new major retail development in Blackpool Town Centre. Support retail/other town centre uses (as appropriate) in the town, district and local centres | 3, 8, 15 | 10m ² of A1 retail development was completed in 2019/20 in one of Blackpool's district centres, accounting for 100% of completed retail development. There were no completed retail developments in the town centre or local centres in 2019/20. |
| Amount (sqm) of retail and other town centre uses completed in out-of-centre locations | Focus new major redevelopment in Blackpool Town Centre | 3, 8, 15 | There was 1409.3m ² retail/other town centre uses completed in out-of-centre locations in 2019/20. This comprised 7 applications and included conversions from retail to café/restaurant uses on Talbot Road. There was also the conversion from a retail unit to a new dessert restaurant on Cornelian Way. |
| Amount (sqm) of completed other town centre uses and percentages completed in the defined Town Centre, District Centres and Local Centres | Support other town centre uses (where appropriate to the scale, function and role of the centre) in Town, District and Local Centres | 3, 8, 15 | <p>In 2019/20 there was 1118.5m² of other town centre uses completed in the town centre, local centres and district centres. The split between the town centre, local centres and district centres is as follows:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Town Centre: 605m² (54.1%) • District Centres: 151.5m² (13.5%) • Local Centres: 362m² (32.4%) |

| | | | |
|--|---|----------|--|
| Composition of units/floorspace in the town centre | Allow for new comparison goods floorspace of up to 16,369sqm to 2021 | 3, 8, 15 | <p>The composition as of February 2020 was:</p> <p>Convenience – 23,404 sqm, 33 units</p> <p>Comparison – 37,275 sqm, 149 units</p> <p>Retail Service – 7,871 sqm, 67 units</p> <p>Leisure Service – 56,143 sqm, 173 units</p> <p>Other service – 3,901 sqm, 23 units</p> <p>Financial and Business Service – 7,066 sqm, 40 units</p> <p>Vacant – 23,833 sqm, 153 units</p> <p>Total: 638 units, 159,493 m²</p> <p>Data reflects the position at February 2020.</p> |
| Position of Blackpool Town Centre in the National (UK) retail rankings (linked to the number of national multiple retailers) | Positive movement in the retail rankings/increase the number of higher end multiple retailers | 3, 8, 15 | <p>The White Young Green Retail, Leisure and Hotel Study (June 2018) placed Blackpool 2nd in the sub-regional shopping hierarchy, climbing 6 places from 74 to 68 between 2015/16 and 2016/17. The Venuescore 2017 executive summary further details that Blackpool is the 9th highest climber within the top 100 UK venues, despite the town’s overall Venuescore falling by 2 points from 214 to 212.</p> |

Policy CS5 – Connectivity

| Indicator | Target/Policy Outcome | Relevant Objectives | Performance |
|---|---|---------------------|--|
| Percentage of new residential development within 30 minutes public transport time of a GP, primary school, secondary school, major health centre and employment area/site | New developments should be in locations that are easily accessible by sustainable transport modes | 1, 4, 8, 11, 21 | In 2019/20, 100% of all new residential development was within 30 minutes public transport time of a GP, primary school, secondary school, major health centre and employment area/site |
| Proportion of all major developments receiving planning permission with an agreed travel plan | Reducing car use and changing travel behaviour | 1, 4, 8, 11, 21 | 15%. This equates to 3 major applications granted in 2019/20. |
| Number and type of transport improvements including extensions and enhancements to cycle and pedestrian routes | Providing high quality, convenient, safe and pleasant cycle and pedestrian routes | 1, 4, 8, 11, 21 | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • As part of Town Centre Quality Corridors phase 3, works to improve the highway, landscaping, security and public realm at Deansgate and Edward Street were completed in March 2020. The works covered approximately 2000m². • Works on the Tramway extension along Talbot Road completed in February 2019. |

| Indicator | Target/Policy Outcome | Relevant Objectives | Performance |
|----------------------------------|------------------------------|----------------------------|---|
| (length of new dedicated routes) | | | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Works at Poulton Road Crossing completed in June 2019. • Works to upgrade Yeadon Way began in November 2019 and are ongoing. |

Policy CS6 – Green Infrastructure

| Indicator | Target/Policy Outcome | Relevant Objectives | Performance |
|---|--|----------------------------|--|
| Number of green spaces managed to 'Green Flag' award standard | Provide good quality and well managed green spaces | 5, 8, 11, 20 | In 2019/20 there were no parks submitted for a Green Flag award in Blackpool. Measured against the Green Flag award criteria, the Blackpool Open Space Assessment (November 2019) found that Stanley Park was maintained to the excellent standard and Watson Road Park to the very good standard. There has been no change recorded since 2014. |
| Amount (sqm) of public open space lost to other uses | Protect green infrastructure (including open space and playing fields) | 5, 8, 11, 20 | 0.68ha of public open spaces/playing fields were lost to other uses in 2019/20. This was at the Troutbeck Crescent housing development where the redevelopment of the site has involved the provision of high quality family dwellings at lower densities. |
| Commuted sums payments received and spent | Secure qualitative improvements to existing green infrastructure provision | 5, 8, 11, 20 | In 2019/20 £32,403.08 commuted sum monies were spent and £12,900.00 commuted sum monies were received |

| Indicator | Target/Policy Outcome | Relevant Objectives | Performance |
|--|---|---------------------|--|
| Amount (£) invested in Green Infrastructure and where | Secure qualitative improvements to existing green infrastructure provision | 5, 8, 11, 20 | <p>£104,049 has been invested in parks and greenspaces in 2019/20. This included renovation of Claremont football pitch.</p> <p>As part of Town Centre Quality Corridors phase 3, works to improve the highway, landscaping, security and public realm at Deansgate and Edward Street were completed in March 2020. Six trees were planted on Edward Street at a cost of £167,000 which was funded by the growth deal.</p> |
| Percentage of new development providing open space (or developer contributions for off-site provision) in accordance with the Council's approved standards | All development to incorporate new or enhance existing green infrastructure of an appropriate size, type and standard | 5, 8, 11, 20 | In 2019/20 100% of developments met the Council's approved standards for open space. |
| Area (ha) designated as Green Belt | Protect the current Green Belt Boundaries in Blackpool | 5, 8, 11, 20 | There has been no change in the area designated as Green Belt |

| Indicator | Target/Policy Outcome | Relevant Objectives | Performance |
|---|--|----------------------------|--|
| Number of developments approved in the Green Belt | Protect the openness and character of the Green Belt, local distinctiveness and the physical separation of settlements | 5, 8, 11, 20 | One development was approved in the Green Belt in 2019/20. Application 19/0239 granted permission for a floral tribute shelter and 20 additional car parking spaces at Carleton Crematorium. |
| Change in the areas and populations of biodiversity importance including: I. Change in the priority habitats and species by type II. Change in the priority habitats and species for their intrinsic value, including sites of international, | Protect international, national and local sites of biological and geological conservation importance and enhance local ecological networks and priority habitats/species | 5, 8, 11, 20 | No change recorded |

| Indicator | Target/Policy Outcome | Relevant Objectives | Performance |
|---|--|----------------------------|---|
| national, regional and sub-regional significance | | | |
| Condition of Sites of Special Scientific Interest | Maintain the 100% 'favourable' condition of the Marton Mere SSSI | 5, 8, 11, 20 | In September 2010, the Marton Mere SSSI received a 100% 'Favourable' rating. There has been no recorded change. |

