

Appendix A

Analysis of Relevant Plans, Programmes and Environmental Protection Objectives

Summary of International Plans

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

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<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Sustainable transport ▪ Sustainable consumption and production ▪ Conservation and management of natural resources ▪ Public Health ▪ Social inclusion, demography and migration ▪ Global poverty and sustainable development challenges 		people want to live and work.	themes.
EU Sixth Environmental Action Plan 2002 - 2012			
<p>The EAP reviews the significant environmental challenges and provides a framework for European environmental policy up to 2012.</p> <p>The Programme aims at:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Emphasising climate change as an outstanding challenge of the next 10 years and beyond and contributing to the long term objective of stabilising greenhouse gas concentrations in the atmosphere at a level that would prevent dangerous anthropogenic interference with the climate system. Thus a long term objective of a maximum global temperature increase of 2°C over pre-industrial levels and a CO₂ concentration below 550 ppm shall guide the Programme. In the longer term this is likely to require a global reduction in emissions of greenhouse gases by 70 % as compared to 1990 as identified by the Intergovernmental Panel on Climate Change (IPCC) ▪ Protecting, conserving, restoring and developing the functioning of natural systems, natural habitats, wild flora and fauna with the aim of halting desertification and the loss of biodiversity, including diversity of genetic resources, both in the EU and on a global scale ▪ Contributing to a high level of quality of life and social well being for citizens by providing an environment where the level of pollution does not give rise to harmful effects on human health and the environment and by encouraging a sustainable urban development ▪ Better resource efficiency and resource and waste management to bring about more sustainable production and consumption patterns, thereby decoupling the use of resources and the generation of waste from the rate of economic growth and aiming to ensure that the 	<p>The Plan sets objectives and priority areas for action on tackling climate change. The aims set out in the document are to be pursued by the following objectives (some of these are now out of date and are therefore not included):</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Fulfilment of the Kyoto Protocol commitment of an 8 % reduction in emissions by 2008-12 compared to 1990 levels for the EU as a whole, in accordance with the commitment of each Member State set out in the Council Conclusions of 16 and 17 June 1998 ▪ Placing the Community in a credible position to advocate an international agreement on more stringent reduction targets for the second commitment period provided for by the Kyoto Protocol. This agreement should aim at cutting emissions significantly, taking full account, inter alia, of the findings of the IPCC 3rd Assessment Report, and take into account the necessity to move towards a global equitable distribution of greenhouse gas emissions 	<p>The Core Strategy needs to include policies that encompass the broad goals of the EU Plan e.g. recognising that local action needs to be taken with regard to climate change issues, protecting and enhancing biodiversity and encouraging waste reduction and recycling.</p>	<p>The SA should be mindful that documents prepared will need to conform to EU goals and aims, and should therefore include appropriate objectives, indicators and targets in the SA Framework.</p>

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consumption of renewable and non-renewable resources does not exceed the carrying capacity of the environment			
European Spatial Development Perspective (ESDP) (January 1999)			
<p>The European Spatial Development Perspective is based on the EU aim of achieving balanced and sustainable development, in particular by strengthening environmentally sound economic development and social cohesion. This means, in particular, reconciling the social and economic claims for spatial development with an area's ecological and cultural functions and, hence, contributing to a sustainable, and at larger scale, balanced territorial development.</p> <p>This is reflected in the three following fundamental goals of European policy:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Economic and social cohesion ▪ Conservation of natural resources and cultural heritage ▪ More balanced competitiveness of the European territory 	<p>There are no specific targets or indicators of relevance. Targets and measures for the most part deferred to Member States.</p>	<p>The Core Strategy needs to recognise the tensions between social, economic and environmental issues, and include policies that encourage sustainable development.</p>	<p>The SA should include objectives that complement the principles of the ESDP.</p> <p>Care should be taken when preparing the SA to make sure it encompasses the philosophy of both national and international strategy documents.</p>
Aarhus Convention (Convention on Access to Information, Public Participation in Decision-Making and Access to Justice in Environmental Matters) (1998)			
<p>In order to contribute to the protection of the right of every person of present and future generations to live in an environment adequate to his or her health and well-being, each Party subject to the convention shall guarantee the rights of access to information, public participation in decision-making, and access to justice in environmental matters in accordance with the provisions of this Convention.</p>	<p>As this is a high level EU policy document, responsibility for implementation has been deferred to the Member States:</p> <p>Each Party shall take the necessary legislative, regulatory and other measures, including measures to achieve compatibility between the provisions implementing the information, public participation and access-to-justice provisions in this Convention, as well as proper enforcement measures, to establish and maintain a clear, transparent and consistent framework to implement the provisions of this Convention.</p>	<p>The development of the whole Blackpool LDF needs to be a transparent process, and the Statement of Community Involvement needs to identify how stakeholder involvement will be achieved.</p>	<p>The SA should be mindful that while the LDF will be prepared mostly under the provisions of national legislation and strategies, it still needs to comply with the principles of this Convention. Authorities should ensure that enough time is provided for consultation on the SA documents.</p>

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UN Framework Convention on Climate Change (1992)			
<p>The convention sets an overall framework for intergovernmental efforts to tackle the challenge posed by climate change. It acknowledges that the climatic system is affected by many factors and is a shared system. Under the Convention governments have to:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Gather and share information on greenhouse gas emissions ▪ Launch national strategies for climate change ▪ Co-operate in adapting to the impacts of climate change. 	<p>There are no specific targets or indicators of relevance.</p>	<p>The Core Strategy should include policies that recognise local action needs to be taken with regards to climate change issues.</p>	<p>The SA Framework should include objectives, indicators and targets that relate to climate change, flooding and the need to reduce greenhouse gas emissions.</p>
Kyoto Protocol to the UN Framework Convention on Climate Change (1997)			
<p>The Kyoto protocol, adopted in 1997, reinforced the UN Framework Convention on Climate Change. It addressed the problem of anthropogenic climate change by requiring developed countries to set legally binding emission reduction targets for greenhouse gases.</p>	<p>Industrial nations agreed to reduce their collective emissions of greenhouse gases by 5.2% from 1990 levels by the period 2008 to 2012. Countries can achieve their Kyoto targets by:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Reducing greenhouse gas emissions in their own country ▪ Implementing projects to reduce emissions in other countries ▪ Trading in carbon. Countries that have achieved their Kyoto targets will be able to sell their excess carbon allowances to countries finding it more difficult or too expensive to meet their targets 	<p>The Core Strategy needs to include policies that encompass the broad goals of the Kyoto Protocol, e.g. recognising that local action needs to be taken with regards to climate change issues.</p>	<p>The SA should be aware that documents prepared will need to conform to the broad goals and aims, and should therefore include appropriate objectives, indicators and targets in the SA Framework.</p>
Second European Climate Change Programme (ECCP II)			
<p>Initiated in 2005, the programme builds on the First Climate Change Programme and seeks to continue to drive climate change mitigation across Europe, with the aim of limiting climate change and meeting Kyoto targets. It also seeks to promote adaptation to the effects of inevitable and predicted climate change.</p>	<p>Most initiatives in the programme refer to EU-wide elements of policy related, for example, to emissions trading, technological specifications and carbon capture and storage.</p> <p>There are therefore no specific targets or indicators of relevance.</p>	<p>The Core Strategy should take account of the need to understand and adapt to the potential impacts of climate change such as weather extremes and coastal flooding.</p>	<p>The SA Framework should include a target to contribute towards the mitigation and adaption of the effects of climate change.</p>

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Directive to Promote Electricity from Renewable Energy (2001/77/EC)			
<p>This Directive aims to promote an increase in the contribution of renewable energy sources to electricity production in the internal market for electricity and to create a basis for a future Community Framework.</p> <p>Member States are obliged to take steps to increase the consumption of electricity produced from renewable energy sources, by setting national indicative targets, in terms of a percentage of electricity consumption by 2010.</p>	<p>Member States are obliged to take appropriate steps to encourage greater consumption of electricity produced from renewable energy sources in conformity with the national indicative targets.</p> <p>Global indicative target: 12% of gross national energy consumption by 2010 and 22.1% indicative share of electricity produced from renewable energy sources in total Community electricity consumption by 2010.</p> <p>UK target: renewables to account for 10% of UK consumption by 2010.</p>	<p>The Core Strategy needs to recognise the importance of renewable energy and the need to increase the consumption of electricity produced from renewable energy sources.</p>	<p>The SA Framework should include objectives to cover the action areas and encourage energy efficiency.</p>
European Transport Policy for 2010: A Time to Decide			
<p>This policy outlines the need to improve the quality and effectiveness of transport in Europe. A strategy has been proposed which is designed to gradually break the link between transport growth and economic growth to reduce environmental impacts and congestion. The policy advocates measures that promote an environmentally friendly mix of transport services.</p>	<p>There are no specific indicators or targets of relevance.</p>	<p>The development of the Core Strategy should consider issues relating to transport and access.</p>	<p>The SA Framework should include objectives relating to the need for a sustainable and efficient transport system.</p>
EU Directive on Ambient Air Quality and Cleaner Air for Europe (2008/50/EC)			
<p>The Directive merges four previous directives and one Council decision into a single directive on air quality and may also incorporate Directive 2004/107/EC relating to arsenic, cadmium, mercury, nickel and polycyclic aromatic hydrocarbons at a later date. It sets binding standards and target dates for reducing concentrations of SO₂, NO₂/NO_x, PM₁₀/PM_{2.5}, CO, benzene and lead which are required to be translated into UK legislation.</p> <p>The Directive seeks to maintain ambient-air quality where it is good and improve it in other cases.</p>	<p>Thresholds for pollutants are included in the Directives.</p>	<p>The Core Strategy should consider the maintenance of good air quality and the measures that can be taken to improve it. For example, reducing the number of vehicle movements.</p>	<p>The SA Framework should include objectives that address the protection of air quality.</p>

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Water Framework Directive (2000/60/EC)			
<p>The purpose of this Directive is to establish a framework for the protection of inland surface waters, transitional waters, coastal waters and groundwater which:</p> <p>(a) prevents further deterioration and protects and enhances the status of aquatic ecosystems and, with regard to their water needs, terrestrial ecosystems and wetlands directly depending on the aquatic ecosystems</p> <p>(b) promotes sustainable water use based on a long-term protection of available water resources</p> <p>(c) aims at enhanced protection and improvement of the aquatic environment, inter alia, through specific measures for the progressive reduction of discharges, emissions and losses of priority substances and the cessation or phasing-out of discharges, emissions and losses of the priority hazardous substances</p> <p>(d) ensures the progressive reduction of pollution of groundwater and prevents its further pollution</p> <p>(e) contributes to mitigating the effects of floods and droughts</p>	<p>Objectives for surface waters:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Achievement of good ecological status and good surface water chemical status by 2015 ▪ Achievement of good ecological potential and good surface water chemical status for heavily modified water bodies and artificial water bodies ▪ Prevention of deterioration from one status class to another ▪ Achievement of water-related objectives and standards for protected areas <p>Objectives for groundwater:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Achievement of good groundwater quantitative and chemical status by 2015 ▪ Prevention of deterioration from one status class to another ▪ Reversal of any significant and sustained upward trends in pollutant concentrations and prevent or limit input of pollutants to groundwater ▪ Achievement of water related objectives and standards for protected areas 	<p>The Core Strategy should consider how the water environment can be protected and enhanced, and include policies that promote the sustainable use of water resources.</p>	<p>The SA Framework should include objectives that consider effects upon water quality and resource.</p>
Drinking Water Directive (98/83/EC)			
<p>Sets standards for a range of drinking water quality parameters.</p>	<p>The Directive includes standards that constitute legal limits.</p>	<p>The Core Strategy needs to recognise the effects of development on drinking water quality, and provide development and operational controls to prevent non-conformance with values.</p>	<p>The SA Framework should include objectives, indicators and targets that address water quality.</p>

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Directive on the Assessment and Management of Flood Risks (2007/60/EC)			
<p>This Directive aims to reduce and manage the risks that floods pose to human health, the environment, cultural heritage and economic activity. It requires Member States to assess whether all water courses and coast lines are at risk from flooding, to map the flood extent and assets and humans at risk in these areas, and to take adequate and coordinated measures to reduce this flood risk.</p> <p>The Directive shall be carried out in co-ordination with the Water Framework Directive, most notably through flood risk management plans and river basin management plans, and also through co-ordination of the public participation procedures in the preparation of these plans.</p>	<p>There are no specific targets or indicators of relevance.</p>	<p>The Core Strategy should consider potential flood risk, and prevent development within floodplains.</p>	<p>The SA Framework should include objectives that promote the reduction and management of flood risk.</p>
Marine Strategy Framework Directive (2008/56/EC)			
<p>The goal of the Directive is to achieve 'Good Environmental Status' (GES) for all Europe's seas by 2016. Member States are required to transpose the Directive by July 2010.</p>	<p>GES in UK waters is defined by Defra with 11 criteria which include:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Making sure populations of fish and shellfish are within safe biological limits ▪ Maintaining the biological diversity of marine habitats and species ▪ Limiting contaminants to the marine environment to levels which do not cause pollution 	<p>The Core Strategy should aim to protect and enhance the quality of the marine environment, particularly with respect to pollutants or activities originating on land.</p>	<p>The SA Framework should include measures to protect biodiversity and water quality. Cumulative and transboundary marine effects should be considered.</p>
UN Convention on Biological Diversity			
<p>This was one of the main outcomes of the 1992 Rio Earth Summit. The key objectives of the Convention are:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ The conservation of biological diversity ▪ The sustainable use of its components ▪ The fair and equitable sharing of the benefits arising from the use of genetic resources <p>The achievement of the objectives in the Convention relies heavily upon the implementation of action at the national level.</p>	<p>The Convention aims to halt the worldwide loss of animal and plant species and genetic resources and save and enhance biodiversity.</p>	<p>It is essential that the development of the Core Strategy should consider biodiversity protection.</p>	<p>The SA Framework should include objectives relating to the protection of biodiversity.</p>

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

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Directive on the Conservation of European Wild Birds (79/409/EEC)			
Relates to the conservation of all species of naturally occurring birds in the wild state in the European territory of the Member States to which the Treaty applies, including the designation of certain habitats as Special Protection Areas. It covers the protection, management and control of these species and lays down rules for their exploitation, and also the prevention of pollution / deterioration of habitats or any disturbances affecting the birds.	<p>The preservation, maintenance and re-establishment of biotopes and habitats shall include primarily the following measures:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Creation of protected areas ▪ Upkeep and management in accordance with the ecological needs of habitats inside and outside the protected zones ▪ Re-establishment of destroyed biotopes ▪ Creation of biotopes 	The Core Strategy must include policies that seek to protect and enhance biodiversity, particularly designated sites.	The SA should include objectives, indicators and targets relating to the protection of biodiversity.
Directive on the Conservation of Natural Habitats and of Wild Fauna and Flora (92/43/EEC)			
Directive seeks to conserve natural habitats, and wild fauna and flora within the EU.	<p>Member States are required to take measures to maintain or restore at favourable conservation status, natural habitats and species of Community importance. This includes Special Areas of Conservation and Special Protection Areas and it is usually accepted as also including Ramsar sites (European Sites).</p> <p>Plans that may adversely affect the integrity of European sites may be required to be subject to Appropriate Assessment under the Directive.</p>	The Core Strategy must take into account the habitats and species that have been identified under this directive, and should include provision for the preservation, protection and improvement of the quality of the environment as appropriate.	<p>The SA should include the conservation provisions of the Directive, and include objectives that address the protection of biodiversity.</p> <p>When required, a Habitats Regulations Assessment Screening exercise should be undertaken.</p>
Ramsar Convention on Wetlands of International Importance, especially as waterfowl habitat (1971)			
<p>The Convention is an intergovernmental treaty whose stated mission is 'the conservation and wise use of all wetlands through local, regional and national actions and international cooperation, as a contribution towards achieving sustainable development throughout the world' (Ramsar COP8, 2002).</p> <p>There are presently 150 Contracting Parties to the Convention, with 1556 wetland sites, totalling 129.6 million hectares, designated for inclusion in</p>	<p>There are no specific targets. Although now out of date, the general objectives of the Ramsar Strategic Plan 2003-2008 are:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ To ensure the wise use of wetlands ▪ To achieve appropriate management of wetlands of international importance ▪ To promote international co-operation 	The Core Strategy needs to include policies that seek to protect designated sites for nature conservation, including Ramsar sites.	The SA Framework must incorporate the overarching principals of the Convention.

