

Authority Monitoring Report 2016

Blackpool Council



Authority Monitoring Report 2016

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1.0 INTRODUCTION

1.1 This is the 13th 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 new Blackpool that truly lives up to its claim to be a great place to live. 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 2015 AMR reports on the monitoring period from 1st April 2015 to the 31st March 2016, 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); and
- to monitor the implementation, effectiveness and relevance of the policies in the Saved Policies from the Blackpool Local Plan (Adopted 2006)

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.

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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 – New Blackpool Local Plan Part 1: Core Strategy 2012- 2027**

Policy Objectives - 21 objectives are identified as the focus for the new Local Plan monitoring;

Indicators and Policy Analysis – Under each emerging policy Blackpool's performance is assessed against output indicators and relevant local plan policies
- **Section 4 – Local Development Scheme Progress**
- **Section 5 - Duty to Co-Operate**

- **Appendices:**

Appendix A – Application of Blackpool Local Plan (adopted 2016) policies

Appendix B - Overview of Housing, Employment and Public Health

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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 or SSSI/Reserve.

2.2 With a resident population of 139,600¹, 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 141,979 to 139,600 from 2012 to 2016. During this time the estimated North West population grew by 2% while the rest of the U.K grew by 3%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 Blackpool mid-year population estimates 2015

² Census 2011

³ NOMIS population data 2015

Social

2.3 Whilst the Borough has benefitted from regeneration projects it still suffers from high levels of deprivation. The 2010 Indices of Deprivation ranked Blackpool as the 6th most deprived local authority area in the country after previously being ranked at 12th (2007). It also shows that 35 out of the 94 Lower Super Output Areas (one third of the population) are in the 10 most deprived areas nationally.

2.4 Blackpool has the lowest life expectancy for males (75) and a below average life expectancy for females (80). Blackpool still has one of the highest teenage pregnancy rates (41.7 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.

⁴ Blackpool Health Profile 2015

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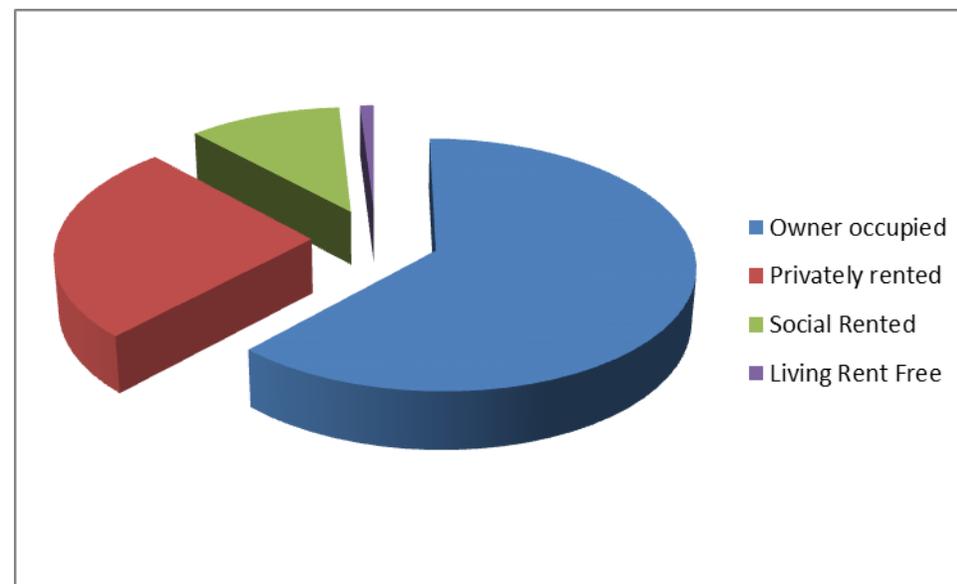
Housing

2.6 Of the 64,367 households in the Borough, 38% are single person households. The proportions of household composition are comparable to those on county, regional and national scale. However, the proportion of one person households is greater in Blackpool, compared 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% are 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

Breakdown of housing by tenure in Blackpool.



⁵ Census Data 2011

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Education

2.9 Blackpool has a total of 19,005 pupils enrolled. In Blackpool 47.8% of pupils achieved 5 Grade A*-C or equivalent at GCSE Maths and English in the last academic year. In the period January – December 2015⁶, 42.5% of the working age population held an NVQ level 3 or equivalent (A-Level), and 22.1% of the working age population held an NVQ level 4 and higher or equivalent (Degree, HND, Higher Degree) 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, with the biggest drop post A-Level.

Employment

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

2.11 In Blackpool, 85,800 people (60.4 % of the population) are working age and 65,200 of these (76.4%) are economically active. This figure has increased from 70.4% in 2014/15 and is higher than the North West (75.8%) and lower than the England Average (77.9%). 6.3 % of the economically active population (which equates to 4,100 people) are unemployed, which is higher than the North West figure of 5.3% and the national figure of 5.1%.