Policy CS7 – Quality of Design

| Indicator | Target/Policy Outcome | Relevant Objectives | Performance |
|---|--|----------------------------|--|
| Number of Planning Permissions refused on poor design grounds | High quality, well designed developments that contribute to positively to the character and appearance of the local, natural and built environment | 5, 9 | 16 applications were refused in 2019/20 on poor design grounds. |
| Amount of public realm improved (ha) | Provide public (and private) spaces that are well designed, safe, attractive and | 5, 9 | As part of Town Centre Quality Corridors phase 3, works to improve the highway, landscaping, security and public realm at Deansgate and Edward |

| Indicator | Target/Policy Outcome | Relevant Objectives | Performance |
|-----------|---------------------------|---------------------|---|
| | complement the built form | | <p>Street were completed in March 2020. The works covered approximately 2000m².</p> <p>The Bispham Village district centre improvement scheme was completed in 2019. Here, crossing points have been enhanced and the environment has improved for pedestrians and cyclists.</p> |

Policy CS8 – Heritage

| Indicator | Target/Policy Outcome | Relevant Objectives | Performance |
|---|--|---------------------|--|
| Number of Conservation Areas | Safeguard heritage assets from inappropriate development | 5, 14 | There are 6 Conservation areas in Blackpool. These are Blackpool Town Centre, Stanley Park, Foxhall Area, Raikes Hall Area, Marton Moss and North Promenade. |
| Number of: I. Listed Buildings II. Locally listed buildings of architectural and/or historic interest | Conserve buildings of architectural and/or historic interests and identify and adopt a local list of heritage assets | 5, 14 | <p>I. There are 46 Listed Buildings in the Borough</p> <p>II. There are currently 281 buildings or groups of buildings on the Local List.</p> |

| Indicator | Target/Policy Outcome | Relevant Objectives | Performance |
|--|--|----------------------------|---|
| Number of Listed Buildings on the 'At Risk' register | No increase | 5, 14 | There is no change in the amount of Listed Buildings in Blackpool on the 'At Risk' register. There are currently 3 buildings on the Historic England 'At Risk' register, The Winter Gardens, the Thanksgiving Shrine of Our Lady of Lourdes and the Holy Trinity Church on Dean Street. |
| Number of applications for Listed Building Consent | Safeguard heritage assets from inappropriate development | 5, 14 | There have been 6 applications for Listed Building consent in 2019/20. 5 applications were approved and 1 was withdrawn. |

Policy CS9 – Water Management

| Indicator | Target/Policy Outcome | Relevant Objectives | Performance |
|---|---|---------------------|---|
| Number of planning permissions granted contrary to the advice of the Environment Agency on flood defence grounds or water quality | None granted in order to minimise surface water flood risk and improve the quality of Blackpool’s bathing water | 6 | There were 2 applications granted contrary to the advice of the Environment Agency either on flood defence grounds or water quality in 2019/20. |
| Compliance with the standards of the EU bathing water directive | Achieve compliance with the EU Bathing Waters Directives Standards at all monitoring points and maintain annually | 6 | Bispham – Excellent Blackpool North - Good Blackpool Central – Good Blackpool South - Good |
| Number of planning permissions granted that incorporate Sustainable Drainage Solutions (SuDS) | Minimise surface water flood risk | 6 | There were 9 permissions granted that incorporate Sustainable Drainage (SuDS) in 2019/20. |

Policy CS10 – Sustainable Design and Renewable and Low Carbon Energy

| Indicator | Target/Policy Outcome | Relevant Objectives | Performance |
|---|---|---------------------|--|
| Number of planning permissions granted for developments that incorporate renewable and low-carbon energy into their schemes | Minimise carbon dioxide emissions from new developments and support the generation of energy from renewable and low carbon energy sources | 6 | There were no permissions granted for schemes that incorporated renewable and low carbon energy in 2019/20. |
| Number of new non-residential development over 1,000m ² completed to BREEAM 'very good' standard or above | All new non-residential development over 1,000m ² should achieve the BREEAM 'very good' standard | 6 | There were no non-residential completions over 1,000m ² completed in 2019/20 that met the BREEAM 'very good' standard or above. |
| Number of renewable and low carbon energy generation schemes installed and operational | Minimise carbon dioxide emissions from new developments and support the generation of energy from renewable and low | 6 | There were no renewable or low carbon energy generation scheme installed and made operational in 2019/20. |

| Indicator | Target/Policy Outcome | Relevant Objectives | Performance |
|-----------|-----------------------|---------------------|-------------|
| | carbon energy sources | | |

Policy CS11 – Planning Obligations

| Indicator | Target/Policy Outcome | Relevant Objectives | Performance |
|--|---|---------------------|---|
| Planning appeals dismissed for development not demonstrating adequate infrastructure capacity to serve the development | 100% appeals dismissed | 7, 18, 21 | In 2018/19 there were two appeal decisions dismissed out of two appeals that upheld inadequate infrastructure as a reason for dismissal. |
| Value of developer contributions collected from new development and spent on infrastructure projects | Regular monitoring of Section 106 agreements (S106) | 7, 18, 21 | In 2019/20 £8,772.00 was paid in section 106 contributions. This comprised of: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Public Open Space/Sports - £8,772.00 • Transport and highways – No Section 106 contributions • Affordable Housing – No Section 106 contributions • Education – No Section 106 contributions |

| Indicator | Target/Policy Outcome | Relevant Objectives | Performance |
|--|---|---------------------|---|
| | | | In 2019/20 £96,200 of section 278 payments was spent on highways improvements. |
| Number of infrastructure projects identified in the most recent Infrastructure Delivery Plan (IDP) that have been committed, commenced or completed annually | To achieve delivery of infrastructure in Blackpool in line with the Blackpool IDP | 7,18,21 | <p><u>Physical Infrastructure</u></p> <p>Works on the Tramway extension along Talbot Road completed in February 2019. The former Wilkinson’s building is currently being demolished which will make way for the tramway terminus at Talbot Square. Overhead power lines from North Pier to the tramway terminus will also be installed following demolition of Wilkinson’s.</p> <p>Electrification of the North Fylde line completed in 2018.</p> <p><u>Green Infrastructure</u></p> <p>Green space at Queens Park was completed in April 2019.</p> |