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<p>the Ramsar List of Wetlands of International Importance</p> <p>The original emphasis was on the conservation and wise use of wetlands primarily to provide habitat for waterbirds, however over the years the Convention has broadened its scope to incorporate all aspects of wetland conservation and wise use, recognising wetlands as ecosystems that are extremely important for biodiversity conservation and for the well-being of human communities.</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> To ensure that the required implementation mechanisms, resources and capacity are in place To progress towards the accession of all countries to the Convention. 		
EU Biodiversity Strategy (1998)			
<p>The Strategy aims to anticipate, prevent and attack the causes of significant reduction or loss of biodiversity at the source, which will help both to reverse present trends in biodiversity decline and to place species and ecosystems, including agro-ecosystems, at a satisfactory conservation status, both within and beyond the territory of the EU.</p>	There are no specific indicators or targets of relevance.	It is essential that the development of the Core Strategy should consider biodiversity protection.	The SA Framework should include sustainability objectives, indicators and targets that address biodiversity.
European Landscape Convention (2000)			
<p>The aims are to promote European landscape protection, management and planning, and to organise European co-operation on landscape issues. The Convention is part of the Council of Europe's work on natural and cultural heritage, spatial planning, environment and local self-government, and establishes the general legal principles which should serve as a basis for adopting national landscape policies and establishing international co-operation in such matters.</p> <p>The UK is a signatory to this Convention and is committed to its principles.</p>	There are no specific indicators or targets of relevance.	The Core Strategy needs to consider the preservation and enhancement of the landscape.	The SA Framework should include objectives that relate to landscape protection.
UNESCO Convention Concerning the Protection of the World Cultural and Natural Heritage (1972)			
<p>The Convention requires that cultural and natural heritage is identified, protected, conserved, presented and transmitted to future generations. It also requires that effective and active measures are taken to protect and conserve cultural and natural heritage.</p>	There are no specific indicators or targets of relevance.	The Core Strategy needs to consider preservation and enhancement of cultural and natural heritage.	The SA Framework should include objectives relating to the protection of historic and natural resources.
Waste Framework Directive (2008/98/EC)			
<p>This replaces the old Waste Framework Directive (2006/12/EC). The aims of this Directive are:</p>	There are no specific targets or indicators of relevance.	The Core Strategy should seek to promote the key	The SA needs to incorporate objectives,

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<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ To provide a comprehensive and consolidated approach to the definition and management of waste. ▪ To shift from thinking of waste as an unwanted burden to a valued resource and make Europe a recycling society. ▪ To ensure waste prevention is the first priority of waste management. ▪ To provide environmental criteria for certain waste streams, to establish when a waste ceases to be a waste (rather than significantly amending the definition of waste). 		objectives of prevention, recycling and processing of waste, conversion of waste to usable materials, and energy recovery.	indicators and targets that address waste issues, e.g. minimisation and re-use etc.
Directive on the Landfill of Waste (99/31/EC)			
The Directive is intended, by way of stringent operational and technical requirements on the waste and landfills, to prevent or reduce the adverse effects of the landfill of waste on the environment, in particular on surface water, groundwater, soil, air and human health.	<p>The Directive establishes guidelines and targets for the quantities or biodegradable waste being sent to landfill.</p> <p>The key targets given in the directive are given maximum timeframes from the start year in which to have them achieved. Some of these are now out of date and are therefore not included.</p> <p>With 2001 as the start year:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ By approximately 2016, biodegradable municipal waste going to landfills must be reduced to 35%. 	Any landfills, or land for which landfilling is proposed, must comply with this directive, local and regional waste policy, and waste procedures set out by the competent authority.	The SA Framework should incorporate the principles of this Directive in conjunction with the Council Directive on Waste, as well as local and regional waste policy.
Packaging and Packaging Waste Directive (94/62/EC) (as amended by 2004/12/EC and 2005/20/EC)			
This Directive covers all packaging placed on the market in the Community and all packaging waste, whether it is used or released at industrial, commercial, office, shop, service, household or any other level, regardless of the material used. The Directive provides that the Member States shall take measures to prevent the formation of packaging waste, which may include national programmes and may encourage the reuse of packaging.	The Directive states that Member States must introduce systems for the return and/or collection of used packaging to attain certain targets. However, all targets are now out of date and are therefore not included.	Although this Directive dictates national legislation, the Core Strategy should include policies that encourage better waste management.	The SA Framework should be consistent with the waste management principles of this policy.

Summary of National Plans

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

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	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Bird populations: bird population indices (a) farmland birds (b) woodland birds (c) birds of coasts and estuaries (d) wintering wetland birds ▪ Biodiversity conservation: (a) priority species status (b) priority habitat status ▪ River quality: rivers of good (a) biological (b) chemical quality ▪ Air quality and health: (a) annual levels of particles and ozone (b) days when air pollution is moderate or higher 		
Securing the Regions' Futures – Strengthening the Delivery of Sustainable Development in the English Regions (2006)			
<p>This document sets out the Government's approach to strengthening the delivery of sustainable development at the regional level, following the publication of 'Securing the Future: The UK Sustainable Development Strategy'.</p> <p>The five guiding principles and four priorities set out in the UK Sustainable Development Strategy provide the framework within which the English regions work to improve quality of life. This document sets out an additional 20 commitments (with clear guidance) in order to help regions make a step change in their contribution to delivering sustainable development. The key elements of this approach are:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Using the sustainable development priorities and principles to underpin the refreshed or updated high-level regional strategies ▪ Creating a strengthened role for regional sustainable development roundtables as champion bodies ▪ Maximising the contribution which city-regions, sub-regions and inter-regional strategies can make to delivering sustainable development through innovative ways of working at these levels ▪ Embedding sustainable development within the work of Government Offices and across their organisations and operations so as to become exemplars in the regions ▪ Supporting the role of Regional Assemblies in delivering sustainable development through all their functions ▪ Working with Regional Development Agencies (RDAs) to help them deliver economic productivity, which delivers sustainable development 	There are no specific indicators or targets of relevance.	The Core Strategy needs to consider sustainable development through its land use planning.	This plan is primarily concerned with delivery of sustainable development at the regional level. Whilst not all elements are of relevance to this study, ensuring sustainable development in the English regions is essential, and should be considered through the SA process.

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<p>at the same time - and to ensure that this contribution is fully reflected in RDA assessments</p> <p>This document provides an enabling framework within which the regions themselves can devise their own sustainable solutions to meet their needs and which are in line with the wider UK goals on sustainable development. It helps demonstrate the Government's commitment to empowering regions in order that they can secure a sustainable future for their own communities, and one which helps us meet our sustainable development goals in the UK as a whole.</p>			
Sustainable Communities: Building for the Future (2003)			
<p>This action programme marks a step change in the policies for delivering sustainable communities for all. The plan allies measures to tackle the housing provision mis-match between the South-East and parts of the North and the Midlands, with more imaginative design and the continuation of an agreeable and convenient environment.</p> <p>It is part of the Government's wider drive to raise the quality of life in our communities through increasing prosperity, reducing inequalities, increasing employment, better public services, better health and education, tackling crime and anti-social behaviour, and much more. It reflects our key principles for public service reform: raising standards, devolving and delegating decision-making, providing greater flexibility over use of resources and choice for customers. The main elements are:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Sustainable communities ▪ Step change in housing supply ▪ New growth areas ▪ Decent homes ▪ Countryside and local environment 	<p>There are no specific indicators or targets of relevance.</p>	<p>The Core Strategy should encourage housing to be addressed by local partnerships as part of a wider strategy of neighbourhood renewal and sustainable communities.</p> <p>It should also encourage environmental enhancement to be central to regeneration solutions, including the restoration and management of brownfield land, the use of green space networks as a basis for development. and have due regard for landscape character and designations.</p>	<p>The SA should acknowledge local action to meet local needs.</p> <p>It should recognise that housing should be provided for all sections of society.</p> <p>It should recognise that environmental improvements can improve quality of life</p> <p>It should ensure that affordable housing is provided in all parts of the borough where there is need.</p> <p>The SA Framework should be reviewed against these objectives.</p>

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Planning Act 2008			
<p>The Act created amendments to the functioning of the planning system, following recommendations from the Barker Review first proposed in the 2007 White Paper: Planning for a Sustainable Future. The two principal changes are:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ The establishment of an Infrastructure Planning Commission to make decisions on nationally significant infrastructure projects. ▪ Creation of the Community Infrastructure Levy, a charge to be collected from developers by local authorities for the provision of local and sub-regional infrastructure. 	There are no specific targets or indicators of relevance.	The preparation of the Core Strategy should consider the recommended actions in this document.	The SA should consider the means by which the measures in the Act may enable the Core Strategy to contribute towards sustainable development
Environmental Quality in Spatial Planning 2005			
This document was jointly published by The Countryside Agency, English Heritage, English Nature and the EA. It provides guidance to help in the preparation of Regional Spatial Strategies and Local Development Frameworks, by ensuring incorporation of the natural, built and historic environment, and rural issues in plans and strategies.	There are no specific targets or indicators of relevance.	The preparation of the Core Strategy should consider the recommended actions in this document.	The SA should take into consideration the issues raised in this document and ensure that an appropriate suite of objectives is developed, covering relevant aspects of the built and natural environment.
World Class Places: The Government's Strategy for Improving Quality of Place (2009)			
<p>The Strategy identifies the benefits of creating well-designed places, including elements of spatial planning, urban design, architecture, green infrastructure and community involvement. It seeks to promote the consideration of place at all levels of planning. An Action Plan accompanying the Strategy sets out the following seven broad objectives</p> <p>1: Strengthen leadership on quality of place at the national and regional level</p> <p>2: Encourage local civic leaders and local government to prioritise quality of place</p> <p>3: Ensure relevant government policy, guidance and standards consistently promote quality of place and are user-friendly</p> <p>4: Put the public and community at the centre of place-shaping</p> <p>5: Ensure all development for which central government is directly</p>	<p>The majority of actions reflect how the Government will take forward the strategy and use it in the creation of new guidance and to direct its interactions with relevant agencies. However, of particular relevance are:</p> <p>2.3: Working with local authorities to achieve high quality development</p> <p>2.5: Establishing an award scheme for high quality places</p> <p>4.1: Encouraging public involvement in shaping the vision for their area and the design of individual schemes</p> <p>4.2: Ensuring the citizens and service users are engaged in the design and development of public buildings</p> <p>4.3: Encouraging community involvement in ownership</p>	The Core Strategy should seek to reinforce and promote a sense of place, particularly in key regeneration areas. High standards of design and public consultation should be encouraged.	The SA Framework should recognise the importance of developing a high quality built environment and promoting high levels of community involvement.

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<p>responsible is built to high design and sustainability standards and promotes quality of place</p> <p>6: Encourage higher standards of market-led development</p> <p>7: Strengthen quality of place skills, knowledge and capacity</p>	<p>and managing the upkeep of the public realm and community facilities</p> <p>4.4: Promoting public engagement in creating new homes and neighbourhoods</p> <p>6.1: Encouraging local authorities to set clear quality of place ambitions in their local planning framework</p> <p>7.1: Strengthening advisory support on design quality for local authorities, the wider public sector and developers</p> <p>7.2: Encouraging local authorities to share planning, design, conservation and related expertise</p>		
The Countryside in and Around Towns: A vision for connecting town and country in the pursuit of sustainable development (2005)			
<p>This document was jointly published by the Countryside Agency and Groundwork, in 2005.</p> <p>The document presents a new vision for a very extensive and often overlooked resource – the countryside in and around England's towns and cities. The vision at the heart of the challenge to reduce the pressures that urban life places on the local and global environment is, <i>'the need to ensure a high quality of life for all while at the same time reducing our collective impact on the resources we share'</i>.</p>	There are no specific targets or indicators of relevance.	The Core Strategy needs to complement the aims of the strategy and seek to develop sustainable communities.	The SA Framework should include objectives, indicators and targets that seek to promote sustainable communities and protect both the urban and rural environment.
Sustainable Communities, Settled Homes, Changing Lives – A Strategy for Tackling Homelessness (ODPM)			
<p>The strategy aims to halve the number of households living in insecure temporary accommodation by 2010. This will be achieved by:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Preventing homelessness ▪ Providing support for vulnerable people ▪ Tackling the wider causes and symptoms of homelessness ▪ Helping more people move away from rough sleeping ▪ Providing more settled homes <p>For each of the above points a series of actions are identified.</p>	<p>Key target:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Halve the number of households living in temporary accommodation by 2010 	The Core Strategy needs to recognise the causes of homelessness and seek to implement policies that will reduce the number of people sleeping rough.	The SA Framework should include objectives that address housing issues including homelessness.
Climate Change Act (2008)			
<p>The Act commits the UK to action in mitigating the impacts of climate change. It has two key aims:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ To improve carbon management, helping the transition towards a low- 	<p>Relevant commitments within the Act are:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ The creation of a legally binding target of at least an 80% cut in greenhouse gas emissions by 2050, to 	The Core Strategy should ensure that policies are in place to encourage the	The SA Framework should include objectives that address climate

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<p>carbon economy</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> To demonstrate UK leadership internationally, signalling a commitment to take our share of responsibility for reducing global emissions in the context of developing negotiations on a post-2012 global agreement at Copenhagen in December 2009 [and beyond]. 	<p>be achieved through action in the UK and abroad (against 1990 levels). Also a reduction in emissions of at least 34% by 2020.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> A carbon budgeting system which caps emissions over five-year periods, to aid progress towards the 2050 target. The creation of the Committee on Climate Change - a new independent, expert body to advise the Government on the level of carbon budgets and on where cost-effective savings can be made. The inclusion of International aviation and shipping emissions in the Act or an explanation to Parliament why not - by 31 December 2012. Further measures to reduce emissions, including: powers to introduce domestic emissions trading schemes more quickly and easily through secondary legislation; measures on biofuels; powers to introduce pilot financial incentive schemes in England for household waste; powers to require a minimum charge for single-use carrier bags (excluding Scotland). New powers to support the creation of a Community Energy Savings Programme. 	<p>reduction in CO₂ emissions whilst promoting sustainable economic growth.</p>	<p>change issues including flooding and the need to reduce greenhouse gas emissions.</p>
Climate Change – The UK Programme 2006: Tomorrow's Climate Today's Challenge			
<p>Although the 2000 Climate Change Programme helped put the UK on track, and even beyond, to meet the Kyoto greenhouse gas reduction commitment, the 2006 programme contains further commitments to help to achieve the national goal of reducing CO₂ by 20% below 1990 levels by 2010 and, in the long-term, reduce emissions by 60% by 2050. The Programme therefore sets out the Strategy for both international and national action.</p> <p>This Programme is based on a number of principles:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> The need to take a balanced approach with all sectors and all parts of the UK playing their part The need to safeguard, and where possible enhance, the UK's competitiveness, encourage technological innovation, promote social 	<p>Targets are superseded by 2008 Climate Change Act. There is therefore none of relevance.</p>	<p>It should be ensured that the key principles of the Strategy are considered in the preparation of the Core Strategy, and that these factors are addressed.</p>	<p>The SA Framework should include objectives that complement the priorities and principles of this Strategy.</p>

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<p>inclusion and reduce harm to health</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ The need to focus on flexible and cost effective policy options which will work together to form an integrated package ▪ The need to take a long-term view, looking to targets beyond the first Kyoto commitment period and considering the need for the UK to adapt to the impacts of climate change ▪ The need for the Programme to be kept under review <p>The Programme sets out the measures to reduce greenhouse gas emissions in six broad sectors: energy supply, business, transport, domestic, agriculture, forestry and land management and public and local government. The progress towards achieving UK and international climate change objectives has been (and will continue to be) monitored and reviewed.</p>			
Stern Review of the Economics of Climate Change			
<p>The review examines the evidence on the economic impacts of climate change and explores the economics of stabilising greenhouse gases in the atmosphere. The second part of the review considers the complex policy challenges involved in managing the transition to a low-carbon economy and in ensuring that societies are able to adapt to the consequences of climate change.</p> <p>The document clearly identifies that adaptation is the only available response for impacts that will occur over the next few decades.</p>	There are no specific targets or indicators of relevance.	The Core Strategy should ensure that policies are in place to encourage the reduction in CO ₂ emissions whilst promoting sustainable economic growth.	The SA Framework should include an objective relating to the reduction in greenhouse gas emissions.
UK Low Carbon Transition Plan – National Strategy for Climate Change and Energy (2009)			
<p>The UK Low Carbon Transition Plan plots how the UK will meet the 34% cut in emissions on 1990 levels by 2020, set out in the budget.</p>	<p>By 2020:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ More than 1.2 million people will be in green jobs. ▪ 7 million homes will have benefited from whole house makeovers, and more than 1.5 million households will be supported to produce their own clean energy. ▪ Around 40% of electricity will be from low-carbon sources, from renewables, nuclear and clean coal. ▪ The UK will import half the amount of gas that it otherwise would. ▪ The average new car will emit 40% less carbon than now. 	It should be ensured that the key principles of the Strategy are considered in the preparation of the Core Strategy, and that these factors are addressed.	The SA Framework should include objectives that complement the priorities and principles of this Strategy.