⁶ No figures for 2016 available yet

2.12 38.6% of all employees in Blackpool are in part time employment, compared to 31.3% in the North West and 30.9% in England⁷

Tourism

2.13 Until recently, the number of visitors to the resort had been declining. However, recent visitor economy data has shown an upturn in visitor numbers for the last two years, with 2015/16 attracting 17.05 million visitors.

Planning Applications

2.14 In the monitoring year 2015/16, there were 577 applications received and 638 decisions made. Of these, 453 were granted, 59 were refused and 61 withdrawn. There were 65 applications for Prior Approval made, 4 of these were refused.

2.15 There were 17 applications made for new build housing in 2015/16, 12 of these were for small scale housing developments (defined as development of less than 10 dwellings). 1 of the 5 large scale housing developments granted permission is for a Council led regeneration scheme at Queens Park

2.16 There were 13 planning appeals lodged in 2015/16, 3 were allowed and 10 were dismissed by the inspectorate.

⁷ Source – NOMIS Labour Market supply statistics 2015/16

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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 in the final quarter of this monitoring period. 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)

3.1 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.

3.2 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

Goal 1: Sustainable Regeneration, Diversification and Growth	
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

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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

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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

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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	There were 241 net completions for new housing in 2015/16
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 146 net completions on windfall sites in 2015/16
Proportion of net completions on Previously Developed Land (PDL) and Greenfield sites	Continue to prioritise the re-use of previously developed land	1,2,18,19	82% of completions in 2015/16 were on PDL
5 Year land supply including amount of committed development (with planning permission/awaiting a S106 agreement)	Identify and update annually, a supply of deliverable sites to provide 5 years' worth of housing (and a 5%/20% buffer in line with the NPPF)	1,2,18,19	A five year housing supply has been identified. The details of this can be found in the 'Blackpool Strategic Housing Land Availability Assessment
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	There were no housing completions in South Blackpool in 2015/16

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Indicator	Target/Policy Outcome	Relevant Objectives	Performance
Amount of housing provided in the existing urban area	1,950 net completions over the plan period	1,2,18,19	86 of the 134 new build dwellings completed were in the existing urban area.

Policy CS3 – Economic Development and Employment

Indicator	Target/Policy Outcome	Relevant Objectives	Performance
Amount of existing industrial/business land within the defined main employment areas redeveloped for new B1, B2 and B8 uses	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	1,3,17	775 sqm of land at the Clifton Road Industrial Estate providing a 387sqm B8 use with associated access and parking. There has been no redevelopment on other sites but there has been refurbishment of existing facilities.
Take-up of undeveloped, allocated industrial/business land for B1, B2 and B8 uses and amount of land available	Around 17.8 ha of land developed for new employment uses; with the remaining baseline supply expected to deliver enabling development	1,3,17	This figure will be updated when a new Employment Land Survey is undertaken in 2017

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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	As at 2012 there were 613 units on allocated industrial sites, 117 of these (19%) were vacant, 41 (6%) of these were non-employment uses. This figure will be updated when a new Employment Land Survey is undertaken during preparation of the Local Plan Part 2 Site Allocations document
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 in the Town Centre in 2015/16
Amount of employment floorspace lost to non-employment uses on non-allocated employment sites	Non-employment uses to come forward in accordance with saved policy DE4 and to meet wider strategic objectives	1,3,17	There have been no losses of employment floorspace on non-allocated employment sites
Economic activity/employment rates of Blackpool's residents	Increase the number of residents in employment or actively looking for work	1,3,17	76% of the working age population in Blackpool are economically active. This figure has increased from 72% in 2014/15. 71.9 % of the economically active population (which equates to 61,400 people) are in employment

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Indicator	Target/Policy Outcome	Relevant Objectives	Performance
Skills, qualifications and GCSE performance of Blackpool's residents	Improve local skill base, higher level qualifications and GCSE attainment	1,3,17	In the last academic year 47.8% of pupils achieved 5 Grade A*-C or equivalent in Maths and English. In the period January – December 2015, 42.5% of the working age population held an NVQ level 3 or equivalent (A-Level), and 22.1% of the working age population held an NVQ level 4 and higher or equivalent (Degree, HND, Higher Degree)

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	483 sqm of retail floorspace was created following the demolition of the Oxford Public House at the Oxford Junction Local Centre in 2015
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 were no retail/other town centre uses completed in out-of-centre locations in 2015/16