Policy CS12 – Sustainable Neighbourhoods

| Indicator | Target/Policy Outcome | Relevant Objectives | Performance |
|--|---|---------------------|--|
| Number of dwellings completed from major housing developments at Rigby Road and Queens Park | Around 410 new dwellings at Rigby Road and 198 (gross) new dwellings at Queens Park, providing high quality housing with an appropriate mix of types and tenures to meet the needs and aspirations of existing and future residents | 2, 8, 16, 19 | <p>Rigby Road Completions – 4</p> <p>Queens Park Phase 1 completed in 2015/16 and Phase 2 completed in 2018/19.</p> <p>The demolition of 319 flats as part of the second phase of development at Queens Park was carried out in 2016/17.</p> <p>Overall there have been 388 dwellings completions since the beginning of the plan period from 2012 (191 at Queens Park and 197 at Rigby Road).</p> |
| Number of de-conversions, empty homes brought back into use and Council homes improved by other housing investment | Rebalance the existing housing stock by creating more high quality family homes. Reduce the number of vacant properties and single bed flats. To bring all Council homes up to meet the Decent Homes Standard. | | Not currently available. |

| Indicator | Target/Policy Outcome | Relevant Objectives | Performance |
|--|---|----------------------------|--|
| Amount (sqm) of new community facilities provided in each neighbourhood (NPPF paragraph 70 suggests that community facilities can include local shops, meeting places, sports venues, cultural buildings, public houses and places of worship) | Provide high quality local services and community facilities accessible to all members of the community | 2, 8, 16, 19 | 7 new community facilities were provided in 2019/20, however none of these were in identified neighbourhood areas. |
| Number of Houses in Multiple Occupation (HMO's) in the inner area removed from the housing stock | Reduce the number of HMO's in order to address the problems and challenges associated with their occupation | 2, 8, 16, 19 | 11 HMO's were removed from the inner area wards in 2019/20. |
| Number of unlawful residential uses | Continue to investigate unauthorised uses | 2, 8, 16, 19 | Zero for the monitoring period 2019/20. |

| Indicator | Target/Policy Outcome | Relevant Objectives | Performance |
|--|------------------------------|----------------------------|--------------------|
| subject to successful enforcement action | and take appropriate action | | |

Policy CS13 – Housing Mix, Standards and Density

| Indicator | Target/Policy Outcome | Relevant Objectives | Performance |
|---|---|----------------------------|---|
| Density of new build dwelling completions (dwellings per hectare – DPH) | Make efficient use of land, seeking to achieve an optimum density appropriate to the character of the locality | 2, 5, 9, 16, 19 | Below 30 dph – 84 dwellings 30-50 dph – 85 dwellings Over 50 dph- 53 dwellings |
| New build completions by dwelling type | New developments to include a mix of housing types/sizes to rebalance the stock and provide more family homes. On sites >1ha there should be a maximum of 10% 1 bed units and at least 20% 2 bed units/20% 3+ Bed | 2, 5, 9, 16, 19 | Detached – 71 dwellings Semi-detached – 72 dwellings Terrace – 42 dwellings Flats – 37 dwellings |

| Indicator | Target/Policy Outcome | Relevant Objectives | Performance |
|---|---|---------------------|---|
| | units. On smaller sites, a mix of sizes is required or it should contribute towards a balanced mix in the wider area. Developments of >10 flats in the inner area should be directed to the town centre or seafront and at least 70% of the flats should be 2 bed or more | | |
| New build completions by dwelling size | As above | 2, 5, 9, 16, 19 | 1 bed – 8 2 bed – 86 3 bed – 81 4+ bed – 47 |
| Number of new homes meeting Blackpool’s standards for conversion or new build | New developments (conversions and new build) should meet the adopted minimum standards to provide quality homes | 2, 5, 9, 16, 19 | Approximately 90% of all conversions have been completed in accordance with the Council’s approved standards. Approved standards for conversions are taken from the New Homes from Old Places SPD and the nationally described space standards set out in the Government’s Technical Housing Standards. At present there are no approved standards for new build accommodation. |

Policy CS14 – Affordable Housing

| Indicator | Target/Policy Outcome | Relevant Objectives | Performance |
|--|--|---------------------|---|
| Number of affordable housing completions (both new build and conversion) in relation to permitted new stock | Maximise affordable housing delivery to help address Blackpool’s assessed need Developments creating 15+ net dwellings required to provide 30% affordable units | 2, 10, 19 | There were 77 affordable housing dwelling completions in 2019/20 |
| Number of additional affordable housing units as a result of change in tenure of existing housing stock (acquisitions) | Maximise affordable housing delivery to help address Blackpool’s assessed need. Developments creating 15+ net dwellings required to provide 30% affordable units | | Not currently available |
| Number of committed affordable units (i.e. with extant planning permission) | Maximise affordable housing delivery to help address Blackpool’s assessed need. Developments creating 15+ net dwellings required | 2, 10, 19 | There are 114 affordable units committed with extant planning permission (all new build). |

| Indicator | Target/Policy Outcome | Relevant Objectives | Performance |
|--|---|---------------------|---|
| | to provide 30% affordable units | | |
| Developer contributions received for affordable housing, i.e. financial contribution from planning obligations (106) or amount of discounted/free land | Off-site contributions from developments creating 3-14 net dwellings (as a % of the open market value of the dwellings) and from larger developments as appropriate (equivalent to 30% on site provision) | 2, 10, 19 | No developer contributions were received for affordable housing in 2019/20. |
| Affordable housing completions by dwelling size i.e. 1/2/3/4+ bedrooms | A mix of affordable homes which reflects the importance of family sized units to help rebalance the stock | 2, 10, 19 | One bed - 7 Two Bed – 42 Three Bed - 26 Four + Bed - 1 |
| Number of additional affordable housing units as a result of a change in tenure of | Maximise affordable housing delivery to help address Blackpool’s assessed need | 2, 10, 19 | None |

| Indicator | Target/Policy Outcome | Relevant Objectives | Performance |
|---------------------------------------|------------------------------|----------------------------|--------------------|
| existing housing stock (acquisitions) | | | |