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Energy White Paper: Meeting the Energy Challenge (2007)			
<p>This White Paper sets out a framework for action to address the following long-term energy challenges, and helps to manage the risks:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Tackling climate change by reducing CO₂ emissions both within the UK and abroad Ensuring secure, clean and affordable energy as we become increasingly dependent on imported fuel <p>As set out in 'The Energy Challenge' published in 2006, the context in which the Government is seeking to meet these challenges is evolving.</p> <p>This paper sets out the Government's international and domestic energy strategy (based upon existing policies) to address the long-term energy challenges and deliver the four energy policy goals [set out in the 2003 Energy White Paper]. It sets out how the Government is implementing the measures in the Energy Review Report in 2006 together with other measures announced since (e.g. in the 2007 Budget).</p>	<p>Targets are superseded by 2008 Climate Change Act. There is therefore none of relevance.</p>	<p>The Core Strategy should ensure that policies are in place to encourage the reduction in CO₂ emissions whilst promoting sustainable economic growth.</p>	<p>The SA Framework should include an objective relating to the reduction in greenhouse gas emissions.</p>
Energy Act 2008			
<p>The Act implements the legislative aspects of the Energy White Paper. It sets out new legislation to:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Reflect the availability of new technologies (such as CCS and emerging renewable technologies) Correspond with our changing requirements for security of supply infrastructure (such as offshore gas storage) Ensure adequate protection for the environment and the tax payer as our energy market changes <p>These policies are driven by the two long-term energy challenges faced by the UK as identified in the White Paper.</p>	<p>There are no specific targets or indicators of relevance.</p>	<p>The Core Strategy should ensure that policies are in place to encourage the reduction in CO₂ emissions whilst promoting sustainable economic growth.</p>	<p>The SA Framework should include an objective relating to minimising greenhouse gas emissions.</p>
Delivering a Sustainable Transport System (2008)			
<p>The document explains how the strategic aims set out in 'Towards a Sustainable Transport System' (2007) will be translated into policy and practical actions. It takes on recommendations contained in the Eddington transport study and the Stern Review. The 5 goals are:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> to support national economic competitiveness and growth, by 	<p>The document does not contain specific targets or indicators, but rather sets out broad strategic priorities at a national level. Nonetheless, the goals provide a framework for local as well as national action.</p>	<p>The Core Strategy should recognise the importance of safe, reliable and efficient transport systems to economic and social wellbeing. The</p>	<p>The SA Framework should ensure inclusion of objectives that promote sustainable transport.</p>

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<p>delivering reliable and efficient transport networks;</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> to reduce transport's emissions of CO₂ and other greenhouse gases, with the desired outcome of tackling climate change; to contribute to better safety, security and health and longer life expectancy by reducing the risk of death, injury or illness arising from transport, and by promoting travel modes that are beneficial to health; to promote greater equality of opportunity for all citizens, with the desired outcome of achieving a fairer society; and to improve quality of life for transport users and non-transport users, and to promote a healthy natural environment. 		sustainability impacts of transport should also be fully understood.	
The Future of Transport White Paper – A Network for 2030 (2004)			
<p>This Paper builds on the progress that has already been made since the implementation of the 10 Year Plan for transport, and sets out the vision for transport for the next 30 years, until 2015, with a funding commitment. It is a long term strategy for a modern, efficient and sustainable transport system backed up by sustained high levels of investment.</p> <p>The aim is for a transport network that can meet the challenges of a growing economy and the increasing demand for travel, but that can also achieve environmental objectives. This means coherent networks with:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> The road network providing a more reliable and freer-flowing service for both personal travel and freight, with people able to make informed choices about how and when they travel The rail network providing a fast, reliable and efficient service, particularly for interurban journeys and commuting into large urban areas Reliable, flexible, convenient bus services tailored to local needs Making walking and cycling a real alternative for local trips Ports and airports providing improved international and domestic links <p>The strategy is built around three key themes:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Sustained investment over the long term Improvements in transport management Planning ahead sustained 	<p>The document indicates a number of Public Service Agreement objectives. Those of relevance include;</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Reduce greenhouse gas emissions to 12.5% below 1990 levels in line with our Kyoto commitment and move towards a 20% reduction in CO₂ emissions below 1990 levels by 2010, through measures including energy efficiency and renewables. Improve air quality by meeting the Air Quality Strategy targets for carbon monoxide, lead, nitrogen dioxide, particles, sulphur dioxide, benzene and 1,3 butadiene. 	<p>The Core Strategy should contain policies that relate to the need for an integrated and sustainable transport network.</p>	<p>The SA Framework should contain objectives that support an efficient and sustainable transport system, and also cover issues relating to the protection of air quality and greenhouse gas emissions.</p>

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Underlining these themes, and an important underlying objective of our strategy, is balancing the need to travel with the need to improve quality of life. This means seeking solutions that meet long term economic, social and environmental goals. Achieving this objective will contribute to the objectives of the UK Sustainable Development Strategy.			
Low Carbon Transport: A Greener Future - A Carbon Reduction Strategy for Transport (July 2009)			
The Strategy sets out how the transport sector will meet its emissions reduction obligations and contribute to the Government's overall policy on climate change as set out in the Climate Change Act 2008.	The Strategy does not contain its own targets; rather it sets out how those committed to elsewhere, notably in the Climate Change Act 2008, will be met by the transport sector and what actions the Government will take to see they are met.	The Core Strategy should promote low-carbon transport options for passengers and freight. This may require the use of new and emerging technology as well as promoting a modal shift in transport choices.	The SA should seek the promotion of low-carbon forms of transport.
The Conservation (Natural Habitats, &c.) Regulations (1994)			
These Regulations make provision for the purpose of implementing, for Great Britain, Council Directive 92/43/EEC[8] on the conservation of natural habitats and of wild fauna and flora.	There are no specific targets or indicators of relevance.	It is essential that the development of the Core Strategy should consider biodiversity protection.	The SA Framework should include objectives relating to the protection and enhancement of biodiversity resources.
The Natural Environment and Rural Communities Act (2006)			
<p>The act created Natural England and the Commission for Rural Communities and, amongst other measures, it extended the biodiversity duty set out in the Countryside and Rights of Way (CROW) Act to public bodies and statutory undertakers to ensure due regard to the conservation of biodiversity.</p> <p>The Duty is set out in Section 40 of the Act, and states that every public authority must, in exercising its functions, have regard, so far as is consistent with the proper exercise of those functions, to the purpose of conserving biodiversity.</p> <p>The aim of the biodiversity duty is to raise the profile of biodiversity in England and Wales, so that the conservation of biodiversity becomes properly embedded in all relevant policies and decisions made by public</p>	There are no specific targets or indicators of relevance.	It is essential that the development of the Core Strategy considers the provisions of the biodiversity duty.	The SA Framework should include objectives relating to the protection and enhancement of biodiversity resources.

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<p>authorities.</p> <p>The Duty applies to all local authorities, community, parish and town councils, police, fire and health authorities and utility companies.</p> <p>The Government has produced guidance on implementing the Duty, contained in two publications, one for Local Authorities (and the other for other public bodies).</p>			
The Guidance for Local Authorities on Implementing the Biodiversity Duty (2007)			
<p>This guidance was issued by Defra and the Welsh Assembly to assist local authorities in fulfilling their Biodiversity Duty.</p>	<p>The guidance references a biodiversity indicator, which was developed as a result of a Defra commissioned research project in 2003/4. The indicator developed to measure local authority performance is:</p> <p>'Progress towards achieving a local authority's potential for biodiversity', which is based on four sub-indicators relating to:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ The management of local authority landholdings (e.g. % of landholdings managed to a plan which seeks to maximise the sites' biodiversity potential. ▪ The condition of local authority managed SSSIs (e.g. % of SSSI in 'favourable' or 'unfavourable recovering' condition). ▪ The provision of accessible greenspace. ▪ The effect of development control decisions on designated sites (e.g. change in designated sites as a result of planning permissions). 	<p>It is essential that the development of the Core Strategy considers the provisions of the biodiversity duty.</p>	<p>The SA Framework should include objectives relating to the protection and enhancement of biodiversity resources.</p>
Conserving Biodiversity – The UK Approach (2007)			
<p>The purpose of the document is to set out the vision and approach to conserving biodiversity within the UK's devolved framework. It sets out an approach to biodiversity conservation that is designed to meet the commitment to halt the loss of biodiversity by 2010 but also to guide action into the second decade of the 21st century.</p> <p>The statement emphasises an ecosystem approach. There is a close relationship between ecosystems and human well-being and there is a need to take action to reverse ecosystem degradation by addressing the key drivers and valuing ecosystem services. There is a need to maintain,</p>	<p>In June 2007 the UK Biodiversity Partnership published 18 indicators that can be used to monitor biodiversity progress across the UK. They will be used as part of a wider evidence base to determine whether the target to halt biodiversity loss is being achieved. Some of the relevant indicators include:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Trends in populations of selected species of birds and butterflies ▪ UK BAP Priority Species & Habitats 	<p>It is essential that the development of the Core Strategy should consider biodiversity protection.</p>	<p>The SA Framework should include objectives relating to the protection of biodiversity resources.</p>

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<p>create and restore functional combinations of habitats.</p> <p>The shared priorities for action are:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Protecting the best sites for wildlife Targeting action on priority species and habitats Embedding proper consideration of biodiversity and ecosystem services in all relevant sectors of policy and decision-making. Engaging people and encouraging behaviour change Developing and interpreting the evidence base Ensuring that the UK plays a proactive role in influencing the development of Multilateral Environmental Agreements and contributes fully to their domestic delivery. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Protected areas Sustainable woodland management Area of agri-environment land Sustainable fisheries Ecological impact of air pollution Invasive species Habitat connectivity River quality 		
Working with the Grain of Nature: a Biodiversity Strategy for England (2002)			
<p>The Strategy seeks to ensure biodiversity considerations become embedded in all main sectors of public policy and sets out a programme to make the changes necessary to conserve, enhance and work with the grain of nature and ecosystems rather than against them.</p> <p>The Strategy sets out a series of actions that will be taken by the Government and its partners to make biodiversity a fundamental consideration in:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Agriculture: encouraging the management of farming and agricultural land so as to conserve and enhance biodiversity as part of the Government's Sustainable Food and Farming Strategy. Water: aiming for a whole catchment approach to the wise, sustainable use of water and wetlands. Woodland: managing and extending woodland so as to promote enhanced biodiversity and quality of life. Marine and coastal management: so as to achieve the sustainable use and management of our coasts and seas using natural processes and the ecosystem-based approach. Urban areas: where biodiversity needs to become a part of the development of policy on sustainable communities and urban green space and the built environment. <p>Working with the Grain of Nature – taking it forward Volume 1: Full report</p>	<p>A key Defra objective is: to protect and improve the rural, urban, marine and global environment and lead on the integration of these with other policies across Government and internationally.</p> <p>Under this objective, key targets are:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> To care for our natural heritage, make the countryside attractive and enjoyable for all and preserve biological diversity by Reversing the long-term decline in the number of farmland birds by 2020, as measured annually against underlying trends Bringing into favourable condition by 2010 95% of all nationally important wildlife sites <p>The Government is already committed, in its Quality of Life Counts indicators, to using key indicators to measure progress with sustainable development in the UK. The ones that are particularly important for biodiversity are:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> The populations of wild birds The condition of Sites of Special Scientific Interest Progress with Biodiversity Action Plans Area of land under agri-environment agreement 	<p>The Core Strategy should support the vision emphasising biodiversity.</p>	<p>The SA Framework should include sustainability objectives, indicators and targets that address biodiversity.</p>

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<p>on progress under the England Biodiversity Strategy 2002-2006' was published in 2006, to report on the first four years of implementation. The report describes the progress made since 2002, sets a new vision, provides an overview of the progress made taking a holistic approach, reviews the headline indicators, provides progress reports for each workstream of the strategy, and sets out forward work programmes to 2010. A companion volume, updating the indicators first published in the implementation of the England Biodiversity Strategy, is published as Volume II of this report.</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Biological quality of rivers ▪ Fish stocks around the UK fished within safe limits 		
UK Biodiversity Action Plan (1994)			
<p>This Plan has been prepared in response to Article 6 of the Biodiversity Convention, to develop national strategies for the conservation of biological diversity and the sustainable use of biological resources. The Action Plan is monitored, reviewed and updated when required.</p> <p>The overall goal of the UKBAP is '<i>To conserve and enhance biological diversity within the UK and to contribute to the conservation of global biodiversity through all appropriate mechanisms</i>'.</p> <p>Its underlying principles are:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Where biological resources are used, such use should be sustainable ▪ Wise use should be ensured for non-renewable resources ▪ The conservation of biodiversity requires the care and involvement of individuals and communities as well as Governmental processes ▪ Conservation of biodiversity should be an integral part of Government programmes, policy and action ▪ Conservation practice and policy should be based upon a sound knowledge base ▪ The precautionary principle should guide decisions <p>The objectives for conserving biodiversity are:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ To conserve and where practicable to enhance: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> a. the overall populations and natural ranges of native species and the quality and range of wildlife habitats and ecosystems b. internationally important and threatened species, habitats and ecosystems c. species, habitats and natural and managed ecosystems that are characteristic of local areas 	<p>The plan contains 1150 species and 65 habitats that have been listed as priorities for conservation action under the UK Biodiversity Action Plan (UK BAP).</p> <p>Specific targets are established for each of these action plans which are considered too detailed for this PPP review.</p>	<p>It is essential that the development of the Core Strategy should consider biodiversity protection.</p>	<p>The SA Framework should include objectives relating to the protection of biodiversity resources.</p>

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<p>d. the biodiversity of natural and semi-natural habitats where this has been diminished over recent past decades</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> To increase public awareness of, and involvement in, conserving biodiversity. To contribute to the conservation of biodiversity on a European and global scale. 			
A Strategy for England's Trees, Woodlands and Forests (2007)			
<p>The strategy has a 10 – 15 year timescale and strives to achieve sustainable forest management.</p> <p>There are five aims identified for Government intervention in trees, woods and forests. The aims are:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> To provide a resource of trees, woods and forests where they can contribute most in terms of environmental, economic and social benefits now and in the future. To ensure that existing and newly-planted trees, woods and forests are resilient to the impacts of climate change and also contribute to the way in which biodiversity and natural resources adjust to climate change. To protect and enhance the environmental resources of water, soil, air, biodiversity and landscapes and the cultural and amenity values of trees and woodland. To increase the contribution that trees, woods and forests make to the quality of life for those living, working and visiting England. To improve the competitiveness of woodland businesses and to promote new or improved markets for sustainable woodland products. 	There are no specific targets or indicators of relevance.	It is essential that the development of the Core Strategy should consider biodiversity protection.	The SA Framework should include objectives relating to the protection of biodiversity resources, which includes areas of woodland, particularly ancient woodland.
Accessible Natural Green Space Standards in Towns and Cities: A review and Toolkit for their Implementation (2003)			
<p>In 2001, a project was commenced to look again at the accessible natural greenspace standards model in order to determine whether its validity could still be supported, how local authorities were managing greenspace policy and how the standards might be promoted effectively in the new and changing policy environment. This report presents the findings of that project.</p>	There are no specific indicators or targets of relevance.	The provisions of this document should be considered in the development of the Core Strategy.	The SA Framework should contain an objective relating to the provision of green space.
Historic Environment: A Force For the Future (2001)			
<p>The UK Government Guidance sets actions to protect and sustain our heritage for future generations through measures that look in detail at</p>	There are no specific indicators or targets of relevance.	The Core Strategy will need to include policies	The SA Framework should include

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Key Objectives Relevant to Plan and SA	Key Targets and Indicators Relevant to Plan and SA	Implications for Plan	Implications for SA
<p>Funding, Legislation, Policy Guidance, Delivery Mechanisms, Reprioritisation and Partnership Working.</p> <p>The Government vision is:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Public interest in the historic environment is matched by effective partnerships and the development of a sound base from which to develop policies. ▪ Maximising the full potential of the historic environment as a learning resource. ▪ Ensuring the historic environment is accessible to everybody and is seen as a something with which the whole of society can identify and engage with. ▪ The historic environment is protected and sustained for the benefit of our own and future generations. ▪ The historic environment is an economic asset that is well harnessed. 		that take on board the issues and themes that have been identified in the document.	objectives that relate to the protection and enhancement of the historic environment.
Draft Heritage Protection Bill (2008)			
<p>The Draft Heritage Protection Bill proposes to reform and unify the terrestrial and marine heritage protection systems in England and Wales, and the marine heritage protection system in Northern Ireland. The marine elements are also capable of applying to Scotland. The Bill seeks to support sustainable communities by placing the historic environment at the heart of an effective planning system.</p> <p>It aims to implement a unified heritage protection system that will be easier to understand and use, more efficient, accountable and transparent and that will maximise opportunities for public inclusion and involvement. It will also help to deliver a system that works for the whole historic environment by removing unhelpful distinctions between different designation regimes (i.e. listing, scheduling and registering).</p> <p>The Draft Bill proposes to place decision-making powers where they sit most naturally by devolving terrestrial designation decisions on assets in England from the Secretary of State to English Heritage. In addition it will unify consents for works to terrestrial assets, which will be administered by Local Authorities in England and by Local Authorities and Welsh Ministers, as appropriate, in Wales.</p>	There are no specific targets or indicators of relevance.	The Core Strategy will need to consider the principles of the Draft Bill.	The SA Framework should include objectives that relate to the protection and enhancement of the historic environment.