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Indicator	Target/Policy Outcome	Relevant Objectives	Performance
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	There were no other town centre uses completed in the Town Centre/District Centres or Local Centres in 2015/16
Composition of units/floorspace in the town centre	Allow for new comparison goods floorspace of up to 16,369sqm to 2021	3, 8, 15	8,430sqm – convenience, 63,850sqm comparison and 21,190sqm service. (Fylde Coast Retail Study 2011)
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	The Fylde Coast Retail Study 2011 placed Blackpool as 98 th in the Retail Rankings (Management Horizons Europe Retail Rankings), falling 41 places since 1995. However, this could be partially due to the retail rankings incorporating more UK retail centres (6,720 compared to 1,672)

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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 2015/16, 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	0%
Number and type of transport improvements including extensions and enhancements to cycle and pedestrian routes (length of new dedicated routes)	Providing high quality, convenient, safe and pleasant cycle and pedestrian routes	1, 4, 8, 11, 21	None

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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 2015/16 there were no parks in Blackpool managed to a 'Green Flag' award standard
Amount (sqm) of public open space lost to other uses	Protect green infrastructure (including open space and playing fields)	5, 8, 11, 20	No public open spaces/playing fields were lost to other uses in 2015/16
Commuted sums payments received and spent	Secure qualitative improvements to existing green infrastructure provision	5, 8, 11, 20	In 2015/16 £9,270 commuted sum monies were spent and £18,480 commuted sum monies were received
Amount (£) invested in Green Infrastructure and where	Secure qualitative improvements to existing green infrastructure provision	5, 8, 11, 20	None
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 2015/16 100% of developments met the Council's approved standards for open space

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Indicator	Target/Policy Outcome	Relevant Objectives	Performance
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
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	No developments were approved in the Green Belt
Change in the areas and populations of biodiversity importance including: <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 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, national, regional and sub-regional significance 	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
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 'Favourable' rating. There has been no change.

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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	Of the 59 applications refused in 2015/16, 25 of these were refused on poor design grounds
Amount of public realm improved (ha)	Provide public (and private) spaces that are well designed, safe, attractive and complement the built form	5, 9	0ha

Policy CS8 – Heritage

Indicator	Target/Policy Outcome	Relevant Objectives	Performance
Number and size of Conservation Areas	Safeguard heritage assets from inappropriate development	5, 14	4 – Blackpool Town Centre, Stanley Park, Foxhall Area and Raikes Hall Area

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Indicator	Target/Policy Outcome	Relevant Objectives	Performance
Number of: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> 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	I. There are 41 Listed Buildings in the Borough II. There are currently 283 buildings or groups of buildings on the Local List
Number of Listed Buildings on the 'At Risk' register	No increase	5, 14	There are currently 3 buildings on the English Heritage 'At Risk' register, The Winter Gardens, the Thanksgiving Shrine at Our Lady of Lourdes and the Holy Trinity Church at Dean Street
Number of applications for Listed Building Consent	Safeguard heritage assets from inappropriate development	5, 14	There have been 11 applications for Listed Building consent in 2015/16

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 no applications granted contrary to the advice of the Environment Agency either on flood defence grounds or water quality in 2015/16

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Indicator	Target/Policy Outcome	Relevant Objectives	Performance
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 - Good, Blackpool North - Sufficient , Blackpool Central – Good and Blackpool South - Excellent
Number of planning permissions granted that incorporate Sustainable Drainage Solutions (SuDS)	Minimise surface water flood risk	6	There were 8 permissions granted that incorporate Sustainable Drainage (SuDS) in 2015/16

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 was 1 permission granted for a scheme that incorporated renewable and low carbon energy into the scheme
Number of new non-residential development over 1,000m2 completed to BREEAM 'very good' standard or above	All new non-residential development over 1,000m2 should achieve the BREEAM 'very good' standard	6	There were no non-residential completions over 1,000m2 in 2015/16

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Indicator	Target/Policy Outcome	Relevant Objectives	Performance
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 carbon energy sources	6	There are no new renewable and low carbon energy generation schemes installed and operational in 2015/16

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	There were 10 appeals dismissed in 2015/16. 2 of those appeal decisions gave inadequate infrastructure provision as one of the reasons 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	There were no contributions paid in 2015/16, however there is also money collected through Section 278 agreements, this will be recorded in the 2017 AMR

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Indicator	Target/Policy Outcome	Relevant Objectives	Performance
Number of infrastructure projects identified in the 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	2 – Remodelling of Unity Academy and Rebuilding of Collegiate High School (and merger with Bispham High School)

Policy CS12 – Sustainable Neighbourhoods

Indicator	Target/Policy Outcome	Relevant Objectives	Performance
Number of dwellings completed from major housing developments including 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	Rigby Road Completions – 59 Queens Park Completions - 26
Number of de-conversions, empty homes bought back into use and other 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 Council homes up to meet the 'Decent Homes Standard'	2, 8, 16, 19	There were 0 Council de-conversions in 2015/16. A scheme to improve the housing quality has commenced at All Hallows. This will be recorded in 2016/17