Policy CS15 – Health and Education

| Indicator | Target/Policy Outcome | Relevant Objectives | Performance |
|--|---|----------------------------|---|
| Amount (sqm) of additional health and education facilities completed | Provide new/enhance existing facilities to meet identified health/education needs | 8, 11, 12 | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • 2439m2 of additional health and education facilities were completed in 2019/20. • At St. Kentigern’s Primary School outdoor decking and an external play area was completed to provide additional outdoor play space. • At Pegasus School a single storey extension was completed in August 2019, providing 4 additional classrooms. The playground was also extended and 9 additional car parking spaces were provided. • A classroom extension was completed at St. Teresa’s Catholic School to provide additional teaching space. • The new Lotus School on Langdale Road, catering for years 6 to 11, was completed in in 2019/20. • At Highfurlong School an ancillary Learning Pod to the rear of the school was completed in September 2019. • An educational centre on the dangers of cigarettes was completed on Central Drive in 2019/20. |

| Indicator | Target/Policy Outcome | Relevant Objectives | Performance |
|---|--|----------------------------|---|
| Male and Female life expectancy | Improve the health and wellbeing of Blackpool's residents | 8, 11, 12 | Male life expectancy in Blackpool is 74.5 in 2018/19, compared to 74.2 in 2017/18 and 74.3 in 2016/17 Female life expectancy in Blackpool is 79.5 in 2018/19, compared to 79.5 in 2017/18 and 79.4 in 2016/17 |
| Number of Lower Super Output Areas (LSOA's) in the bottom 10% for health deprivation and disability | Reduce number of Super Lower Output Areas (LSOA's) in the bottom 10% for health deprivation and disability | 8, 11, 12 | Based on the last study on indices of deprivation in September 2019 there are currently 63 LSOA'S in the bottom 10% for health deprivation and disability. |
| Percentage of pupils in local authority schools achieving 5 or more GCSE's at Grade A*C or equivalent | Improve the overall education of Blackpool's population | 8, 11, 12 | In Blackpool 47.8% of pupils achieved GCSE grade 9 – 4 (equivalent to grade A*-C or equivalent in Maths and English in the academic year 2018-19 compared to 64.9% nationally. This compares to 47.3% in 2017/18 and 48.2% in 2016/17. |
| Percentage of working age people with no qualifications | Improve the overall education of Blackpool's population | 8, 11, 12 | At December 2019 10.2% of Blackpool's working population had no qualifications which is an increase from 9.8% in December 2018. |

Policy CS16 - Traveller Sites

| Indicator | Target/Policy Outcome | Relevant Objectives | Performance |
|---|---|---------------------|--|
| Total provision of Gypsy/Traveller pitches/plots | Meet locally set pitch and plot targets (according to the recent Gypsy, Traveller and Travelling Showperson Accommodation needs Assessment agreed by the Council) | 13 | There are currently 48 Traveller pitches and 6 Travelling Showpersons plots in Blackpool. There is 1 unauthorised Travelling Showpersons plot. |
| Net additional traveller pitches completed | | 13 | There were 2 new pitches completed in 2019/20. |
| Number of planning applications for new sites that were refused, due to not meeting the policy criteria | Make adequate site provision of traveller sites that are sustainable economically, socially and environmentally | 13 | No applications for new sites were refused in 2019/20. |
| Number of unauthorised encampments or | Meet identified need and provide adequate traveller | 13 | There is 1 unauthorised Showpersons plots in Blackpool. No enforcement actions were carried out in relation to traveller sites in 2019/20. |

| Indicator | Target/Policy Outcome | Relevant Objectives | Performance |
|---|--|----------------------------|--------------------|
| developments and enforcement actions carried out in relation to traveller sites | sites that are sustainable, economically, socially and environmentally | | |

Policy CS17 – Blackpool Town Centre

| Indicator | Target/Policy Outcome | Relevant Objectives | Performance |
|--|---|----------------------------|---|
| Number of vacant retail units in the Town Centre | Reduce vacancy rates within the Town Centre and Retail Core | 3, 15 | In February 2020 of a total of 638 units there were 153 vacant units in the Town Centre, which is a vacancy rate of 24.0% |
| Number of residential completions in the Town Centre | Introduce a high quality residential offer in the longer term | 3, 15 | There were 9 new residential completions (net) in the town centre in 2019/20. |
| Town Centre pedestrian flows/footfall | Increase in footfall | 3, 15 | Footfall in 2019/20 has fallen to 14,477,348 from 15,922,099 in 2018/19. |

| Indicator | Target/Policy Outcome | Relevant Objectives | Performance |
|---|---|---------------------|---|
| Diversity of main Town Centre uses (by number, type and amount of floorspace) as identified in Town Centre Health Checks/GOAD | Introduce a more diverse town centre offer, including quality cafes/restaurants, leisure, cultural and entertainment activities and offices | 3, 15 | <p>The composition as of February 2020 was:</p> <p>Convenience – 23,404 sqm, 33 units</p> <p>Comparison – 37,275 sqm, 149 units</p> <p>Retail Service – 7,871 sqm, 67 units</p> <p>Leisure Service – 56,143 sqm, 173 units</p> <p>Other service – 3,901 sqm, 23 units</p> <p>Financial and Business Services – 7,066 sqm, 40 units</p> <p>Vacant – 23,833 sqm, 153 units</p> <p>Total: 638 units, 159,493 m²</p> <p>Data reflects the position at February 2020.</p> |
| Presence of national operators | Increase in the number of higher end, national retail, leisure, entertainment, café, restaurant and hotel | 3,15 | <p>Experian Goad produces a list of 28 top comparison goods retailers (such as House of Fraser Boots and Vodafone) which acts as one measure of the vitality and viability of a centre. Blackpool town centre contained 19 of the 28 top comparison goods retailers in February 2020, with the only operators not present being Monsoon/Accessorize, Burton, Dorothy Perkins, House of Fraser, Argos, Topman, Topshop, H&M and John Lewis.</p> |

| Indicator | Target/Policy Outcome | Relevant Objectives | Performance |
|------------------|------------------------------|----------------------------|---|
| | chains in the town centre | | Blackpool town centre therefore benefits from good representation of the top comparison goods retailers demonstrating a level of resilience to wider structural changes in the retail market. |