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The Air Quality Strategy for England, Scotland, Wales and Northern Ireland (2007)			
<p>This Strategy sets out air quality objectives and policy options to further improve air quality in the UK from today into the long term. As well as direct benefits to public health, these options are intended to provide important benefits to quality of life and help to protect our environment.</p> <p>This updated strategy provides a clear, long-term vision for improving air quality in the UK and offers options for further consideration to reduce the risk to health and the environment from air pollution. It sets out a way forward for work and planning on air quality issues, details objectives to be achieved, and proposes measures to be considered further to help reach the objectives.</p> <p>This review of the previous Air Quality Strategy (2003) proposes potential new policy measures to improve air quality, and examines their costs and benefits, the impact on exceedences of the strategy's air quality objectives, the effect on ecosystems and also the qualitative impacts.</p> <p>This strategy sets out an agenda for the longer term, in particular the need to find out more about how air pollution impacts on people's health and the environment, to help inform options and future policy decisions. It sets out a framework to achieve cleaner air that will bring health and social benefits.</p>	<p>The Strategy sets objectives and targets for each air quality pollutant, e.g. to achieve and maintain 40µg/m³ of annual average nitrogen dioxide.</p>	<p>The Core Strategy should consider the maintenance of good air quality and the measures that can be taken to improve it. For example, promotion of Green Travel Plans.</p>	<p>The SA Framework should include objectives that address the protection of air quality.</p>
Water Resources Strategy for England and Wales (2009)			
<p>This is a strategy produced by the Environment Agency (EA) and applies to both England and Wales. It forms the EA's strategy for water resource management for the next 25 years.</p> <p>The focus of the strategy is understanding the present state of water resources and planning for the management of water resources to prevent long-term environmental damage and degradation. The strategy highlights where water abstractions are unsustainable and where further water is needed. The issue of climate change and its impact upon our water resources is also considered.</p> <p>30 action points are identified to deliver the strategy, which include developing leakage control, encouraging good practice when using water and promoting the value of water.</p>	<p>There are no specific targets or indicators of relevance.</p>	<p>The Core Strategy needs to consider the protection and enhancement of water resources.</p>	<p>The SA Framework should include objectives that promote the protection of the water environment.</p>
Future Water: The Government's Water Strategy for England (2008)			
<p>Defra's vision for the state of the water environment in 2030 is for:</p>	<p>The Strategy contains few quantitative targets. It sets</p>	<p>The Core Strategy should</p>	<p>The SA Framework</p>

National Plans			
Key Objectives Relevant to Plan and SA	Key Targets and Indicators Relevant to Plan and SA	Implications for Plan	Implications for SA
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ an improved quality of the water environment and the ecology which it supports, and continued high levels of drinking water quality; ▪ sustainably managed risks from flooding and coastal erosion, with greater understanding and more effective management of surface water; ▪ sustainable use of water resources, and implemented fair, affordable and cost reflective water charges; ▪ reduced greenhouse gas emissions; and ▪ an embedded continuous adaptation to climate change and other pressures across the water industry and water users. 	<p>out broad ambitions for improvements in the areas of water demand, supply, quality, surface water drainage, flooding, greenhouse gas emissions, water charging and the regulatory framework.</p> <p>One headline targets is to reduce per capita consumption of water to an average of 130 litres per person per day by 2030, or possibly even 120 litres per person per day depending on new technological developments and innovation.</p>	<p>help to support the aims of this Strategy through requiring high levels of protection for the water environment.</p>	<p>should contain objectives related to water resources, flooding and climate change.</p>
Draft Flood and Water Management Bill (2009)			
<p>The draft Bill will create a more comprehensive and risk based regime for managing the risk of flood and coastal erosion, which for the first time embraces all sources of flooding. It will also enable better management of water resources and quality. The Bill will help to manage and respond to severe weather events such as flood and drought which are set to become more frequent as a result of climate change.</p>	<p>There are no specific targets or indicators of relevance.</p>	<p>The Core Strategy should consider flood risk issues. It should seek to avoid siting new development in floodplain and ensure the sustainable use of water resources.</p>	<p>The SA Framework should include objectives, targets and indicators that address flooding risk and the need to manage runoff effectively.</p>
Making Space for Water: Taking Forward a New Government Strategy for Flood and Coastal Erosion Risk Management (2005)			
<p>This strategy has a 20 year time horizon and seeks to implement a more holistic strategy to flood and coastal erosion risks.</p> <p>The aim is to manage risks by employing an integrated portfolio of approaches which reflect both national and local priorities to reduce the threat to people and their property and to deliver the greatest environmental, social and economic benefits</p> <p>A whole catchment and whole shoreline approach will be adopted and adaptation to climate change will be an inherent part of flood and coastal erosion decisions.</p>	<p>There are no specific targets or indicators of relevance.</p>	<p>The Core Strategy needs to ensure that development in floodplains is discouraged.</p>	<p>The SA Framework should include objectives, targets and indicators that address flooding risk and the need to manage runoff effectively.</p>
Waste Strategy for England (2007)			
<p>The aim has to be to reduce waste by making products with fewer natural resources. The link between economic growth and waste growth must be broken. Most products should be re-used or their materials recycled. Energy should be recovered where possible. Land filling of residual waste, in small amounts, may be necessary.</p>	<p>The strategy includes targets for reducing household waste production but these are not relevant to this PPP review.</p> <p>The strategy expects a reduction of commercial and</p>	<p>The Core Strategy should seek to ensure sustainable waste management.</p>	<p>The SA Framework should include objectives, indicators and targets that address sustainable waste</p>

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<p>The strategy highlights that significant progress has been made since the 2000 strategy. However, performance still lags behind other European countries.</p> <p>The Government's key objectives are:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> To decouple waste growth from economic growth and put more emphasis upon waste prevention and re-use. Meet and exceed the Landfill Directive diversion targets for biodegradable municipal waste in 2010, 2013 and 2020. Increase diversion from landfill of non-municipal waste and secure better integration of treatment for municipal and non-municipal waste. Secure the investment in infrastructure needed to divert waste from landfill and for the management of hazardous waste. Get the most environmental benefit from investment through increased recycling of resources and recovery of energy from residual waste using a mix of technologies. 	<p>industrial waste going to landfill by at least 20% by 2010 compared to 2004.</p> <p>A number of indicators are used in the strategy to characterise current waste management in England.</p>		management issues.
The Egan Review – Skills for Sustainable Communities			
<p><i>“Sustainable communities meet the diverse needs of existing and future residents, their children and other users, contribute to a high quality of life and provide opportunity and choice. They achieve this in ways that make effective use of natural resources, enhance the environment, promote social cohesion and inclusion and strengthen economic prosperity.”</i></p> <p>The key components of sustainable communities are:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Governance – effective and inclusive participation, representation and leadership. Transport and connectivity – Good transport services and communications linking people to jobs, schools, health and other services. Services – a full range of appropriate, accessible public, private community and voluntary services. Environmental – providing places for people to live in an environmentally friendly way. Economy – A flourishing and diverse local economy. Housing and the Built Environment – a quality built and natural environment 	<p>A series of indicators are defined for each of the key components to monitor progress. These include:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> % of population who live in wards that rank within the most deprived 10% and 25% of wards in the country. % of residents surveyed and satisfied with their neighbourhoods as a place to live. % of respondents surveyed who feel they 'belong' to the neighbourhood (or community). Domestic burglaries per 1000 households and % detected. % of adults surveyed who feel they can influence decisions affecting their local area. Household energy use (gas and electricity) per household. % people satisfied with waste recycling facilities. Average no. of days where air pollution is moderate or higher for NO₂, SO₂, O₃, CO or PM₁₀. 	<p>The Core Strategy should include policies that support the principles of the Egan Review and seek to develop sustainable communities.</p>	<p>There are a number of objectives and indicators in the document that should be integrated into the SA Framework.</p>

National Plans			
Key Objectives Relevant to Plan and SA	Key Targets and Indicators Relevant to Plan and SA	Implications for Plan	Implications for SA
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Social and cultural – vibrant, harmonious and inclusive communities. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> No. of unfit homes per 1,000 dwellings. % of listed building of Grade I and II* at risk of decay. % of residents surveyed finding it easy to access key local services. % of people of working age in employment (with BME breakdown). Average life expectancy. No. of primary care professionals per 100,000 population. 		
Working for a Healthier Tomorrow – Dame Carol Black’s Review of the health of Britain’s working age population (2008)			
<p>This Review sets out the first ever baseline for the health of Britain’s working age population, seeking to lay the foundations for urgent and comprehensive reform through a new vision for health and work in Britain. Three principles lie at the heart of this vision:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Prevention of illness and promotion of health and well-being Early intervention for those who develop a health condition An improvement in the health of those out of work so that everyone with the potential to work has the support they need to do so <p>The Review recognises the human, social and economic costs of impaired health and well-being in relation to working life in Britain. The aim of the Review is not to offer a utopian solution for improved health in working life, but more to identify the factors that stand in the way of good health and to elicit interventions (including services, changes in attitudes, behaviours and practices) that can help to overcome them.</p> <p>Monitoring the baseline presented in this Review will be critical, together with a research programme to inform future action with a comprehensive evidence base and increased cross-governmental effort to ensure progress.</p>	<p>Although there are no relevant targets within the Review, it presents a number of indicators of working age health, which include:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Life expectancy Mortality during working age % of the working age population being in good, fairly good or poor health Proportion of people out of work due to sickness or disability Sickness absence per annum Sickness notes issued per medical condition % of working time lost due to sickness Proportion of the working age population on incapacity benefits Employment rate Employment rate for disabled people Income rates Economic inactivity and reasons for inactivity, split into those inactive who would like to work and those seeking work Proportion of deviation from perfect health by social class (Quality Adjusted Life Year (QALY) health 	<p>The Core Strategy should consider issues relating to human health.</p>	<p>The SA Framework should include objectives that seek to protect human health and reduce health inequalities.</p>

National Plans			
Key Objectives Relevant to Plan and SA	Key Targets and Indicators Relevant to Plan and SA	Implications for Plan	Implications for SA
	measure) and work status <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Proportion of adult population who smoke Work related illness by industry Proportion of working age population with mental health conditions Incapacity benefits claimants by primary medical condition Costs of working age ill health 		
Health Effects of Climate Change in the UK 2008 – An update of the Department of Health Report 2001/2002			
<p>The 2001/2 Report and its update seek to provide quantitative estimates of the possible impacts of climate change on health. It is recognised that there could be significant long-term health effects as a result of climate change.</p> <p>Since the original report, the assessment of future climate change has been updated. A new generation of high-resolution climate models has allowed for improved estimates of future changes in the frequency, intensity and duration of extreme events in the UK. Some of the major areas of concern are:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Flooding Vector-borne diseases Food-borne diseases The effects of climate change on drinking water supplies The direct effects of high temperatures The air pollution climate Exposure to ultra-violet light 	<p>A number of indicators are presented in this Report. The key ones include:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Mean annual temperature Number of days per year with daily mean exceeding 20°C Number of days per year with daily mean below 0°C Annual total rainfall Seasonal rainfall Maximum daily wind speed Annual highest maximum daily wind speed Annual cases of malaria 	<p>The Core Strategy must address the issues relating to climate change, and the need to encourage provision of high quality and flexible health services.</p>	<p>The SA Framework should include objectives that address climate change issues including flooding and the need to reduce greenhouse gas emissions. It should also include an objective related to human health.</p>
Tackling Health Inequalities – A Programme for Action 2003 (Including the 2007 Status Report on the Programme for Action)			
<p>This Programme for Action was prepared by the Department of Health, setting out plans for the following three years to tackle health inequalities that are found across different geographical areas, between genders and different ethnic communities and also between different social and economic groups. It established the foundations required to achieve the challenging national target to reduce the gap in infant mortality across social groups, and raise life expectancy in the most disadvantaged areas</p>	<p>The Programme for Action refers to the following National PSA target:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> By 2010 to reduce inequalities in health outcomes by 10% as measured by infant mortality and life expectancy at birth <p>This PSA target is underpinned by two more detailed</p>	<p>The Core Strategy should consider issues relating to human health.</p>	<p>The SA Framework should include objectives that seek to protect human health and reduce health inequalities.</p>

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Key Objectives Relevant to Plan and SA	Key Targets and Indicators Relevant to Plan and SA	Implications for Plan	Implications for SA
<p>faster than elsewhere, by 2010.</p> <p>The programme was organised around four themes:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Supporting families, mothers and children – to ensure the best possible start in life and break the inter-generational cycle of health Engaging communities and individuals – to ensure relevance, responsiveness and sustainability Preventing illness and providing effective treatment and care – making certain that the NHS provides leadership and makes the contribution to reducing inequalities that is expected of it Addressing the underlying determinants of health – dealing with the long-term underlying causes of health inequalities <p>These themes are underpinned by discrete principles to guide how health inequalities are tackled in practice.</p> <p>The programme sets out an ambitious agenda including targets and milestones, in order to help to reduce inequalities by progressing against the 2010 national target and also tackling the underlying causes in the future.</p>	<p>objectives:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Starting with children under one year, by 2010 to reduce by at least 1-% the gap in mortality between routine and manual groups and the population as a whole Starting with Local Authorities, by 2010 to reduce by at least 10% the gap between the fifth of areas with the lowest life expectancy at birth and the population as a whole <p>The Programme for Action presents a number of national headline indicators that can be attributed to health inequality, including the following:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Number of primary care professionals per 100,000 population Road accident casualties in disadvantaged communities Proportion of children living in low-income households Proportion of those aged 16 who get qualifications equivalent to 5 GCSEs at grades A* to C Proportion of households living in non-decent housing Prevalence of smoking among people in manual social groups, and among pregnant women Age-standardised death rates per 100,000 population for the major killer diseases (cancer, circulatory diseases), ages under 75 (for the 20% of areas with the highest rates compared to the national average) 		
Relevant Planning Policy Statements (PPS) and Planning Policy Guidance Notes (PPG)			
PPS1: Delivering Sustainable Development (2005)			
<p>PPS1 sets out the Government's overarching planning policies on the delivery of sustainable development through the planning system.</p> <p>Guidance is given within four policy objectives that represent the breadth of sustainable development with regard to planning policy:</p>	<p>There are no specific targets or indicators of relevance. However, the PPS establishes requirements to ensure that local authorities take full account of sustainable development principles in the development of their LDFs.</p>	<p>The Core Strategy should encompass the broad goals and aims of the PPS, and should also keep the key principles in</p>	<p>By undertaking SA of the Core Strategy, sustainability issues will be considered throughout the process and should ensure that</p>

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<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Social cohesion and inclusion ▪ Protection and enhancement of the natural environment ▪ Prudent use of natural resources ▪ Sustainable economic development ▪ Integrating sustainable development tin development plans <p>These aims should be pursued in an integrated way through a sustainable, innovative and productive economy that delivers high levels of employment, and a just society that promotes social inclusion, sustainable communities and personal well being, in ways that protect and enhance the physical environment and optimise resource and energy use.</p> <p>The PPS highlights a number of principles that should be applied to ensure that development plans and decisions taken on planning applications contribute to the delivery of sustainable development.</p>		mind.	the recommendations in PPS1 are followed.
Planning Policy Statement: Planning and Climate Change – Supplement to PPS1 (2007)			
This PPS sets out how spatial planning (in providing for the new homes, jobs and infrastructure needed by communities) should contribute to reducing emissions and stabilising climate change (mitigation) and take into account the unavoidable consequences (adaptation).	There are no specific targets or indicators of relevance.	The Core Strategy should be mindful of the key principles of this PPS.	The SA Framework should include objectives that address climate change.
PPG2: Green Belts (1995, amended 2001)			
<p>The fundamental aim of Green Belt policy is to prevent urban sprawl by keeping land permanently open; the most important attribute of Green Belts is their openness. The PPG:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ States the general intentions of Green Belt policy, including its contribution to sustainable development objectives ▪ Reaffirms the specific purposes of including land in Green Belts, with slight modifications ▪ Gives policy a more positive thrust by specifying for the first time objectives for the use of land in Green Belts ▪ Confirms that Green Belts must be protected as far as can be seen ahead, advises on defining boundaries and on safeguarding land for longer-term development needs ▪ Maintains the presumption against inappropriate development within 	There are no specific targets or indicators of relevance	The Core Strategy should seek to maintain the integrity of the Green Belt around Blackpool. Any releases must be based upon sustainable considerations, and opportunities should be sought to use brownfield land rather than greenfield sites, where appropriate.	The SA should recognise the importance of protecting Green Belt and other greenfield sites.