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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	There were no new community facilities provided in 2015/16 but there have been refurbishments and improvements to existing facilities, such as the merging and refurbishment of two local shops at Eastpines Drive, refurbishment of the 1 st Bispham Scout Hut and various new shopfronts along Waterloo Road and Whitegate Drive.
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	8
Number of unlawful residential uses subject to successful enforcement action	Continue to investigate unauthorised uses and take appropriate action	2, 8, 16, 19	0

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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 – 97 30-50 dph – 11 Over 50 dph- 26
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 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	2, 5, 9, 16, 19	Detached – 39 Semi-detached – 44 Terrace – 27 Flats – 24
New build completions by dwelling size	As above	2, 5, 9, 16, 19	1 bed – 18 2 bed – 27 3 bed – 57 4+ bed – 32

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Indicator	Target/Policy Outcome	Relevant Objectives	Performance
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	100% of all conversions have been completed in accordance with the Council's approved 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)	Maximise affordable housing delivery to help address Blackpool's assessed need (264 new affordable dwellings per annum in the next five years)	2, 10, 19	There were 51 affordable housing completions in 2015/16
Number of committed affordable units (i.e. with extant planning permission)	Developments creating 15+ net dwellings required to provide 30% affordable units	2, 10, 19	There are 147 affordable units committed with extant planning permission (all new build)
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	There were no developer contributions made for affordable housing in 2015/16

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Indicator	Target/Policy Outcome	Relevant Objectives	Performance
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 - 18 Two Bed –25 Three Bed - 8 Four + Bed - 0
Affordable housing completions by tenure	General requirement is for a mix of social rented and intermediate housing for sale or rent (dependant on location)	2, 10, 19	26 Local Authority dwellings completed 25 RSL
Number of additional affordable housing units as a result of a change in tenure of existing housing stock (acquisitions)	Maximise affordable housing delivery to help address Blackpool’s assessed need	2, 10, 19	None

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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	In 2015/16 the successful merger of Bispham High and Collegiate High school into Aspire Academy was completed as well as the refurbishment of Unity Academy. Christ the King Primary School on Bathurst Avenue has also undergone refurbishment
Male and Female life expectancy	Improve the health and wellbeing of Blackpool's residents	8, 11, 12	Male – 75 years Female – 80 years
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	There are currently 55 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 the 2015/16 academic year, 47.8% of students in Blackpool achieved 5 or more GCSE's at grade A*-C.
Percentage of working age people with no qualifications	Improve the overall education of Blackpool's population	8, 11, 12	As at December 2016 10.4% of Blackpool's working age population had no qualifications

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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 47 pitches/plots in Blackpool
Net additional traveller pitches completed		13	There were no new pitches/plots completed in 2015/16
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 were determined for new sites in 2015/16
Number of unauthorised encampments or developments and enforcement actions carried out in relation to traveller sites	Meet identified need and provide adequate traveller sites that are sustainable, economically, socially and environmentally	13	0

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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 November 2016 there were 111 vacant units in the Town Centre (of 644), which is a vacancy rate of 17.2%
Number of residential completions in the Town Centre	Introduce a high quality residential offer in the longer term	3, 15	There was 1 conversion completions (1 dwelling) and no new build completions in the Town Centre in 2015/16
Town Centre pedestrian flows/footfall	Increase in footfall	3, 15	Footfall in 2015/16 has fallen to 20,731,238 from 23,590,203 in 2014/15
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	Convenience – 8430 sqm Comparison – 63850 sqm Service – 21,190 sqm (Retail Study 2011)

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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	The Winter Gardens is currently a priority category E, defined in the English Heritage at Risk Register as 'under repair or in fair to good repair'
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 2015/16

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 retail development in the Central Business District

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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 2015/16
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 comprehensive redevelopment of the entire site	14, 15	There has been no development on the site in 2015/16

Policy CS21 – Leisure and Business Tourism

Indicator	Target/Policy Outcome	Relevant Objectives	Performance
Amount (sqm) of completed leisure development over 500m2 by location (i.e. % completed in Blackpool Town Centre and the Resort Core)	Tourism attractions focused on the town centre and resort core	14	No new leisure development on the site in 2015/16

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Indicator	Target/Policy Outcome	Relevant Objectives	Performance
Amount (sqm) of new visitor accommodation by location (i.e. in the Town Centre, Resort Core and adjacent Holiday Accommodation Areas)	Visitor accommodation focused on the town centre, resort core and holiday accommodation areas	14	There have been no completions for new visitor accommodation in 2015/16
Number of visitors to the resort	Increase in visitor numbers due to a stronger resort appeal	14	There were 17.05 million visitors to the resort in 2015-16