Policy CS18 – Winter Gardens

| Indicator | Target/Policy Outcome | Relevant Objectives | Performance |
|--|--|----------------------------|--|
| 'At Risk' status of the Winter Gardens | Secure the future of the Winter Gardens so that it is no longer identified 'at risk' | 14, 15 | As of March 2020 the Status of the Winter Gardens falls under priority category F, defined in the Historic England at Risk Register as 'Repair scheme in progress and (where applicable) end use or user identified; or functionally redundant buildings with new use agreed but not yet implemented'. |
| Additional uses bought forward in the Winter Gardens | Re-establish the Winter Gardens as a key leisure, entertainment and conferencing venue for the resort in accordance with an agreed business plan/model | 14, 15 | There were no additional uses bought forward in the Winter Gardens in 2019/20. |

Policy CS19 – Central Business District (Talbot Gateway)

| Indicator | Target/Policy Outcome | Relevant Objectives | Performance |
|--|---|----------------------------|---|
| Type (use class) and amount (sqm) of completed retail development in the Central Business District | Comprehensive redevelopment of the Central Business District with mixed-use development | 3, 15 | There was no new development in the Central Business District in 2019/20. |

Policy CS20 – Leisure Quarter (Former Central Station Site)

| Indicator | Target/Policy Outcome | Relevant Objectives | Performance |
|--|--|----------------------------|---|
| Amount (sqm) of completed leisure development on the site | Comprehensive redevelopment of the entire site for major leisure development | 14, 15 | There have been no completed leisure developments on the site in 2019/20. |
| Type (use class) and amount (sqm) of complementary development on the site | Complementary uses, including leisure, hotel, ancillary retail and parking, that would add value/support the major leisure development and deliver | 14, 15 | There has been no development on the site in 2019/20. |

| Indicator | Target/Policy Outcome | Relevant Objectives | Performance |
|------------------|--|----------------------------|--------------------|
| | comprehensive redevelopment of the entire site | | |

Policy CS21 – Leisure and Business Tourism

| Indicator | Target/Policy Outcome | Relevant Objectives | Performance |
|--|---|----------------------------|--|
| Amount (sqm) of completed leisure development over 500m ² by location (i.e. % completed in Blackpool Town Centre and the Resort Core) | Tourism attractions focused on the town centre and resort core | 14 | In 2019/20 there was no leisure development over 500m ² completed. |
| Amount (sqm) of new visitor accommodation by location (i.e. in the Town Centre, Resort Core and adjacent Holiday | Visitor accommodation focused on the town centre, resort core and holiday accommodation areas | 14 | 6,967m ² of new visitor accommodation was completed in 2019/20. This was from the completion of the Boulevard Hotel on the Promenade, providing 120 bedrooms. |

| Indicator | Target/Policy Outcome | Relevant Objectives | Performance |
|----------------------------------|---|----------------------------|---|
| Accommodation Areas) | | | |
| Number of visitors to the resort | Increase in visitor numbers due to a stronger resort appeal | 14 | 18.13 million visitors to the resort in 2019. |

Policy CS22 – Key Resort Gateways

| Indicator | Target/Policy Outcome | Relevant Objectives | Performance |
|---|--|----------------------------|---|
| Amount (sqm) of completed development on land within and adjoining the Central Corridor | Redevelopment of land within and adjoining Central Corridor to support further improvement/enhancement | 2, 4, 14, 16 | No development was completed on lands adjoining the Central Corridor in 2019/20. |
| Number and type of improvements made to parking and reception facilities | Improved parking and reception facilities | 2, 4, 14, 16 | No additional parking facilities have been provided over the monitoring period 2019/20. There have however been numerous improvements to existing parking facilities, these include: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Repair works to West Street car park |

| Indicator | Target/Policy Outcome | Relevant Objectives | Performance |
|--|------------------------------|----------------------------|--|
| | | | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> All car parks have had a pay by phone facility installed in early 2020 to improve public experience and ease of parking. |
| Amount (sqm) of improved vehicular, pedestrian and cycling linkages through Central Corridor | CS22 | 2, 4, 14, 16 | None in 2019/20. |
| Number and type of improvements made to landscaping, signage, lighting and security | CS22 | 2, 4, 14, 16 | Central coach station has been improved in 2019 by applying vinyl surfacing over the current temporary buildings and shelters. This facility will be replaced under the Blackpool central leisure development project, to be implemented over a 10 year period from the time of writing. |

Policy CS23 – Managing Holiday Bed Spaces

| Indicator | Target/Policy Outcome | Relevant Objectives | Performance |
|--|--|----------------------------|--|
| Number of planning permissions/refusals for change of use from holiday accommodation within the main holiday | Retain existing holiday accommodation unless exceptional circumstances are | 2, 8, 14, 16 | In 2019/20 there were 2 planning permissions granted for change of use from hotels to residential use within the holiday accommodation areas. There were no refusals for the change of use from hotels within the holiday accommodation areas. |

| Indicator | Target/Policy Outcome | Relevant Objectives | Performance |
|---|--|---------------------|--|
| accommodation areas | demonstrated as set out in the policy | | |
| Number of planning permissions/refusals for change of use from holiday accommodation outside the main holiday accommodation areas | Encourage change of use from holiday accommodation to high quality homes | 2, 8, 14, 16 | In 2019/20 there were 3 applications approved for the change of use from hotels to residential use outside of the main holiday accommodation areas. There were no refusals for any changes of use from hotels outside the holiday accommodation areas. |
| Number of staying visits to the resort | Increase in staying visits to the resort | 2, 8, 14, 16 | There were 3.383 million staying visits to the resort in 2019. |
| Number of net new dwellings completed as a change of use from holiday accommodation | Encourage change of use from holiday accommodation to high quality homes | 2, 8, 14, 16 | There were 73 net dwellings completed as a change of use from holiday accommodation in 2019/20. This equates to 81 (gross) and 73 (net) dwellings. This relates to planning applications only. |

Policy CS24 – South Blackpool Employment Growth

| Indicator | Target/Policy Outcome | Relevant Objectives | Performance |
|--|---|---------------------|--|
| Amount of new employment development (Class B uses) completed in South Blackpool at Blackpool Airport Corridor and lands close to the M55 (including take up of available land supply and redevelopment of existing sites) | Support major new business/industrial development at sustainable locations in South Blackpool | 3, 17 | In 2018/19 1.71 hectares of allocated of allocated employment land was taken up. This includes 1.1 ha at Blackpool Business Park in the Enterprise Zone and 0.61 ha at Vicarage Lane Industrial Estate. These are the latest figures available and will be updated in the 2020/21 Authority Monitoring Report. There is no figure currently available for 2019/20. |
| Amount of existing employment land redeveloped to provide business/industrial facilities (class B uses) in South Blackpool (Redeveloped land includes brownfield sites and previously developed land). | Support the redevelopment of existing employment sites within South Blackpool | 3, 17 | In 2019/20, 594m ² of existing industrial/business land within the defined main employment areas in South Blackpool was redeveloped for new B class uses. |