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<p>Green Belts and refines the categories of appropriate development, including making provision for the future of major existing developed sites and revising policy on the re-use of buildings</p> <p>The objectives of the policy are to</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Provide opportunities for access to the open countryside for the urban population ▪ Provide opportunities for outdoor sport and outdoor recreation near urban areas ▪ Retain attractive landscapes, and enhance landscapes near to where people live ▪ Improve damaged and derelict land around towns ▪ Secure nature conservation interest ▪ Retain land in agricultural forestry and related uses 			
PPS3: Housing (2006)			
<p>This PPS underpins the delivery of the Government's strategic housing policy objectives. Its goal is to ensure that everyone has the opportunity to live in a decent home which they can afford, in a community where they want to live.</p> <p>PPS3 reflects the Government's commitment to improving the affordability and supply of housing in all communities, including rural areas. It aims to meet the housing requirements of the whole community, including those in need of affordable and special needs housing. It aims to provide a better choice and a better mix in the size, type and location of housing.</p>	National target of 60% new housing on previously developed land or through conversions.	The plan target for delivery of housing development on previously developed land should be compared with national targets. The Core Strategy must also include policies that promote the development of a better mix in the size, type and location of housing.	The SA Framework should include objectives that promote a balanced mix of housing that meets the needs of all sections of society.
PPS4: Planning for Sustainable Economic Growth			
<p>Published in December 2009, PPS4 brings together all planning policy relating to economic development formerly set out in several PPGs.</p> <p>The overarching objective of Government policy is sustainable economic growth. More specific objectives are to:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Build prosperous communities by improving economic performance ▪ Reduce economic inequality, promote regeneration and tackle deprivation 	There are no specific targets or indicators of relevance.	The Core Strategy should reflect the objectives and policies contained within PPS4.	The SA should contain objectives that promote sustainable economic development, in particular related to regeneration and town centre vitality.

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Key Objectives Relevant to Plan and SA	Key Targets and Indicators Relevant to Plan and SA	Implications for Plan	Implications for SA
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Deliver more sustainable patterns of economic development and reduce the need to travel Promote the vitality and viability of town and other centres Raise the quality of life and the environment in rural areas 			
PPS7: Sustainable Development in Rural Areas (2004)			
<p>This PPS sets out the Government's planning policies for rural areas, including country towns and villages and the wider, largely undeveloped countryside up to the fringes of larger urban areas.</p> <p>The PPS highlights the Government's objectives for rural areas that are relevant. These include:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Increase the quality of life and the environment in rural areas Promotion of sustainable patterns of development Promotion of the development of the English regions by improving their economic performance Promotion of sustainable, diverse and adaptable agriculture sectors <p>The PPS also states that sustainable development is the core principle underpinning land use planning, and sustainability principles should be applied with its policies.</p> <p>The economic development sections of PPS7 have been replaced by PPS4.</p>	There are no specific targets or indicators of relevance.	Blackpool is largely urban borough and this PPS is therefore of less relevance. However, the Core Strategy must still consider rural development issues and issues relating to the urban-rural interface.	Whilst sustainability issues within the urban parts of the Borough are important, the SA should also consider potential effects beyond the built-up area of Blackpool, both within and beyond the Borough's boundaries.
PPS9: Biodiversity and Geological Conservation (2005)			
<p>In moving towards the Government's vision for conserving and enhancing biological diversity in England, set out in 'Working with the Grain of Nature: A Biodiversity Strategy for England' (Defra 2002), the Government's objectives for planning are set out in this PPS. These are:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> To promote sustainable development — by ensuring that biodiversity is conserved and enhanced as an integral part of economic, social and environmental development, so that policies and decisions about the development and use of land integrate biodiversity with other considerations. To conserve, enhance and restore the diversity of England's wildlife and geology by sustaining, and where possible improving, the quality 	There are no specific targets or indicators of relevance.	<p>The Core Strategy should ensure that biodiversity and geology are conserved and enhanced.</p> <p>The policies need to recognise that increased biodiversity can contribute to urban regeneration and an improvement in quality of life.</p>	The SA Framework should include objectives, indicators and targets that aim to conserve and enhance the biodiversity and geology of the area.

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Key Objectives Relevant to Plan and SA	Key Targets and Indicators Relevant to Plan and SA	Implications for Plan	Implications for SA
<p>and extent of natural habitat and geological and geomorphological sites; the natural physical processes on which they depend; and the populations of naturally occurring species which they support.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ To contribute to an urban renaissance — by enhancing biodiversity in green spaces and among developments in urban areas so that they are used by wildlife and valued by people, recognising that healthy functional ecosystems can contribute to a better quality of life and a sense of well-being for those who live and work in urban areas. ▪ To contribute to rural renewal — by ensuring that developments in rural areas take account of the role and value of biodiversity in supporting economic diversification and contributing to a high quality environment. 			
PPS10: Planning for Sustainable Waste Management (2005)			
<p>Positive planning has an important role in delivering sustainable waste management through the development of appropriate strategies for growth, regeneration and the prudent use of resources, and by providing sufficient opportunities for new waste management facilities of the right type, in the right place and at the right time. Local authorities should:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Help deliver sustainable waste management through driving waste management up the waste hierarchy, addressing waste as a resource and looking to disposal as the last option but one which must be catered for ▪ Provide a framework in which communities take more responsibility for their own waste ▪ Help implement the national waste strategy, and supporting targets ▪ Help secure the recovery or disposal of waste without endangering human health and without harming the environment ▪ Ensure the design and layout of new development supports sustainable waste management ▪ Reflect the concerns and interests of communities, the needs of waste collection authorities, waste disposal authorities, business, and encourage competitiveness ▪ Protect greenbelts but recognise the particular locational needs of some types of waste management facilities when defining detailed greenbelt boundaries and in determining planning applications. ▪ The planned provision of new capacity should be based on clear 	<p>There are no specific targets or indicators of relevance.</p>	<p>The waste policy elements of the Core Strategy need to be developed in accordance with national policy.</p>	<p>The SA Framework should include objectives that promote sustainable waste management.</p>

National Plans			
Key Objectives Relevant to Plan and SA	Key Targets and Indicators Relevant to Plan and SA	Implications for Plan	Implications for SA
policy objectives			
PPS11: Regional Spatial Strategies (2004)			
<p>This policy statement sets out the procedural policy on the nature of RSSs and focuses on what should happen in preparing revisions to them and explains how this relates to the legislation and regulations.</p> <p>The PPS includes a list of policies and guidance that should be used to advise policy topic formulation. It requires RSSs to have links with other regional strategies, including RSDF.</p>	<p>There are no specific targets or indicators of relevance.</p> <p>The PPS requires that RSSs developed under this policy must “provide a clear link between policy objectives and priorities, targets and indicators”, and in this sense hands targets over to the specific RSS.</p>	<p>This document is primarily of relevance to RSS, although work undertaken at a regional level is of direct relevance to planning in Blackpool and the development of the Core Strategy.</p>	<p>The SA should include a review of the North West RSS, focussing particularly upon key objectives and targets defined at a regional level.</p>
PPS12: Local Spatial Planning (2008)			
<p>This PPS replaces PPS12: Local Development Frameworks (2004) and explains local spatial planning and how it benefits communities. It also sets out the key contents of spatial plans (i.e. LDFs) and the key Government policies on how they should be prepared. The PPS should be taken into account by local planning authorities when preparing Development Plan Documents and other local development documents.</p> <p>This PPS (together with the relevant manual) reflect the lessons learned from the first three years of operation of the new planning system in England brought in by the Planning and Compulsory Purchase Act 2004.</p>	<p>There are no specific targets or indicators of relevance.</p>	<p>It should be ensured that the Core Strategy fully adheres to the recommendations and guidance contained in this PPS.</p> <p>SA should be fully integrated within the LDF process.</p>	<p>The principle of this PPS should be considered in the SA. The SA should provide a sound evidence base for the plan, and form an integrated part of the plan preparation.</p>
PPG13: Transport (2001)			
<p>The objectives of this guidance are to integrate planning and transport at the national, regional, strategic and local level to:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Promote more sustainable transport choices for both people and for moving freight ▪ Promote accessibility to jobs, shopping, leisure facilities and services by public transport, walking and cycling ▪ Reduce the need to travel, especially by car <p>This guidance sets out the circumstances where it is appropriate to change the emphasis and priorities in provision between different transport modes, in pursuit of wider Government objectives. The car will continue to have an important part to play and for some journeys, particularly in rural areas, it will remain the only real option for travel.</p> <p>It also provides guidelines for Local Authorities to assist in delivering the</p>	<p>There are no specific targets or indicators of relevance.</p>	<p>The Core Strategy should develop policies that support sustainable transport through reductions in the need to travel by car.</p> <p>It should also consider appropriate level at which maximum parking standards should be set.</p>	<p>The SA Framework should contain objectives that aim to promote sustainable transport choices particularly a reduction in the need to travel, especially by car.</p>

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Key Objectives Relevant to Plan and SA	Key Targets and Indicators Relevant to Plan and SA	Implications for Plan	Implications for SA
objectives of the guidance.			
PPG15: Planning and Historic Environment (1994) (NB New PPS 15 due Spring 2010)			
<p>This PPG provides a full statement of Government policies for the identification and protection of the historic environment including listed buildings, conservation areas, parks and gardens, or the wider historic landscape, and other elements of the historic environment. It explains the role played by the planning system in their protection. It complements the guidance on archaeology and planning given in PPG 16.</p> <p>It should be noted that, with effect from March 2007, the guidance in Circular 01/07: 'Revisions to Principles of Selection for Listed Buildings' replaces Section 6 (paragraphs 6.1 to 6.40) of this PPG.</p>	<p>There are no specific targets or indicators of relevance.</p> <p>Monitoring listed buildings and unlisted buildings which make a positive contribution to conservation areas by means of a regular updated simple survey is a valuable element in this approach.</p>	<p>The plan needs to include policies that promote the preservation and enhancement of the historic environment.</p>	<p>The SA objectives, indicators and targets should cover the historic environment including archaeological and built heritage resources.</p>
PPG16: Archaeology and Planning (1990) (NB New PPS 15 due Spring 2010)			
<p>The guidance is for planning authorities in England, property owners, developers, archaeologists, amenity societies and the general public. It sets out the Secretary of State's policy on archaeological remains on land, and how they should be preserved or recorded both in an urban setting and in the countryside. It gives advice on the handling of archaeological remains and discoveries under the development plan and control systems, including the weight to be given to them in planning decisions and the use of planning conditions.</p> <p>Explanation is given of the importance of archaeology and of procedures in the event of archaeological remains being discovered during development. It identifies archaeological resources as finite, which should be identified, recorded and in certain cases preserved from development.</p>	<p>There are no specific targets or indicators of relevance.</p>	<p>The Core Strategy should recognise importance of the archaeological resource and seek the protection and greater understanding of this resource.</p>	<p>The SA objectives, indicators and targets should cover the historic environment including archaeological and built heritage resources.</p>
PPG17: Planning for open space, sport and recreation (2002)			
<p>This PPG describes the role of the planning system in assessing opportunities and needs for sport and recreation provision and safeguarding open space which has recreational value. It states that the planning system should ensure that development plans, adequate land and water resources are allocated for organised sport and informal recreation.</p> <p>It says that local planning authorities should take account of the community's need for recreational space, having regard to current levels of provision and deficiencies and resisting pressures for development of open</p>	<p>There are no specific targets or indicators.</p> <p>However, the PPG states that the Government believes that open space standards are best set locally, and that local authorities set locally derived standards for the provision of open space, sports and recreational facilities in their areas. Local standards should include:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Quantitative elements (how much new provision may be needed) ▪ A qualitative component (against which to measure 	<p>The Core Strategy should consider how it can contribute to urban renaissance and community wellbeing through the provision and management of open space sport and recreation facilities.</p> <p>Plan standards should be</p>	<p>The SA Framework should include objectives that aim to encourage urban renaissance and community wellbeing through the provision of open space, sport and recreation facilities.</p>

National Plans			
Key Objectives Relevant to Plan and SA	Key Targets and Indicators Relevant to Plan and SA	Implications for Plan	Implications for SA
<p>space which conflict with the wider public interest.</p> <p>Open spaces, sport and recreation all underpin people's quality of life. Well designed and implemented planning policies for open space, sport and recreation are therefore fundamental to delivering broader Government objectives. These include:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Supporting urban renaissance Supporting rural renewal Promoting social inclusion and community cohesion Health and wellbeing Promoting sustainable development 	<p>the need for enhancement of existing facilities)</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Accessibility (including distance thresholds and consideration of the cost of using a facility) <p>Setting robust local standards based on assessments of need and audits of existing facilities will form the basis for redressing quantitative and qualitative deficiencies through the planning process. Standards should be included in development plans.</p>	<p>based upon an audit of existing facilities.</p>	
Good Practice Guide on Planning for Tourism (July 2007)			
<p>This Good Practice Guide replaces PPG21: Tourism.</p> <p>The document is intended to:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Ensure that planners understand the importance of tourism and fully into account when preparing development plans and taking planning decisions Ensure that those involved in the tourism industry understand the principles of national planning policy as they apply to tourism and how these can be applied when preparing individual planning applications Ensure that planners and the tourism industry work together effectively to facilitate, promote and deliver new tourism developments in a sustainable way. <p>The guide highlights the strong link between tourism and the quality of the environment.</p>	<p>There are no specific targets or indicators of relevance.</p>	<p>The Core Strategy needs to recognise the potential benefits offered by tourism and seek to identify areas where further development could occur. However, the full environmental implications of such development must be appropriately mitigated.</p>	<p>The SA should include objectives relating to economic development including tourism and also the protection of the environment.</p>
PPS22: Renewable Energy (2004)			
<p>PPS22 sets out the Government's planning policies for renewable energy, which planning authorities should have regard to when preparing local development documents and when taking planning decisions.</p> <p>The development of renewable energy, alongside improvements in energy efficiency and the development of combined heat and power, will make a vital contribution to the aims of the Government's energy policy, and its policy on renewable energy, as set out in the Energy White Paper.</p>	<p>There are no specific targets or indicators of relevance.</p>	<p>The policies set out in this statement need to be taken into consideration in the preparation of the Core Strategy.</p>	<p>The SA Framework should include objectives relating to energy conservation, e.g. by encouraging renewable energy and improving energy efficiency.</p>