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
Number and type of improvements made to parking and reception facilities	Improved parking and reception facilities	2, 4, 14, 16	In 2014/15, 609 new car parking spaces and 33 new motorcycle spaces were created as part of the Sainsburys foodstore development at Talbot Gateway No data available yet for 2016. This is expected in Summer 2017

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Indicator	Target/Policy Outcome	Relevant Objectives	Performance
Amount (sqm) of improved vehicular, pedestrian and cycling linkages through Central Corridor	CS22	2, 4, 14, 16	None
Number and type of improvements made to landscaping, signage, lighting and security	CS22	2, 4, 14, 16	None

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 accommodation areas	Retain existing holiday accommodation unless exceptional circumstances are demonstrated as set out in the policy	2, 8, 14, 16	There were two permissions granted for conversion inside the main holiday accommodation areas and no applications were refused
Number of planning permissions/refusals for change of use from holiday accommodation within the main holiday accommodation areas	Encourage change of use from holiday accommodation to high quality homes	2, 8, 14, 16	There were 20 planning permissions granted for conversion outside of the main holiday accommodation areas

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Indicator	Target/Policy Outcome	Relevant Objectives	Performance
Number of staying visits to the resort	Increase in staying visits to the resort	2, 8, 14, 16	There were 1.34 million staying visits to the resort in 2014/15 There is no new data. This will updated mid 2017
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 57 net dwellings completed as a change of use from holiday accommodation in 2015/16

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	There has been no development in South Blackpool in 2014/15, this information will be available when an employment land survey is carried out in 2016/17

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Indicator	Target/Policy Outcome	Relevant Objectives	Performance
Amount of existing employment land redeveloped to provide business/industrial facilities (class B uses) in South Blackpool	Support the redevelopment of existing employment sites within South Blackpool	3, 17	There has been no development in South Blackpool in 2013/14. This information will be available when an employment land survey is carried out in 2016/17

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	There have been 35 net dwelling completions at Runnell Farm in 2015/16
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 21 detached and 14 semi detached dwellings completed at Runnell Farm in 2015/16
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 18 three bed houses and 17 four bed houses completed at Runnell Farm in 2015/16

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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	None

Policy CS27 – South Blackpool Connectivity

Indicator	Target/Policy Outcome	Relevant Objectives	Performance
Developments permitted in South Blackpool with green travel plans	Major new housing and employment developments to incorporate green travel plans	4, 21	There were no developments permitted in South Blackpool with green travel plans in 2015/16
Projects that have helped connectivity in South Blackpool	A comprehensive public transport, pedestrian and cycle improvement strategy for South Blackpool	4, 21	None

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FUTURE MONITORING

As this is the first Authority Monitoring Report that has included information on the policies in the Core Strategy, there are some indicators where data is not currently available. These indicators are listed below.

Indicator	Relevant Policy	Reason
Number of new business starts and survival rates	CS3	No new data currently available, this is expected to be updated in 2016/17
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 in when the SuDS approval body is implemented
State of the Town Centre environmental quality	CS17	No data currently available, this is expected to be updated in 2016/17
Presence of national operators	CS17	No data currently available, this is expected to be updated in 2016/17
Development of neighbourhood policy supporting the retention and enhancement of the distinctive character of the Moss	CS26	No data available at present, however this will be addressed either as part of a neighbourhood plan or the Core Strategy Part 2 Site Allocations and Development Management DPD

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4.0 LOCAL DEVELOPMENT SCHEME PROGRESS

The updated 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.