Policy CS25 – South Blackpool Housing Growth

| Indicator | Target/Policy Outcome | Relevant Objectives | Performance |
|---|---|---------------------|---|
| Net dwellings completed in South Blackpool | 750 net completions over the plan period (including Moss House Road, Whyndyke and Runnell Farm sites) | 2, 18, 19, 20 | <p>There were 33 housing completions at Moss House Road in South Blackpool in 2019/20</p> <p>There have been 183 dwellings (net) completed on the identified sites in South Blackpool since the beginning of the plan period.</p> |
| New build completions by dwelling type in South Blackpool | Dwelling type mix complements, rather than competes with, new housing being delivered in the inner area | 2, 18, 19, 20 | There have been 33 detached dwellings completed at Moss House Road in 2019/20. |
| New build completions by dwelling size in South Blackpool | Dwelling size mix complements, rather than competes with, new housing being delivered in the inner area | 2, 18, 19, 20 | There have been 16 three bed houses and 17 four bed houses completed at Moss House Road in 2019/20 |

Policy CS26 – Marton Moss

| Indicator | Target/Policy Outcome | Relevant Objectives | Performance |
|---|--|---------------------|--|
| Number of applications received and % approved and refused in line with part 2 of policy CS26 | Pursue a neighbourhood planning approach for Marton Moss to retain and enhance the character of the Moss whilst identifying suitable development | 5,20 | 2 applications were approved and 1 application was refused in line with part 2 of policy CS26 |
| Development of neighbourhood policy supporting the retention and enhancement of the distinctive character of the Moss | Pursue a neighbourhood planning approach for Marton Moss to retain and enhance the character of the Moss whilst identifying acceptable development | 5,20 | The Council formally designated the Marton Moss Neighbourhood Area and the Marton Moss Neighbourhood Forum on the 26 th March 2019 following a six week consultation period which ran between 21 st January 2019 and the 4 th March 2019. |

Policy CS27 – South Blackpool Connectivity

| Indicator | Target/Policy Outcome | Relevant Objectives | Performance |
|---|---|---------------------|--|
| Developments permitted in South Blackpool with travel plans | Major new housing and employment developments to incorporate travel plans | 4, 21 | There were 2 developments permitted in South Blackpool with travel plans in 2019/20. |
| Projects that have helped connectivity in South Blackpool | A comprehensive public transport, pedestrian and cycle improvement strategy for South Blackpool | 4, 21 | None in 2019/2020 |

5.0 Future Monitoring

5.1 There are some indicators where data is not currently available. These indicators are listed below:

Table 1: Unavailable Data

| Indicator | Relevant Policy | Reason |
|---|------------------------|--|
| Number of new business starts and survival rates | CS3 | No new data currently available. |
| Effectiveness of travel plans submitted with major applications post completion | CS5 | No data currently available. |
| Number and type of Sustainable Drainage Systems (SuDS) approved by the SuDS Approval Body (including retro fitted SuDS) | CS9 | No data currently available, this is expected to be updated when the SuDS approval body is implemented |
| State of the Town Centre environmental quality | CS17 | No data currently available. |

6.0 Local Development Scheme progress

6.1 The Local Development Scheme (LDS) was published in June 2014. The LDS is a project plan setting out the production timetable for new and revised planning policy the Council is preparing as part of its Local Plan. This LDS covers the period from June 2014 to September 2018.

6.2 This section monitors the progress of the Local Development Documents set out in the LDS.

Local Development Documents

Blackpool Local Plan Part 1: Core Strategy

- Issues and Options: June 2008
- Preferred Option: April 2010
- Revised Preferred Options: May 2012
- Publication stage consultation: July/August 2014
- Review publication stage and prepare responses to representations and prepare for submission: September/November 2014
- Submission: December 2014
- Examination: May 2015
- Inspector's Report: November 2015
- Adopted: January 2016

Blackpool Local Plan Part 2: Site Allocations & Development Management DPD Timeline

- Regulation 18 Consultation: June/July 2017
- Draft Site Allocations and Development Management Policies: Jan/Feb 2019
- Publication (Pre-submission): Spring 2020
- Submission: Winter 2020
- Examination: 2021 followed by Inspectors Report and formal Adoption.

6.3 It is expected that an updated LDS will produced towards the end of 2020 and will be reported in the 2020/21 AMR.

7.0 Duty to Co-operate

7.1 The 'Duty to Co-operate' (the duty) was introduced by the localism Act 2011 and is set out in Section 33A of the Planning and Compulsory Purchase Act 2004. It places a legal duty on local planning authorities and county councils in England and prescribed public bodies to engage constructively, actively and on an ongoing basis to maximise the effectiveness of local plan and marine plan preparation in the context of strategic cross boundary issues relevant to the area.

7.2 Paragraph 26 of the National Planning Policy Framework (NPPF) (February 2019) states that effective and on-going joint working between strategic policy making authorities and relevant bodies is integral to the production of a positively prepared and justified strategy. Relevant bodies include Local Enterprise Partnerships, Local Nature Partnerships, the Marine management Organisation, County Councils and infrastructure providers. Paragraph 27 requires the production of a **Statement(s) of Common Ground (SoCG)** documenting the cross boundary matters being addressed and progress in cooperating to address these to be made publically available throughout the plan making process.

7.3 Planning Practice Guidance under 'Plan Making' sets out how SoCGs should be produced and provides advice on their scope and explains their purpose:

'A statement of common ground is a written record of the progress made by strategic policy-making authorities during the process of planning for strategic cross-boundary matters. It documents where effective co-operation is and is not happening throughout the plan-making process, and is a way of demonstrating at examination that plans are deliverable over the plan period, and based on effective joint working across local authority boundaries. In the case of local planning authorities, it also forms part of the evidence required to demonstrate that they have complied with the duty to cooperate'.

7.4 To ensure that the requirements of the Duty to Cooperate are met with neighbouring authorities Blackpool, Fylde and Wyre Councils along with Lancashire County Council have jointly drawn up a Memorandum of Understanding (MOU). This MOU formalises the dialogue that takes place between the four authorities providing for cross boundary cooperation and collaboration on relevant strategic matters.