National Plans			
Key Objectives Relevant to Plan and SA	Key Targets and Indicators Relevant to Plan and SA	Implications for Plan	Implications for SA
<p>Objectives include:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Social progress which recognises the needs of everyone - by contributing to the nation's energy needs, ensuring all homes are adequately and affordably heated; and providing new sources of energy in remote areas ▪ Effective protection of the environment - by reductions in emissions of greenhouse gases and thereby reducing the potential for the environment to be affected by climate change ▪ Prudent use of natural resources - by reducing the nation's reliance on ever diminishing supplies of fossil fuels ▪ Maintenance of high and stable levels of economic growth and employment - through the creation of jobs directly related to renewable energy developments, but also in the development of new technologies. In rural areas, renewable energy projects have the potential to play an increasingly important role in the diversification of rural economies <p>The PPS also highlights a number of national planning policy key principles that should be adhered to by regional planning bodies and local planning authorities in their approach to planning for renewable energy.</p>			
PPS23: Planning and Pollution Control (2004)			
<p>The PPS requires that international environmental and pollution control obligations are met, whilst at the same time meeting sustainable development objectives and applying the precautionary principle in considering development documents. LDDs should include appropriate policies and proposals for dealing with the potential for contamination and the remediation of land so that it is suitable for the proposed development/use.</p>	<p>There are no specific targets or indicators of relevance.</p>	<p>The policies in this statement and the advice in the accompanying Annexes (<i>Annex 1: Pollution Control, Air and Water Quality</i> and <i>Annex 2: Development on Land Affected by Contamination</i>) should be taken into account in preparing the Core Strategy. The Local Authority needs to recognise the requirement to identify and remediate areas of Brownfield land.</p>	<p>The SA Framework should include objectives, indicators and targets that relate to pollution control.</p>

National Plans			
Key Objectives Relevant to Plan and SA	Key Targets and Indicators Relevant to Plan and SA	Implications for Plan	Implications for SA
PPG24: Planning and Noise (1994)			
<p>This PPG gives guidance to local authorities in England on the use of their planning powers to minimise the adverse impact of noise and builds on the advice previously contained in DOE Circular 10/73. It:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Outlines the considerations to be taken into account in determining planning applications both for noise-sensitive developments and for those activities which will generate noise ▪ Introduces the concept of noise exposure categories for residential development, encourages their use and recommends appropriate levels for exposure to different sources of noise ▪ Advises on the use of conditions to minimise the impact of noise 	<p>There are no specific targets or indicators of relevance.</p>	<p>The Core Strategy should seek to protect general environmental quality and amenity from noise pollution.</p>	<p>The SA Framework should take into consideration the detrimental effects of noise.</p>
PPS25: Development and Flood Risk (2006)			
<p>PPS25 sets out Government policy on development and flood risk. Its aims are to ensure that flood risk is taken into account at all stages in the planning process to avoid inappropriate development in areas at risk of flooding, and to direct development away from areas of highest risk. Where new development is, exceptionally, necessary in such areas, policy aims to make it safe, without increasing flood risk elsewhere, and, where possible, reducing flood risk overall. This document advocates a risk based approach.</p> <p>Regional planning bodies and local planning authorities should prepare and implement planning strategies that help to deliver sustainable development by:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Identifying land at risk and the degree of risk of flooding ▪ Preparing regional or strategic flood risk assessments as appropriate either as part of the Sustainability Appraisal of their plans or as a freestanding document that contributes to that appraisal. ▪ Framing policies for the location of development which avoid flood risk to people and property where possible and manage any residual risk, taking account of the impacts of climate change. ▪ Reducing flood risk to and from new development through location, layout and design ▪ Using opportunities offered by new development to reduce flood risk to communities. 	<p>There are no specific targets or indicators of relevance.</p> <p>Effective monitoring and review is essential to managing flood risk. The EA monitors planning decisions regarding flood risk and produces the results in Agency's High Level Target 5 Report.</p> <p>Key indicator of relevance to the SA is:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ The number of planning applications permitted by LPA's where the outcome is known against a sustained objection from the EA on flood risk grounds, as a % of the total number of applications to which the EA sustained an objection on flood risk grounds. 	<p>The PPS requires the preparation of strategic flood risk assessments as part of the plan making process. The Core Strategy also needs to ensure that development in the floodplain is discouraged.</p>	<p>The SA Framework should include objectives, targets and indicators that address flooding risk and the need to manage runoff effectively.</p>

National Plans			
Key Objectives Relevant to Plan and SA	Key Targets and Indicators Relevant to Plan and SA	Implications for Plan	Implications for SA
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Only permitting development in areas of flood risk when there are no suitable alternative sites in areas of lower flood risk and the benefits of development outweigh the risks from flooding. ▪ Working effectively with the EA and other stakeholders to ensure that best use is made of their expertise and information so that decisions on planning applications can be delivered expeditiously. ▪ Ensuring spatial planning supports flood risk management and emergency planning. <p>Policies in local development documents should set out requirements for site specific flood risk assessments.</p>			

Summary of Regional and Sub-Regional Plans

Regional and Sub-Regional Plans			
Key Objectives Relevant to Plan and SA	Key Targets and Indicators Relevant to Plan and SA	Implications for Plan	Implications for SA
Northwest Regional Strategy Part 1: Consultation Draft January 2010			
<p>The Regional Strategy (RS) 2010 is a new integrated development strategy for the region that will combine the scope of the current Regional Spatial and Economic Strategies and develop a new Skills Strategy.</p> <p>The four key challenges to be addressed by the RS are:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Capitalise on the opportunities of moving to a low-carbon economy and address climate change ▪ Build on existing sources of international competitive advantage and regional distinctiveness ▪ Release the potential of the region's people and tackle poverty ▪ Ensure the right housing and infrastructure for sustainable growth <p>Part 1 sets out the high-level framework and outlines the overarching vision, priorities and action areas for the strategy that will enable Northwest partners to work together to maximise the region's opportunities and address the challenges over the next twenty years. Part 2, yet to be drafted, will contain the detailed policies.</p>	<p>There are no specific targets or indicators of relevance.</p>	<p>The RS is still emerging, with the draft consultation due to finish on 26th February 2010. The Core Strategy should consider Blackpool's development in the context of regional strategic priorities, as contained in the draft RS.</p>	<p>The SA should consider the themes within the draft RS in the development of the sustainability framework.</p>
North West Regional Spatial Strategy (2008)			
<p>Vision: <i>"By 2021 we will see a North West that has realised a higher quality of life for all citizens through improving prosperity, embracing the principles of sustainable development, thereby reducing economic and other disparities within the North West and the UK as a whole."</i></p> <p>The RSS provides a framework for physical development of the region over the next 15 – 20 years. It includes the Regional Transport Strategy and addresses the scale and distribution of future housing development and sets priorities for dealing with environmental issues, transport, infrastructure, economic development, agriculture, minerals and the treatment and disposal of waste.</p> <p>The RSS is part of the statutory development plan for every authority in the North West.</p> <p>By 2021 the aim to achieve the following through the range of RSS policies</p>	<p>The effectiveness of the RSS will be monitored and an Annual Monitoring Report produced. This will comprise a series of headline indicators that will be reviewed on an annual basis to provide an early indication of any emerging trends that need to be addressed and a further set of indicators that will be measured on a yearly or three yearly basis to demonstrate the overall progress made towards specific RSS policies.</p>	<p>The policies and proposals in the RSS must be taken into consideration and complemented by suitable policies in the Core Strategy.</p>	<p>The SA Framework should take into consideration the objectives of the RSS. Where possible, opportunities should be sought to integrate the indicators into the SA Framework and the monitoring of the LDF.</p>

Regional and Sub-Regional Plans			
Key Objectives Relevant to Plan and SA	Key Targets and Indicators Relevant to Plan and SA	Implications for Plan	Implications for SA
<p>and proposals:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Improved sustainable economic growth, closing the gap with parts of the country that have the highest economic performance ▪ A more competitive, productive and inclusive regional economy, with more people in employment that uses and develops their knowledge and skills ▪ The development of urban, rural and coastal communities as safe, sustainable, attractive and distinctive places to live, work and visit ▪ The reduction of economic environmental, health and other social inequalities between North West communities ▪ The protection and enhancement of the region's built and natural environmental assets, its coastal areas and unique culture and heritage ▪ The active management and prudent use of our natural and man-made resources, with fewer emissions of key greenhouse gases and the most efficient use of infrastructure. The introduction of a safe, reliable and effective integrated transport network that supports opportunities for sustainable growth and provides between links with jobs and services. <p>The RSS is subject to a Partial Review covering three policies on gypsies and travellers and car parking.</p>			
Action for Sustainability – North West Regional Sustainable Development Framework (RSDF) (2005)			
<p>The document provides ten priorities and long term goals:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Sustainable transport and access reducing the need to travel and allowing access for all to places, goods and services ▪ Sustainable production and consumption, ensuring energy and resources are used both efficiently and effectively by all ▪ Social equity, that respects, welcomes and celebrates diversity and allows all communities and generations a representative voice ▪ Biodiversity and landscapes that are valued in themselves and for their contribution to the region's economy and quality of life ▪ Active citizenship that empowers people and enables them to contribute to issues that affect the wider community ▪ A culture of Lifelong Learning that allows people to fulfil their duties 	There are no specific targets or indicators of relevance.	The Core Strategy objectives and policies need to be broadly compatible with the priorities and long term goals of the RSDF.	The SA Framework should be compatible with RSDF. Detailed objectives should be consistent with the overarching RSDF objectives, and include issues covering transport, biodiversity and cultural distinctiveness etc.

Regional and Sub-Regional Plans			
Key Objectives Relevant to Plan and SA	Key Targets and Indicators Relevant to Plan and SA	Implications for Plan	Implications for SA
<p>and potential in a global society by acquiring new skills, knowledge and understanding</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Cultural distinctiveness nurturing and celebrating diversity to create a vibrant and positive image ▪ An active approach to reducing our contribution to climate change whilst preparing for potential impacts ▪ Healthy communities where people enjoy life work and leisure and take care of themselves and others ▪ Enterprise and innovation, harnessing the regional educational and scientific resources and the creative and entrepreneurial skills of its people to achieve sustainable solutions 			
Moving Forward: The Northern Way (2004)			
<p>The Northern Way is a unique initiative, bringing together the cities and regions of the North of England to work together to improve the sustainable economic development of the North towards the level of more prosperous regions.</p> <p>The document proposes a simple vision for the North: <i>“To establish the North of England as an area of exceptional opportunity, combining a world-class economy with a superb quality of life.”</i></p>	<p>The main indicators of the success of the Growth Strategy will be whether implementation increases private investment across the North, increases employment and increases Gross Value Added (GVA). Economic growth will deliver long-term benefits to the quality of life that people enjoy in the North. It is proposed to monitor various social and environmental indicators (on health, crime, inclusion, air quality, greenhouse gas emissions and biodiversity) to ensure that sustainable development is achieved that benefits this and future generations.</p>	<p>The Core Strategy needs to include policies that complement the overarching goals and aims of the Northern Way and should strive to help deliver economic enhancement and improved economic performance across the borough.</p> <p>Blackpool falls within the Central Lancashire City Region, which is one of eight city regions that are driving economic growth in the north. The Central Lancashire City Region Development Programme identifies the key framework for growth in the city region.</p>	<p>The SA Framework should include objectives, indicators and targets that address social, economic and environmental issues.</p>
North West Objective 2 Single Programme Document 2000-2006			
The programme was responsible for the allocation of EU Structural Funds.	P1. Creation and Establishment of Entrepreneurial	The Core Strategy should	The SA Framework

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

Regional and Sub-Regional Plans			
Key Objectives Relevant to Plan and SA	Key Targets and Indicators Relevant to Plan and SA	Implications for Plan	Implications for SA
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Measure 1: improve access to learning and remove barriers, and research into gender discrimination issues 			
Ambition Lancashire 2005 – 2025 Strategic Vision for the Future of Lancashire (2008 revision)			
<p>The document is the Sustainable Community Strategy for Lancashire and focuses on the future looking forward to the next 20 years.</p> <p>The document is based around a series of ambitions and for each there are a number of objectives. Examples are provided below:</p> <p>Prosperous Lancashire</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> To improve business performance and address skills shortages to secure Lancashire's economic growth. To provide the infrastructure to deliver a renaissance of Lancashire's towns, cities and rural areas. To reduce levels of worklessness amongst Lancashire residents. <p>Accessible Lancashire</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> To have a highly effective and efficient transport and communications system. To invest in Lancashire's strategic transport infrastructure. <p>Dynamic Rural Lancashire</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> To broaden Lancashire's rural economic base and assist in the support and diversification of agriculture. To deliver social regeneration, including the delivery of central Government services at local level in Lancashire. <p>Image of Lancashire</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> For Lancashire to have a reputation as a successful place to live, work and enjoy life. <p>Learning Lancashire</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> To ensure opportunities are provided for all to benefit from learning and development. To enable individuals to participate fully in the opportunities on offer in order to maximise their potential. <p>Every Child Matters in Lancashire</p>	<p>Examples of targets that are still relevant are provided below:</p> <p>Prosperous Lancashire</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> By 2014 deliver Lancashire's contribution to the Northern Way growth strategy target of bringing a further 100, 000 people currently on incapacity benefit into work. <p>Accessible Lancashire</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> By 2016 construct eight Park and Ride schemes in Lancashire By 2016, the proportion of the population within 1km of 5 basic services (GP, primary school, food shop, post office, bus stop) to be maintained to at least the 1996 level of 73%. By 2016 increase rail patronage from stations in Lancashire by 75% based on 2001 levels. <p>Every Child Matters in Lancashire</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> By 2010, halve the under age 18 conception rate in Lancashire By 2010, increase to 60% the participation of teenage mothers in education, training or work to reduce the risk of long-term social exclusion. <p>Caring and Healthy Lancashire</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> By 2010, reduce health inequalities by 10% as measured by infant mortality and life expectancy at birth. By 2010, substantially reduce mortality rates from heart disease, stroke and related disease by at least 40% in people in under 75, with at least a 540% reduction in the inequalities gap between the fifth of areas with the worst health and deprivation indicators 	<p>As a unitary authority, Blackpool Borough Council has observer status in the Lancashire Partnership, the authors of Ambition Lancashire. As such the targets and ambitions do not specifically apply to the Borough. Nevertheless, they set the context for policy in the county and the Core Strategy should therefore consider some of the key ambitions outlined in the document.</p>	<p>The SA Framework should include objectives, indicators and targets that address the core principles and objectives of Ambition Lancashire.</p>

Regional and Sub-Regional Plans			
Key Objectives Relevant to Plan and SA	Key Targets and Indicators Relevant to Plan and SA	Implications for Plan	Implications for SA
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> To ensure that children and young people have the key skills required for adult life. To improve the (emotional) health and wellbeing of children and young people. To enable young people to make a positive contribution to their community. <p>Caring and Healthy Lancashire</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> To reduce health inequalities and provide opportunities for Lancashire people to live healthy lives. To invest in and strengthen access to high quality health services to support improvements in public health. To support all vulnerable adults to lead more independent lives. <p>Welcoming and Harmonious Lancashire</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> To promote awareness and understanding between Lancashire's communities. To reinvigorate local democracy and support the voluntary, community and faith sector. <p>Safer Lancashire</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> To reduce crime levels and the fear of crime. To reduce the risk factors associated with criminality. To make living, working and travelling in Lancashire safer. To make Lancashire a safer place for vulnerable people. <p>Older People's Lancashire</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> To make the most of life opportunities for older people and involve them in all levels of decision-making. To promote older people's health, safety and independence and make sure all older people and their carers are treated with respect, dignity and fairness. <p>Living in Lancashire</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> To invest in neighbourhoods and replace obsolete housing in a sustainable way. To meet Lancashire's needs for affordable, specialist and supported 	<p>and the population as a whole.</p> <p>Safer Lancashire Targets are no longer relevant.</p> <p>Living in Lancashire</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> By 2016, reduce the number of vacant houses to a maximum of 3.5% of the total stock. By 2016, reduce the number of unfit dwellings across East Lancashire by 25, 000. <p>Cultural Lancashire Targets are no longer relevant.</p> <p>Greener Lancashire</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> By 2015, some 56% of municipal solid waste collected in Lancashire to be composted or recycled. By 2016 increase the areas of native woodland by 15%. By 2016, no net loss of heritage assets, networks or settings between 2001 and 2016. 		