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

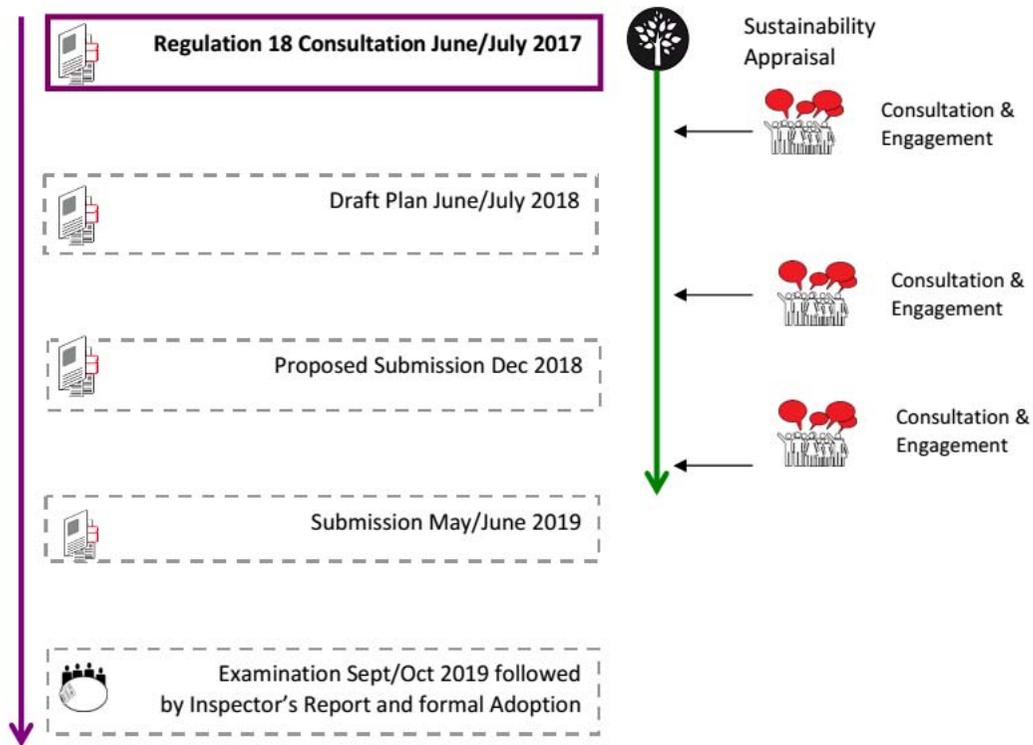
LOCAL DEVELOPMENT DOCUMENTS

Blackpool Local Plan Part 1: Core Strategy

▪ Issues and Options	June 2008
▪ Preferred Option	April 2010
▪ Revised Preferred Option	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
▪ Adoption	January 2016

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



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Affordable Housing SPD

- | | |
|---|-----------|
| ▪ Evidence /Information gathering and preparing a draft SPD | Completed |
| ▪ Consultation on Draft SPD | 2017 |
| ▪ Response to representations and preparing final SPD | 2017 |
| ▪ Adoption by Council | 2017 |

Other SPDS

SPD	STATUS	EXPECTED COMMENCEMENT
Sustainable Drainage	Not yet started	2017
Green Infrastructure	Will form part of a wider Green Infrastructure Framework	2017

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5.0 DUTY TO CO-OPERATE

The 'Duty to Co-Operate' is a legal requirement of the plan preparation process. It was introduced by the Localism Act (2011) and requires local planning authorities and other bodies to co-operate with each other to address strategic issues relevant to their areas. Further advice is given in the National Planning Policy Framework (March 2012), which sets out the strategic issues where co-operation might be appropriate and gives guidance on planning strategically across local boundaries. In submitting a Local Plan for Examination, evidence will be required to demonstrate that the duty to co-operate has been undertaken appropriately. Regulations state that Council's need to report how the Duty to Co-Operate is being taken forward on an ongoing basis through the AMR.

In 2015/16 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.

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

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 Consultation 2014.

Key activities undertaken in 2015/16 include:

- Meetings held at various officer and member level with neighbouring authorities focused on housing, employment and transport related matters, including providing an update on emerging evidence base documents and discussing the delivery of key sites.
- Following the completion of the Fylde Coast Retail Study in 2011, the Fylde Coast authorities have continued to work together on producing other joint evidence base studies, including a new Fylde Coast Strategic Housing Market Assessment, commissioned in 2013 and an updated Gypsy, Traveller and Travelling Showpeople Accommodation Assessment.
- Ongoing engagement with the Fylde Peninsular Water Management Group, Fylde Coast Strategic Transport 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.
- Dialogue with the Lancashire Enterprise Partnership to inform sub-regional strategy development including the Lancashire Growth Plan and Strategic Economic Plan.

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APPENDICES

APPENDIX A – APPLICATION OF LOCAL PLAN POLICIES

Adopted Core Strategy Policies

Policy	Application of policy
CS1 – Strategic Location of Development	Policy used to assess and determine 13 applications. 10 were granted and 3 were refused
CS2 – Housing Provision	Policy used to assess and determine 12 applications, 9 of these were approved and 3 were refused
CS3 – Economic Development and Employment	Policy used to assess and determine 1 application
CS4 – Retail and other Town Centre Uses	Policy used to assess and approve 5 applications
CS5 – Connectivity	Policy used to assess and approve 1 application
CS6 – Green Infrastructure	Policy not used
CS7 – Quality of Design	Policy used to assess and determine 52 applications, 62 of these were approved and 10 were refused
CS8 – Heritage	Policy used to assess and determine 12 applications, 10 of these were approved and 2 were refused
CS9 – Water Management	Policy used to assess and approve 2 applications
CS10 – Sustainable Design and Renewable and Low Carbon Energy	Policy not used