7.5 The MOU provides for regular quarterly officer meetings and representatives of the Lancashire Enterprise Partnership and the transport authorities are invited to these meetings. In addition a Joint Member and Officer Advisory Group which comprises councillors and senior officers from the four authorities oversees the work under the Duty to Cooperate. A key remit of this group is to resolve difficult and sensitive issues reaching a common understanding.

7.6 In 2019/20 Blackpool Council has continued to engage with neighbouring authorities of Fylde and Wyre Borough Council's, and Lancashire County Council on key strategic issues that affect the area and wider sub-region, building on collaborative work which has been ongoing for many

years between the four authorities. This work has focused on aligning the emerging Local Plans being prepared by each authority with the policy framework for the area.

7.7 The same can be said for engagement with other organisations, particularly relating to local and regional infrastructure, including the Environment Agency, the Highways Agency, Historic England and United Utilities.

7.8 A large number of public and private bodies and local residents and businesses have also been regularly engaged and consulted throughout the plan-making process as set out in the Council's Statement of Community Involvement (2014).

7.9 Key activities undertaken in 2019/20 include:

- Meetings at officer level held with neighbouring authorities focused on local plan partial reviews, joint working on the Fylde coast, Minerals and Waste, flood risk, housing, employment and transport related matters.
- Ongoing engagement with the Fylde Peninsular Water Management Group, as well as utility, education, health and transport providers to inform continued work on developing policy and evidence base documents including the Infrastructure Delivery Plan.

Appendices

Appendix A – Overview of Housing, Employment and Public Health

Housing Overview

Blackpool has a unique and extreme set of housing challenges related to its holiday accommodation decline, limited range of affordable housing and attractiveness as a destination for low income vulnerable households from across the country. This has led to an extremely unbalanced housing supply within the Borough. Whilst there is a mix of housing across the town as a whole, housing choice in many inner area neighbourhoods is very limited, with an unsustainable concentration of low income households and predominance of rented properties. Elsewhere in the Borough, due to rising house prices, affordability is a serious issue for many households who aspire to a better standard of living.

A key aim of the Core Strategy is to address limitations on choice and provide a wider mix of new housing, which people can afford, in areas where people would choose to live, creating more balanced, sustainable and healthy communities. This approach reflects the national priority for sustainable development and the Council's objective to deliver a choice of quality homes across the Borough for new and existing residents, in line with the Core Strategy dual focus on regeneration and supporting growth. The Council is currently delivering two new housing projects at Queens Park and Rigby Road in order to provide new family housing within Blackpool's more deprived neighbourhoods to provide a choice of quality homes that will appeal to different households to promote more balanced, sustainable and healthy communities.

Blackpool's Future Housing Provision

The NPPF requires local authorities to be responsible for determining their own objectively assessed housing targets based on evidence of local need. The Blackpool Core Strategy (adopted January 2016) sets out the proposed housing target of 4,200 dwellings between 2012 and 2027, which equates to an average of 280 dwellings per annum. Further detail on this can be found in the Housing Requirement Technical Paper (2014)

Key evidence documents informing Blackpool's future housing target include:

- Housing Requirement Technical Paper (2014)
- Fylde Coast Strategic Housing Market Assessment (SHMA) December 2013 (Published February 2014)
- Toward an Objective Assessment of Housing Need in Blackpool - Analysis of Economic and Housing Forecasts (2014)
- Housing Monitoring Reports (prepared annually since 2007)
- Fylde Coast Housing Strategy (2009)

- Strategic Housing Land Availability Assessment (2013 Update)
- Blackpool Local Plan and Community Infrastructure Levy Viability Study Report (2014)

All of these documents can be found on the [Evidence Base page on the Councils website](#).

Housing Monitoring

The Housing Monitoring Report (HMR) is a technical monitoring report which is prepared annually to provide information on the latest housing position in Blackpool Borough. It reports on housing completions and new housing approvals over a 12 month period, including affordable housing. Publishing the HMR allows the local authority to monitor progress in the delivery of new housing against its housing target for the plan period. In particular, it shows how many dwellings have been completed over the plan period and the number of dwellings with planning permission at the end of the monitoring year. The full reports can be viewed on the [Monitoring Reports page on the Councils website](#).

Economy Overview

Blackpool's economy is underpinned by tourism and the service sector. There is also a high level of public sector employment, with Blackpool accommodating a number of large Government offices. Whilst there is no tradition of heavy industry, the town's small manufacturing sector includes local specialism in food and drink, and plastics.

Jobs in tourism and the service sector are generally low skill and low wage leading to lower productivity and a seasonal economy. In addition, three decades of resort decline has led to an underperforming economy and high levels of deprivation, and the town centre is underperforming as a sub-regional centre. Whilst the visitor economy remains a key growth sector, there is a need to provide sustainable job opportunities in other sectors to diversify the local economy and improve economic prosperity.

In 2020 there were 3,720 VAT/PAYE registered businesses in Blackpool, which compares to 3,740 in 2019. Blackpool also has a lower business density compared to the Fylde Coast, with fewer businesses per head of the working age population.

The majority of Blackpool employment is in human Health and Social Care (23.1%), Wholesale and Retail Trade; Repair Of Motor Vehicles And Motorcycles (13.8%) and accommodation / food service (12.3%) sectors. There is also a higher representation of Accommodation and Food Service Activities, Public Administration and Defence; Compulsory Social Security and Arts, Entertainment and recreation sectors compared to elsewhere.⁸

⁸ Source – ONS 2019

Employment Land

A survey of remaining land available on existing employment sites and take-up of land since 2010 was undertaken in summer 2012 as part of the 2013 Blackpool Employment Land Study and is summarised below. The total amount of available land is set out below.

Table 2: Available Employment Land at July 2012

| Site Name | Available Land (ha) |
|---------------------------------|--|
| Blackpool Business Park | 6.9 |
| Squires Gate Industrial Estate | 1.7 |
| Blackpool North Technology Park | 3.7 |
| Moor Park | 0.4 |
| Vicarage Lane Estate | 0.9 |
| Clifton Road Estate | 3.9 |
| Mowbray Drive | 0.3 |
| Preston New Road | 3.8* |
| Total | 21.6 (17.8 when discounting NS&I) |

*This land has been subject of pre-application discussions for non-employment uses

Blackpool's focus on future employment development is twofold. There are 13 main industrial/business areas which are important to continue to safeguard for employment use, with opportunities to develop remaining land available and to redevelop existing sites for new employment uses. Growing the commercial and business sector in Blackpool Town Centre is also important and work is ongoing to progress development and investment, building on infrastructure, accessibility and land availability opportunities.