Regional and Sub-Regional Plans			
Key Objectives Relevant to Plan and SA	Key Targets and Indicators Relevant to Plan and SA	Implications for Plan	Implications for SA
<p>housing.</p> <p>Cultural Lancashire</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> To increase investment in culture and develop cultural activity that makes a greater contribution to Lancashire's economy. To promote the role of culture in developing welcoming and harmonious communities and celebrating our rich and diverse culture. <p>Greener Lancashire</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> To reduce greenhouse gas emissions and adapt to the consequences of climate change. To protect and improve air, water and land quality, and use resources wisely. To conserve and promote Lancashire's natural and built heritage. 			
Revised Lancashire Rural Recovery Action Plan 2002 (and 2005 Review)			
<p>The aim of the plan is to provide a much greater level of clarity to the rural regeneration objectives and greater efficiency in management and delivery. The document has the following strategic objectives:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Broadening the economic base Renew and strengthen the recreation and tourism offer. Assisting in the restructuring of agriculture. Enhancing the competitiveness and capability of primary agriculture. Rural skills development. The development and promotion of countryside produce Sustaining the environmental inheritance. Delivering social and community regeneration. <p>A mid-term evaluation of the Lancashire Rural Recovery Action Plan was undertaken after two years of its lifespan, assessing its performance to date and making suggestions for the future of the Programme, which runs until 2008. The evaluation set out to assess the economy, efficiency and effectiveness of the Programme.</p>	<p>For each of the strategic objectives, indicators and targets are defined. The indicators include:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Number of new businesses created. Number of new jobs. Hectares of brownfield land reclaimed. GVA created. New business floorspace created 	<p>Blackpool is largely urban borough and this Plan is therefore of less relevance. However, the Core Strategy must still consider rural development issues and issues relating to the urban-rural interface.</p>	<p>Whilst sustainability issues within the urban parts of the Borough are important, the SA should also consider potential effects beyond the built-up area of Blackpool, both within and beyond the Borough's boundaries.</p>
(North-West) Regional Economic Strategy 2006			
25 strategic objectives have been identified.	For each key activity (target) the lead partners responsible for implementation are specified. Details of	The Core Strategy should align with the 25 strategic	The SA Framework should include economic

Regional and Sub-Regional Plans			
Key Objectives Relevant to Plan and SA	Key Targets and Indicators Relevant to Plan and SA	Implications for Plan	Implications for SA
<p>Business</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Develop new enterprise and growing existing companies Develop higher added-value activity in regional sectors Innovation to improve productivity in all companies and exploit the Higher Education base of the region Exploit the Science/Research and Development base of the region Improve international competitiveness Use ICT more effectively and efficiently Focus on sustainable consumption and production <p>Skills and Education</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Tackle the lack of basic skills and qualifications Meet the skills needs of sectors and growth opportunities Invest in workforce development Develop leadership, management and enterprise skills Develop the educational infrastructure and skills of the future workforce <p>People and Jobs</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Develop job linkages Growth of local employment Improve the health of the current and potential workforce Respond to population change <p>Infrastructure</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Develop transport infrastructure to connect the region internally and internationally Ensure appropriate land use Develop housing to facilitate growth Ensure planning supports sustainable growth Develop appropriate use and supply of energy Ensure public and private investment <p>Quality of Life</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Develop culture and image 	<p>the key supporting partners, links to national and regional policy documents and targets to help drive delivery and monitor performance are also included in the Strategy.</p> <p>Targets have been set for 2009 (obviously now out of date) and longer-term ambitions have been set for 2026 or earlier. Targets include:</p> <p>GVA growth To be above the England average</p> <p>Job Creation 150,000 net new jobs, 80,000 in 'knowledge occupations</p> <p>Firm Formation Raise to 21,000 per annum</p> <p>No Qualifications Reduce number of people of working age with no qualifications by 80,000 and ensure no district has higher than 29% with no qualifications</p> <p>Graduate Qualifications Increase number of people with graduate qualifications in the workforce by 120,000</p> <p>Employment rate In order to match England average, increase number of people in the workforce by 83,000</p> <p>Deprivation Reduce number of areas in the 5% nationally deprived</p> <p>CO₂ emissions Reduce CO₂ emissions per unit of GVA</p>	<p>objectives identified in the RES, and should provide a suitable spatial framework for promoting and enhancing economic growth in the Borough.</p>	<p>objectives, indicators and targets that complement the twenty-five strategic objectives of the RES.</p>

Regional and Sub-Regional Plans			
Key Objectives Relevant to Plan and SA	Key Targets and Indicators Relevant to Plan and SA	Implications for Plan	Implications for SA
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Develop sense of community and cohesion Improve the environment 			
Productivity through Employability – the Framework for Regional Employment and Skills Action			
<p>The purpose of this plan is to promote a healthy labour market in which employers are able to meet their employment and skills needs and individuals can meet their aspirations for work and personal development. Within a healthy labour market:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Employers will be able to recruit and retain people who have relevant vocational skills, positive attitudes to employment and a commitment to continuing their personal development. This will help to develop a productive workforce with a commitment to lifelong learning Individuals will have access to impartial, informed advice on careers options; a range of quality education and training provision which balances individual and employer needs; benefit from strong education-business links; and access support to find the right job or career <p>The Framework supports the vision for the region set out in the Regional Economic Strategy by promoting a healthy labour market within a strong regional economy. See the RES's targets for employment and skills.</p>	There are no specific targets or indicators of relevance.	The Core Strategy must recognise the importance of developing skills and training in the Borough to enhance economic productivity and the productivity of the workforce.	The SA Framework should include a sub-objective that addresses the development of skills and education in the borough.
North West Business Plan 2009-2010			
The Business Plan sets out the Northwest Regional Development Agency (NWDA) strategic priorities, planned activities and available resources for 2009 – 10. All of the priority activities are focused around the key challenge of helping the Northwest economy to remain resilient and to emerge out of the economic downturn even stronger than before.	There are no specific targets or indicators of relevance.	The Core Strategy needs to take into consideration international development opportunities in the plan area and seek to develop economic strength.	The SA Framework should include objectives that relate to economic development and diversification.
North West Innovation Strategy			
<p>The objectives of the Strategy are:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> To increase business growth by encouraging investment To improve business performance. To stimulate the environment to increase enterprise, entrepreneurialism and new business formation. To promote the North West as a place to conduct business 	There are no specific targets or indicators of relevance.	The Core Strategy policies should seek to support business growth and innovation.	The SA Framework should include objectives that encourage innovation and business development in the borough. However, any new business

Regional and Sub-Regional Plans			
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<p>The Strategy will:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Encourage an environment to enhance the opportunities for High Growth Start Up companies. Promote the North West as a place to start a business. Promote Regional initiatives that contribute to strategic direction and capability. 			development that does occur in the Borough must be undertaken sustainably.
The Strategy for Tourism in England's Northwest 2003-2010			
<p>This strategy updates the original Tourism Strategy for England's Northwest that was published in June 2003.</p> <p>This revised strategy is designed to:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Strengthen the region's focus on offering some of the best visitor destinations in the UK Connect with the growing importance being attached to the role of local authorities in place-shaping Ensure that work is aligned with both the new national thinking on tourism, and with the Regional Economic Strategy To give centre stage to the principles of sustainable development <p>The tourism vision for England's Northwest is that within ten years, it offers our visitors real excellence and superb experiences, wherever they go, and has a thriving visitor economy that is second to none.</p>	There are no specific targets or indicators of relevance.	Tourism is a major economic activity in the Borough and is central to regeneration initiatives. Policies to ensure the development of sustainable tourism should be incorporated into the Core Strategy.	Although tourism can be a very important source of revenue, any new development which occurs needs to be as sustainable as possible and this should be considered further as part of the SA process.
The ICT Strategy for England's Northwest (2005)			
<p>This Strategy updates the 'England's North West Connected ICT Strategy', committing the Northwest to become an engaged and connected community of business and individuals, supporting the development of new and existing skills, enabling more opportunities for wealth creation and delivering improved quality of life (by 2008).</p> <p>Three main themes are highlighted in the Strategy:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Raising awareness of the benefits of ICT to both businesses and individuals Developing the skills needed to allow these benefits to be harnessed Harnessing the benefits of ICT 	<p>There are number of indicators within the Strategy. The most relevant include:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> % of growing businesses in the Northwest that use ICT % of adults using a computer in the home for work or learning % of households with access to the internet 	The Core Strategy should recognise that ICT provision can help businesses and improve access to services and facilities. It may also help to reduce isolation amongst the population.	The SA Framework should consider increased ICT as a means by which the region can become more productive, whilst at the same time reducing the need to travel. Furthermore ICT can improve community access to facilities and services.

Regional and Sub-Regional Plans			
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North West Science Strategy 2007 to 2010			
<p>The new Science Strategy for the region builds on progress made by the UK's first ever regional science strategy of 2002.</p> <p>The vision underpinning the Science Strategy is unchanged from 2002: 'England's Northwest to be renowned as an area of world class scientific achievement, creating a magnet for talent and science investment, a powerful driver for innovation and enterprise, and an effective force for delivering benefits to health, the environment and society.'</p> <p>Three foundations</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. International excellence 2. Exploitation of science 3. Skills <p>Six pillars</p> <p>The strategic pillars reflect the industries that are critical to the success of the Northwest economy, in which science has a major impact.</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Aerospace 2. BioHealth 3. Chemicals 4. Nuclear 5. Emerging Opportunities 6. Strategic Science and Technology Sites <p>Promotion</p> <p>Promote the region for what it is: an area that is buzzing with scientific endeavour, with world-class people, facilities and projects in areas of cutting-edge importance.</p>	<p>There are no specific targets or indicators of relevance.</p>	<p>The Core Strategy should recognise the importance of promoting science and innovation and the benefits of establishing links with North West Universities.</p>	<p>The SA Framework should consider innovation and science base of the region.</p>
Shaping the Future of Lancashire – Lancashire Economic Strategy and Sub-regional Action Plan 2006-2009			
<p>The Strategy represents an important vision for the future of the sub-region. It has been adopted by the Lancashire Economic Partnership.</p> <p>The purpose of the Strategy is to provide a co-ordinated approach to the development of the sub-regional economy as a whole, identifying those programmes and projects that are of at least sub-regional significance and hence form the agreed Partnership priorities. It is also to provide a coherent framework for the delivery of the Northwest Regional Economic Strategy in Lancashire.</p> <p>The Lancashire Economic Partnership has established a set of six</p>	<p>There are no specific targets or indicators of relevance.</p>	<p>The Core Strategy needs to include policies that will encourage sustainable economic development.</p> <p>It should also ensure that its policies accord with the aims of the Blackpool World Class Resort Destination section of the</p>	<p>The SA Framework should include objectives relating to sustainable economic development and diversification.</p>

Regional and Sub-Regional Plans			
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<p>strategic headline economic priorities for the sub-region, three spatial and three 'thematic'. These are:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Blackpool World Class Resort Destination Preston City Vision Pennine Lancashire Transformational Agenda Aerospace and other Advanced Manufacturing Skills Tourism and Rural Development <p>Lancashire's Economic Strategy is designed to improve the economic competitiveness and performance of the economy by developing its key economic assets and opportunities within a clearly defined spatial framework based on complementary roles and functions.</p>		Strategy and Action Plan.	
Rising to the Challenge: A Climate Change Action Plan for England's Northwest 2007-09			
<p>The vision for the plan is to create 'a low carbon and well-adapted northwest by 2020'.</p> <p>The objectives of the plan are to:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Reduce greenhouse gas emissions Adapt to unavoidable climate change <p>The Action Plan focuses on the ability of regional organisations to enable, encourage and engage individuals, groups, communities, partnerships and businesses in the move towards a low carbon and well adapted region, recognising that regional organisations must exemplify good practice and catalyse action.</p>	There are no specific targets or indicators of relevance.	The Core Strategy must recognise the need to reduce carbon and greenhouse gas emissions through the methods explained in the plan.	The SA Framework should echo the vision and objectives of the plan. It should include an objective to reduce greenhouse gas emissions and adapt to unavoidable climate change.
North West Sustainable Energy Strategy 2006			
<p>The key objectives of the Strategy are:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Improving energy efficiency and eliminating energy wastage in all areas of activity across the region (target of 10% of the region's electricity supply to be from renewable energy sources by 2010). Accelerating the transition to sustainable forms of energy and achieving regional renewable energy deployment targets. Setting the region on a course to reduce greenhouse gas emissions by at least 60% by 2050. 	<p>Key targets in the strategy are:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> In the domestic sector there is an aim to ensure that fuel poverty is eliminated across the North West by 2016 – 2018. Regional target to ensure that 8.5% of the region's electricity generation to come from renewable sources by 2010. An increase in the uptake and deployment of CHP 	The Core Strategy will need to incorporate objectives that address renewable energy development in the plan area. These will need to be in accordance with the recommendations of PPS22 and this regional	The SA Framework should incorporate key objectives, indicators and targets addressing renewable energy.

Regional and Sub-Regional Plans			
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<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Eliminating fuel poverty by ensuring that all householders have access to affordable warmth and decent housing. Contributing to the region's economy by harnessing business innovation and employment opportunities arising from sustainable energy practices. Communicating views, experiences and examples from the region to improve national and international policy frameworks <p>The overarching objectives are supported by a series of more detailed objectives that provide more detail about key deliverables and targets for the region.</p>	<p>technologies across the region – 1.5GW by 2010.</p> <p>A number of very specific targets are cited for each of the different types of renewable energy sources.</p>	strategy.	
Lancashire Local Transport Plan 2006/07 – 2010/11			
<p>There are seven key objectives for the plan which will enable the shared transport priorities and the wider social and economic objectives of the County Council to be met. They are to:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Reduce road casualties Improve access to jobs and services Improve air quality Improve the condition of transport infrastructure Reduce delays on journeys Increase journeys by bus and rail Increase active travel. <p>The LTP identifies major scheme proposals which include:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> An integrated transit system for East Lancashire which will be an important element in the regeneration of East Lancashire in line with the Elevate Housing Market Renewal Pathfinder and the Northern Way proposals. Fylde Coast Sub-Regional Study is being undertaken in partnership with the NWRA Blackpool, Fylde, and Wyre Borough Councils and the Highways Agency which has retained the A585 from the M55 to Fleetwood in the core trunk road network. 	<p>Progress of the plan will be measures using a series of national and local performance indicators.</p> <p>The document also includes baseline information which is focused around a series of indicators including:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Access to secondary school Access to further education Access to employment Access to hospital Access to retail centres Levels of employment deprivation. Health and disability deprivation 	The plan needs to encompass transportation issues and the LTP objectives.	The baseline data provided in the LTP has been used to inform the SA. The SA Framework should include objectives, indicators and targets which address transport and accessibility, and seek to ensure that any new transport development in the Borough is sustainable and encourages a modal shift away from the use of the private car.
North West Regional Housing Strategy (2009)			
The overarching driver behind the Strategy is to ensure the Region's housing offer supports sustained long term economic growth, inclusion and	There are no specific targets of relevance.	The Core Strategy needs to complement the aims of	This document reviews a number of the regional