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Policy	Application of policy
CS11 – Planning Obligations	Policy used to assess and determine 6 applications, all 6 were approved
CS12 – Sustainable Neighbourhoods	Policy not used
CS13 – Housing Mix, Density and Standards	Policy used to assess and determine 4 applications, 3 of these were approved and 1 was refused.
CS14 – Affordable Housing	Policy used to assess and approve 1 application.
CS15 – Health and Education	Policy not used
CS16 – Traveller Sites	Policy used to assess and approve 2 applications
CS17 – Blackpool Town Centre	Policy used to assess and approve 1 application
CS18 – Winter Gardens	Policy not used
CS19 – Central Business District (Talbot Gateway)	Policy not used
CS20 – Leisure Quarter (Former Central Station Site)	Policy used to assess and approve 1 application
CS21 – Leisure and Business Tourism	Policy not used
CS22 – Key Resort Gateways	Policy not used
CS23 – Managing Holiday Bedspaces	Policy used to assess and approve 1 application
CS24 – South Blackpool Employment Growth	Policy used to assess and approve 1 application
CS25 – South Blackpool Housing Growth	Policy not used
CS26 – Marton Moss	Policy not used
CS27 – South Blackpool Transport and Connectivity	Policy used to assess and approve 1 application

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“Saved” Local Plan Policies

Policy	Application of policy
RR1 – Visitor Attractions	Policy used to assess and approve 3 applications
RR4 – Amusement Arcades and Funfairs	Policy not used
RR11 – Central Promenade and Seafront	Policy used to assess and approve 3 applications
RR12 – Other Promenade Areas	Policy used to assess and refuse 1 application
RR15 – Blackpool Zoo	Policy used to assess and approve 1 application
SR1 – Hounds Hill	Policy used to assess and approve 2 applications
SR5 – Principal Retail Core	Policy used to assess and approve 9 applications
SR6 – Retail/Café Zone	Policy used to assess and determine 4 applications, 3 were approved and 1 was refused
SR7 – Mixed Use Zone	Policy used to assess and approve 3 applications
SR8 – Leisure Zone	Policy used to assess and determine 5 applications, 3 of these were approved and 2 were refused
SR9 – Use of Upper Floors	Policy used to assess and determine 4 applications, 2 of these were approved and 2 were refused
LQ1 – Lifting the Quality of Design	Policy used to assess and determine 274 applications, 234 of these were approved
LQ2 – Site Context	Policy used to assess and determine 39 applications. 27 of these were approved
LQ3 – Layout of Streets and Spaces	Policy used to assess and determine 2 applications, 1 of these were approved

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Policy	Application of policy
LQ4 – Building Design	Policy used to assess and determine 33 applications. 21 of these were approved
LQ5 – Public Realm Design	Policy used to assess and approve 1 application
LQ6 – Landscape Design and Biodiversity	Policy used to assess and approve 17 applications
LQ7 – Strategic Views	Policy used to assess and determine 3 applications. 1 of these was approved
LQ9 – Listed Buildings	Policy used to assess and determine 11 applications. 7 of these were approved
LQ10 – Conservation Areas	Policy used to assess and determine 85 applications, 68 of these were approved
LQ11 – Shopfronts	Policy used to assess and determine 31 applications. 29 of these were approved
LQ12 – Security Shutters	Policy used to assess and approve 6 applications
LQ13 – Advertisements and Signs	Policy used to assess and determine 42 applications. 41 of these were approved
LQ14 – Extensions and Alterations	Policy used to assess and determine 231 applications. 213 of these were approved
LQ15 – Telecommunications Development	Policy used to assess and determine 13 applications. 12 of these were approved
HN4 – Windfall Sites	Policy used to assess and determine 27 applications. 19 of these were approved
HN5 – Conversions and Sub-Divisions	Policy used to assess and determine 49 applications. 34 of these were approved
BH2 – Talbot and Brunswick Priority Neighbourhood	Policy used to assess and determine 3 applications. 1 of these were approved
BH3– Residential and Visitor Amenity	Policy used to assess and determine 356 applications. 300 of these were approved
BH4 – Public Health and Safety	Policy used to assess and determine 21 applications. 19 of these were approved
BH5 – Protection of Public Open Space	Policy used to assess and determine 3 applications. 2 of these were approved
BH6 – New Open Space Provision	Policy not used