Blackpool is not an economy in isolation and the Fylde Coast Sub-Region provides an important resource for Blackpool, especially for higher value economic activity with major employers in aerospace, chemical and nuclear processing. The sub-region functions as an integrated employment market and travel to work area with strong links in terms of travel to work patterns, employment and shared infrastructure.

Blackpool, Fylde and Wyre Councils have each undertaken assessments of their existing portfolio of business and industrial sites to inform future requirements for employment land. The three Fylde Coast authorities are also co-operating on future employment provision for the sub-region.

There is currently a review of employment land being undertaken as part of the evidence base to Part 2 of the Local Plan. This information will then be updated in a future AMR.

Public Health

People in Blackpool experience far greater health challenges than other parts of the country. There are marked inequalities between Blackpool and the national average, and within the town itself. Life expectancy for men and women in Blackpool is amongst the lowest nationally and there is

considerable variation within Blackpool between life expectancy in the most and least deprived areas of the town. Not only do people in Blackpool live shorter lives, but they also spend a far smaller proportion of their total lifespan in good health and disability free. In the most deprived areas of the town healthy life expectancy is around 55 years. Health disparities between Blackpool and other areas of the country continue to widen.

Improving health and wellbeing and reducing health inequalities is a key priority set out in Objective 11 of the Core Strategy, “Improve the health and wellbeing of Blackpool’s residents and reduce health inequalities by maintaining good access to health care and encouraging healthy lifestyles, including access to public open spaces, the coast, countryside, sport and recreation facilities” (Core Strategy)

The Core Strategy addresses health issues directly in relation to specific policy areas such as housing, access to services including health facilities, education, employment, green and open space, retail provision and transport. Health is highlighted throughout the Core Strategy as one of multiple social, economic and environmental benefits. Health impacts are cited explicitly in many policy areas for example accessible health care through the Victoria Hospital and other primary care and smaller locally based health care units; improved provision of mental health facilities and through securing developer contributions where appropriate to ensure that health care provision is accessible and of an appropriate scale to meet identified local need. The Core Strategy also addresses lifestyle issues including the necessity of easy access to good quality green and open space and the beneficial effects this is likely to have on quality of life, physical and mental health and wellbeing and longevity.

On the 1st April 2013 responsibility for improving and protecting the health and wellbeing of local communities was transferred to local government. This provides opportunities for improved collaboration between public health practitioners and other areas of local government including planning, housing, transport, and leisure. The [Joint Health and Wellbeing Strategy for Blackpool 2016-2019](#) (April 2016) has agreed a list of health priorities under four themes as shown below:

- 1. Stabilising the Housing Market** – Reduce the availability of Houses of Multiple Occupation (HMO’s) via the Blackpool Housing Company and other initiatives such as Selective Licensing to improve standards in the private rented sector. Create higher quality housing and mix of tenure by redeveloping Queen’s Park and developing new housing at Foxhall Village.
- 2. Substance misuse (alcohol, drugs and tobacco)** – Address lifestyle issues by supporting education programmes and policy intervention.
- 3. Social Isolation/ Community Resilience** – Address social isolation for all ages and build community resilience
- 4. Early Intervention** – Encourage more upstream intervention at the earliest stage of life and throughout the formative years through programmes such as Better Start and HeadStart; and also by implementing Blackpool’s Healthy Weight Strategy.

The current range of indicators within the AMR address issues across all three of the themes identified by the Health and Wellbeing Board indicated above. It is clear however that additional indicators such as healthy life expectancy, provision of allotments, participation in sport for adults and children would create a more accurate overview of the multiple and wide ranging initiatives undertaken to design out obesogenic environments. The aim therefore is to develop a comprehensive range of indicators which makes more explicit the health impacts achievable through spatial planning.

Appendix B – Completed projects in the Infrastructure Delivery Plan since 2013

Physical Infrastructure

- Yeadon Way Phase 1 was completed in 2015 and involved extensive ground stabilisation works, vegetation clearance and installation of new lightweight vehicle restraint system.
- Project 30 was completed in 2014 where maintenance works included footway and carriageway resurfacing.
- Regarding wayfinding signage directional monoliths have been installed in the town centre starting at the train station. These will eventually form part of a comprehensive wayfinding scheme.
- An Integrated Traffic management System using Variable Message Signage (VMS), traffic monitoring cameras and car park threshold counters was completed in March 2018 and brought into operation. This includes 21 signs, 16 cameras and Bluetooth systems which have the object of managing car parking and traffic flows increasingly effectively.
- The Marton Mere Pumping Station and Spillway Surface Water Flood Defences were completed in March 2015.
- Works on the Tramway extension along Talbot Road completed in February 2019. The former Wilkinson's building is currently being demolished which will make way for the tramway terminus at Talbot Square. Overhead power lines from North Pier to the tramway terminus will also be installed following demolition of Wilkinson's.
- Electrification of the North Fylde line completed in 2018.

Improvements to car park quality include:

- Talbot Multi Storey car park was completely refurbished and upgraded to a pay-on-foot system. It was also made secure with access control and fast roller shutters. These works were completed in August 2013.
- Banks street car park was upgraded from a rough stone surface to a metalled surface. This was completed in March 2014.
- Upgrades to South car park coach parking were completed in September 2014. This includes the marking out of 10 coach parking bays to be used as an overflow in peak periods.
- In 2016 an extension to East Topping Street car park was built, providing a further 80 new spaces. This raises the total number parking spaces at East Topping Street car park to 210 from 130.

The following bridge repairs have been undertaken including:

1. Princess Street Bridge (completed March 2016)
2. Seaside's Way Subway (Completed March 2016)
3. Plymouth Road Bridge (completed July 2017)
4. Waterloo Road Bridge (completed August 2017)
5. Harrowside Bridge (completed February 2018)
6. Squires Gate Bridge (completed March 2018)
7. Devonshire Road (completed October 2018)

Green Infrastructure

- The refurbishment of Stanley Park under 12's playground was completed in August 2014.
- Improvements to Marton Mere informal greenspace including a new visitor centre were completed in December 2017 and detailed in the Marton Mere HLF final report. Post project, the volunteer coordinator in post has continued the positive management of the site using volunteers through parks services funding.
- Green Space at the Foxhall Village development, Rigby Road, was completed in 2017/18.
- Green space at Queen's Park was completed in April 2019.

Social Infrastructure

- The redevelopment of the former Arnold School site, now Armfield Academy, was completed in September 2018. This included the demolition of the former secondary school block, with the erection of a 3 storey building north of Arnold Avenue to form a new secondary school block.