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Policy	Application of policy
BH7 – Playing Fields and Sports Grounds	Policy used to assess and approve 4 applications
BH8 – Open Land Meeting Community and Recreational Needs	Policy not used
BH9 – Allotments	Policy not used
BH10 – Open Space in New Housing Developments	Policy used to assess and determine 20 applications. 15 of these were approved
BH13 – District Centres	Policy used to assess and determine 6 applications. 4 of these were approved
BH14 – Local Centres	Policy used to assess and approve 11 applications.
BH15 – Change of Use of Premises Outside the Defined Centres	Policy used to assess and determine 2 applications. 1 of these were approved
BH16 – Shopping Development Outside Existing Frontages	Policy used to assess and approve 1 application
BH17 – Restaurants, Cafes, Public Houses, Hot Food Takeaways	Policy used to assess and determine 20 applications. 16 of these were approved
BH18 – Amusement Centres	Policy not used
BH19 – Neighbourhood and Community Facilities	Policy used to assess and approve 1 application
BH21 – Protection of Community Facilities	Policy used to assess and approve 3 applications
BH22 – Victoria Hospital	Policy used to assess and approve 1 application
BH23 – Blackpool and Fylde College	Policy used to assess and approve 2 applications
BH24 – Residential Institutions and Community Care Residential Use	Policy used to assess and determine 2 applications. 2 of these were approved
DE1 – Industrial and Business Land Provision	Policy used to assess and determine 17 applications. 16 of these were approved
DE2 – Industrial Improvement Zones	Policy not used
DE3 – Mixed Use Industrial Zones	Policy used to assess and approve 1 application

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Policy	Application of policy
DE4 – Outside the Defined Industrial/Business Estates	Policy used to assess and determine 4 applications. 3 of these were approved
NE1 – Development within the Green Belt	Policy used to assess and approve 3 applications
NE2 – Countryside Areas	Policy used to assess and determine 14 applications. 10 of these were approved
NE3 – Replacement Dwellings and Extensions in the Countryside	Policy used to assess and determine 7 applications. 6 of these were approved
NE4 – SSSIs	Policy not used
NE5 – Other Sites of Nature Conservation Value	Policy used to assess and approve 3 applications.
NE6 – Protected Species	Policy used to assess and determine 3 applications. 2 of these were approved
NE7 – Sites and Features of Landscape, Nature Conservation and Environmental Value	Policy used to assess and approve 12 applications. 11 of these were approved
NE8 – Urban Greenspace	Policy not used
NE9 – The Coast and Foreshore	Policy used to assess and approve 1 application
AS1 – General Development Requirements	Policy used to assess and determine 268 applications. 218 of these were approved
AS2 – New Development with Significant Transport Implications	Policy used to assess and approve 4 applications
AS3 – Provision for Walking and Cycling	Policy used to assess and approve 1 application
AS5 – Traffic Management	Policy not used
AS7 – Aerodrome Safeguarding	Policy used to assess and determine 12 applications. 10 of these were approved

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APPENDIX B – OVERVIEW OF HOUSING AND EMPLOYMENT

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.

In the last decade there have been no substantial new large housing sites, with much of Blackpool's new housing comprising either conversions or flat development. As a result, there is restricted availability of good quality family housing. Therefore more economically active households are increasingly reliant on wider attractive housing choices elsewhere across the Fylde Coast.

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 National Planning Policy Framework (NPPF) sets out the Government's priorities for planning for housing in England. Following the revocation of the North West Regional Spatial Strategy (NWRSS) in May 2013, 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)

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- 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)

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.

EMPLOYMENT

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 2012 there were 3,165 VAT/PAYE registered businesses in Blackpool, which compares to 3,250 in 2007 (Source: DTI). This decline was offset by modest growth in Wyre and Fylde, meaning Blackpool's business base became a smaller part of the sub-regional economy over this period. 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 businesses are in retail (15.6%) and accommodation / food service (14.1%) sectors. There is also a higher representation of health and arts, entertainment, recreation and other services sectors compared to elsewhere.

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.

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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, nuclear processing and port industries. 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.

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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 town healthy life expectancy is around 50 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.

The recent transfer of responsibility for improving and protecting the health and wellbeing of local communities to local government now provides opportunities for improved collaboration between public health practitioners and other areas of local government including planning, housing, transport, and leisure. The Health and Wellbeing Strategy for Blackpool has agreed a list of health priorities under three themes as shown in the following summary:

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Vision		
TOGETHER we will make Blackpool a place where ALL people can live long, happy and healthy lives		
Themes		
Healthy Lifestyles	Health and Social Care	Wider Determinants of Health
Priorities		
Tobacco Control	Early Years and Family Support	Economy, Employment and Workforce
Substance Misuse	Dementia	Education and Aspirations
Alcohol	Mental Health	Housing and Transience
Obesity and Healthy Weight	Frail Elderly	Environment
Physical Activity	Carers and Young Carers	Transport
Sexual Health	Disease Prevention and Early Detection	Crime and Anti-Social Behaviour
	Safeguarding and Domestic Abuse	

	Long Term Conditions and Disabilities	
CROSS CUTTING THEMES		
Safeguard and protect the most vulnerable		
Integrate services		
Focus on prevention, early intervention and self-care		

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 on key issues such as healthy life expectancy, access to fresh food in areas of deprivation, proximity of new hot food takeaways to schools, 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 for planning to work collaboratively with health practitioners, and drawing upon JSNA data where necessary, to develop a comprehensive range of indicators which makes more explicit the health impacts achievable through spatial planning