Regional and Sub-Regional Plans			
Key Objectives Relevant to Plan and SA	Key Targets and Indicators Relevant to Plan and SA	Implications for Plan	Implications for SA
<p>regeneration, while playing a central role in delivering the benefits of this to all communities. The vision is <i>"to create balanced housing markets across the North West that support economic growth, strengthen economic and social inclusion and ensure that everyone has access to appropriate, well-designed high quality, affordable housing in sustainable, mixed and vibrant communities."</i></p> <p>To achieve this vision, there are three objectives for the strategy:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Achieving the right quantity of housing ▪ Continuing to raise the quality of the existing housing stock ▪ Connecting people to the improved housing offer 	<p>National policies and targets provide the North West Regional Housing Board and this Strategy with a broad strategic framework to work within. The key policies at national level include the Communities Plan, the Housing Market Renewal Fund Pathfinders, National Neighbourhood Renewal Strategy and the agenda for reform of the planning system.</p> <p>The Strategy identifies a set of strategic housing indicators, including:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Net additional homes provided ▪ Number of affordable homes delivered (gross) ▪ % non-decent social homes ▪ % of private sector homes empty for more than 6 months ▪ Number of households living in temporary accommodation 	<p>the strategy and seek to develop sustainable communities.</p>	<p>and national planning and strategy documents and indicates how they fit with the document. It would therefore be a helpful reference when preparing the SA.</p> <p>The SA Framework should include objectives, indicators and targets that address housing issues, e.g. providing an appropriate balance of housing types.</p>
North West Housing Statement 2007			
<p>This document has been prepared to give a profile to housing in the North West of England in 2007. It provides up to date information on the main issues facing the region, outlines our initial thinking on developing appropriate policy responses and sets out the proposed housing investment framework for 2008/09 to 2010/11. The Strategy aims to:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Improve the housing offer by improving overall quantity and quality and achieving a better tenure balance. ▪ Balancing housing markets by ensuring affordable housing is provided in areas that need it, making best use of the existing stock and immediate environments, and supporting social rented households and improving their access to other tenures. ▪ Improving quality by making existing stock fit for purpose and reducing the number of vacant and unfit properties, whilst delivering high quality design and minimising the impact on the environment (e.g. through energy efficiency). 	<p>The Strategy refers to the target set out in the Draft RSS, for 416,000 new homes to be built between 2003 and 2021, which is an annual average of 23,100 homes per annum.</p> <p>The Strategy refers to a number of indicators:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ House prices in the North West ▪ House price to income ratio ▪ Population growth and projections ▪ Number of dwellings by tenure ▪ Number of dwellings by Council Tax band ▪ Number of private sector unfit dwellings 	<p>The Core Strategy needs to include policies that complement the objectives of the Housing Statement and ensure that housing developments in the borough are appropriate.</p>	<p>The SA framework should include objectives, indicators and targets that focus upon housing and complement those of this housing statement.</p>

Regional and Sub-Regional Plans			
Key Objectives Relevant to Plan and SA	Key Targets and Indicators Relevant to Plan and SA	Implications for Plan	Implications for SA
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Meeting the needs of communities by working towards a reduction in homelessness and increasing the provision of supported housing. ▪ Addressing tenure balance 			
Regional Waste Strategy for the North West 2004			
<p>The key aim of the waste strategy is to contribute to the sustainable development of the North West region by developing waste management systems that will reduce waste generation, lessen the environmental impacts of waste production, improve resource efficiency, stimulate investment and maximise the economic opportunities arising from waste in line with specific targets. This Strategy must also be a stepping stone towards the development of land use planning policies in draft Regional Planning Guidance.</p> <p>The key objectives are:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Reducing waste produced in the region ▪ Maximising the reuse of waste products ▪ Recycling and composting waste ▪ Recovering value (in the form of energy) from waste that is not recycled ▪ Maintaining sufficient landfill capacity for the disposal of final residues following treatment and recovery <p>This document is being reviewed.</p>	<p>The Strategy is driven by European (Landfill Directive) and national (Waste Strategy 2000) targets for waste reduction, Key indicators were identified for further development/to be finalised:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Waste management facilities in NW ▪ Number and type of facilities ▪ Capacity of facilities ▪ Number and type of facilities exempted from licensing controls ▪ Waste management planning and policy ▪ Number and type of planning applications made and determined 	<p>The Core Strategy should recognise the importance of sustainable waste management and consider a policy framework to encourage reduction, re-use and recycling.</p>	<p>The SA Framework should include objectives that promote sustainable waste management.</p>
Lancashire Minerals and Waste Local Plan 2006			
<p>The Strategy establishes the detailed policies and proposals for minerals and waste in Lancashire, Blackburn with Darwen and Blackpool.</p> <p>The plan includes a number of detailed policies specific to minerals and waste. It identifies the location of strategic landfill sites in Lancashire and highlights those authorities that are not served by their own site highlighting the potential for transboundary waste issues.</p> <p>A Joint Minerals and Waste Development Framework is currently being prepared, which will replace this Local Plan.</p>	<p>There are no specific targets or indicators of relevance.</p>	<p>The Core Strategy needs to take account of minerals and waste issues that are likely to affect the plan area.</p>	<p>The SA Framework should include objectives, targets and indicators that seek to promote sustainable waste management and effective resource use.</p>
Lancashire's Municipal Waste Strategy 2001 – 2020: A Greener Strategy for a Greener Future			
<p>The Strategy objectives are:</p>	<p>Key targets in the strategy include:</p>	<p>The key objectives in the</p>	<p>The SA should promote</p>

Regional and Sub-Regional Plans			
Key Objectives Relevant to Plan and SA	Key Targets and Indicators Relevant to Plan and SA	Implications for Plan	Implications for SA
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Effectively manage all of Lancashire's municipal waste ▪ Promote and enable waste reduction and re-use. ▪ Maximise recycling and composting. ▪ Minimise landfill disposal as far as practicable. ▪ Manage the waste which is left over by Energy from Waste Incineration ▪ Develop strong partnerships between local authorities, community groups and the private sector. ▪ Deal with waste as near to where it is produced as possible. ▪ Achieve sustainable environmental waste management within Lancashire at an acceptable cost. ▪ Provide a review of waste management in Lancashire in 2005. <p>This document is currently being updated.</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Recycle and compost 56% of all waste by 2015. ▪ Recycle and compost 58% of all waste collected from households by 2015. ▪ Reduce the total quantity of biodegradable municipal waste going to landfill from the current 85% to 20% by 2010. ▪ Provide capacity for 325, 000 tonnes of Energy from Waste incineration by 2010, probably in a single plant, if the Strategy's waste minimisation and recycling targets are not achieved. 	<p>plan will need to be carried forward into the Core Strategy. The planning process should promote recycling and re-use of materials in preference to land filling.</p>	<p>sustainable waste management principles.</p>
Action for Equality: North West Equality and Diversity Strategy 2005			
<p>Key objectives are:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Promote diversity and ensure respect for human rights ▪ Show leadership on equality and diversity ▪ Build the region's capacity on equality and diversity ▪ Reduce hate crime and violence ▪ Ensure the diverse North West is better represented in public life ▪ Deliver economic participation for all ▪ Promote equality in law ▪ Work towards equal access to services ▪ Take joined up action on social inclusion ▪ Develop the evidence and intelligence base <p>The Implementation Plan 2006-9 has now been produced, which sets out the key priorities for action over the coming three years. The objectives are:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Economic Participation for All (NWDA) ▪ Reducing Hate Crime and Violence (GONW) ▪ Promoting Diversity as a regional Asset (NWRA) <p>Annual updates on progress will be produced.</p>	<p>The Strategy provides a number of regional equality priorities.</p> <p>The Implementation Plan sets out a number of proxy indicators to be used to measuring progress:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Employment and Unemployment Rates ▪ Worklessness households ▪ Hate crime reporting ▪ Incidents of domestic violence 	<p>The Core Strategy should seek to promote equality for all sections of the community. At a spatial level this can be supported through the provision of accessible services, facilities and economic opportunities, ensuring that new development supports and where appropriate enhances existing facilities.</p>	<p>The SA Framework should ensure that community and equality issues are considered.</p>

Regional and Sub-Regional Plans			
Key Objectives Relevant to Plan and SA	Key Targets and Indicators Relevant to Plan and SA	Implications for Plan	Implications for SA
Investment for health: A plan for the North West of England (2003)			
<p>The objective of the plan is “to achieve significant reductions in health inequalities between groups and areas in the North West, within a framework of sustainable development which supports economic, social, and environmental regeneration”.</p> <p>The proposed priority groups for the Investment for Health Plan are:</p> <p><i>Children and young people.</i> Declining in numbers but crucial to the region’s economic and social future, and to breaking the inter-generational cycle of deprivation.</p> <p><i>Older people.</i> A major policy challenge to improve their quality of life and contribution to the region’s economic and social life.</p> <p><i>Black and ethnic minority groups.</i> A rapidly growing population, with relatively poor health, and for some groups a younger population with the potential to support economic and social regeneration.</p> <p><i>Disabled people.</i> At particular risk of social exclusion, and the numbers claiming Disability Living Allowance projected to increase by 11%.</p>	<p>There are no specific targets or indicators of relevance. However, the document does list Public Sector Agreements related to health.</p>	<p>Health and health inequality are important issues that need to be taken into consideration during the development of the Core Strategy.</p>	<p>The SA Framework should include objectives, indicators and targets addressing health.</p>
North West Regional Cultural Strategy			
<p>The key objectives of the Strategy are:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Advocacy - making the case for the role of culture and creativity within all aspects of regional policy ▪ Image make culture central to the region’s self-image and the external marketing of the region as a place to live, learn work, visit and do business with ▪ Cultural Economy - develop a sustainable, innovative cultural and creative economy ▪ Social Economy- develop the role of culture in sustainable healthy communities that work in education and in employment ▪ Environment - promote heritage and landscape as central to the culture of the region, and its role in developing excellent design and planning in the public realm <p>The Cultural Strategy’s aims and objectives link with the Northwest Development Agency and the North West Regional Assembly. In particular, the England’s North West — a Strategy towards 2020, and the</p>	<p>There are no specific targets or indicators of relevance. However the Strategy states that the ‘Strategic Opportunities’ should:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Achieve ‘medium- to long-term benefit across the region and making a “national and international impact” ▪ Add value to existing policy priorities, as well as building on current strengths and commitments ▪ Provide demonstrable and tangible long-term cultural impacts in all of the Strategy’s Aims—economy, society, and image ▪ Acknowledge the importance of education and life-long learning and seek to link with relevant initiatives such as Creative Partnerships ▪ Involve new partnerships and significant support from the public private and voluntary sectors and have the potential to open up new sources of finance 	<p>The Core Strategy policies should be compatible with the strategy, and promote the cultural and social economy, particularly the role of local culture.</p>	<p>The SA Framework should recognise the importance of culture and cultural heritage. It should also recognise the need to promote local cultural distinctiveness and access.</p>

Regional and Sub-Regional Plans			
Key Objectives Relevant to Plan and SA	Key Targets and Indicators Relevant to Plan and SA	Implications for Plan	Implications for SA
Regional Planning Guidance.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Deliver sustainable activities or legacies to the region 		
The North West Plan for Sport and Physical Activity 2004-2008			
<p>The key objectives of the Plan are:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Highlight priorities for sport and physical activity as identified by health needs and inequalities Influence future developments, policy and investment in sport and physical activity. Utilise sport and physical activity more widely to reach target populations. Identify, map and understand key policies which could potentially influence and increase sport and physical activity participation across the North West. Identify and collate evidence of best practice for dissemination to inform future program site developments. Create successful partnership working and links. Communicate and promote the positive contribution sport and physical activity can make in terms of social, mental and physical well being. Increase the capacity of the sport, physical activity and health sectors. Develop sport and physical activity policies and programmes in key settings. Ensure the North West Sports Board and the health sector support and influence each other when developing delivery plans and setting targets / collection of data. 	<p>A key target of the Plan is to increase participation in 30 minutes of moderate activity five times per week by 1% year on year, leading to 50% participation, Baseline 32.8% of the north west adult population meets the target of 30 minutes of moderate activity five times a week (Health Survey for England, 1998).</p> <p>Headline indicators:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Increased participation (50% target) Widening access (by demographics) Increased success at all performance levels 	<p>The Core Strategy policies should provide a framework within which increased participation can occur. In particular opportunities to improve access to existing facilities, to prevent the loss of existing facilities and to support the provision of new, should be considered.</p>	<p>The SA Framework should consider objectives to increase participation in sport through improved access and additional facilities.</p> <p>Suitable objectives should also be developed in relation to protecting human health.</p>
The North West Green Infrastructure Guide (2007)			
<p>This guide was prepared by the North West Green Infrastructure Think Tank, to support the Green Infrastructure (GI) policy (EM3) in the NW Regional Spatial Strategy. It provides more detailed information on the concept of GI and initial guidance on producing a GI Plan.</p> <p>The guide is particularly relevant to those involved in producing Local Development Frameworks as this will be a crucial delivery mechanism for any GI plans.</p>	There are no specific targets or indicators of relevance.	The provisions of this guide should be considered in the development of the Core Strategy.	The SA Framework should contain an objective relating to the provision of green space.
Lancashire Environment Strategy 2005 - 2010			

Regional and Sub-Regional Plans			
Key Objectives Relevant to Plan and SA	Key Targets and Indicators Relevant to Plan and SA	Implications for Plan	Implications for SA
<p>The strategy is divided into four key themes and under each theme there are a series of objectives. Targets are established for the objectives and progress will be measured using a series of indicators.</p> <p>The key themes and some of their associated objectives are listed below:</p> <p>Climate Change</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> To increase energy efficiency in the domestic sector Encourage the development of renewable energy To increase energy efficiency in the business sector To increase the cover of carbon sinks Reduce dependence on private car use Reduce the likelihood of flooding <p>Health and the Environment</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Bring into use brownfield sites and contaminated land Ensure the secure, affordable and safe supply of water Provide high levels of environmental cleanliness Ensure all communities have access to environmental equity <p>Sustainable Resource Management</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Create and develop an infrastructure that supports the waste hierarchy Promote the development of the environmental economy Ensure sustainable resource planning is integrated within wider policies and strategies Conserve good quality water resources <p>Landscape, Heritage and Wildlife</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Conserve, restore and re-establish habitat quality and species diversity Conserve, enhance and restore landscape character and quality Encourage and promote sustainable rural land management Manage and enhance the coast of Lancashire Protect and enhance the townscape and the historic environment <p>Education and Awareness Raising</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Promote the teaching of education for sustainable development within 	<p>Some of the key targets and indicators for each of the key themes are summarised below:</p> <p><i>Targets</i></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Cut domestic CO₂ levels by 20% below 1990 levels by 2010 10% of Lancashire's energy use to come from renewable energy sources by 2010 A 10% improvement in energy efficiency in the business sector by 2010 based on 2000 levels To increase levels of tree cover to a minimum of 10% per annum by 2010 Traffic growth to be kept below 5% during 2005-10 Ensure 70% of flood defence assets are in good condition or better 70% of all new housing developments to be built on brownfield sites 15% reduction in fly-tipping by 2010 10% compliance with 25ug/l standard for lead and 95% compliance with 10ug/l standard for lead by 2010 through effective treatment Ensure that there is at least one 20 hectare natural green space site within 2km of people's homes. Recycle and compost 36% of household waste by 2005, and 56% by 2015 A 20% increase in the number of businesses in the environmental economy sector by 2010 A 10% increase in the number of businesses with environmental management systems set up Bring 95% of all SSSIs in Lancashire into favourable condition by 2010 Increase the areas of woodland by +10% by 2010 Increase the area of native woodland by 5% by 2010 20% of Lancashire's farmland to be covered by a higher level environmental stewardship scheme by 	<p>The environmental objectives of the plan will need to be carried forward into the Core Strategy, and it should include policies that complement the key objectives of the plan.</p>	<p>There are a number of environmental objectives, targets and indicators that can be used to inform the SA Framework. The baseline data included within the strategy will also inform the SA process.</p>

Regional and Sub-Regional Plans			
Key Objectives Relevant to Plan and SA	Key Targets and Indicators Relevant to Plan and SA	Implications for Plan	Implications for SA
the national curriculum	2010 <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ No Grade 1 or II* buildings to be lost <i>Indicators</i> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Total CO₂ emissions (kg) per household per year ▪ % of energy produced from renewable sources ▪ Electricity/gas consumption in the commercial/ business sector per year ▪ Change in traffic flows ▪ % of flood defence assets in good condition ▪ Hectares of derelict, underused and vacant land . ▪ % of land classified as grade A for local street environmental cleanliness ▪ % of drinking water failing to comply with 25ug/l standard for lead ▪ Amount of household waste recycled/composted ▪ % of people who regularly buy environmentally friendly goods ▪ Number of businesses with environmental management systems set up ▪ % of river water in the good or fair water quality classification ▪ Total areas of SSSIs classified as favourable or unfavourable condition with sustainable management plans in place as a % of total area of SSSIs ▪ Woodland area in Lancashire by district ▪ Native woodland area in Lancashire ▪ Area of land covered by environmental stewardship schemes ▪ Number of buildings at risk ▪ No. of schools with an Eco Schools award 		
Lancashire Landscape Character Assessment and Landscape Strategy			
The four main objectives of the landscape character assessment are: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ To outline how the landscape of Lancashire has evolved in terms of 	There are no specific targets or indicators of relevance. However, it will important for the SA to take into	The Core Strategy should include objectives and	The landscape character assessment has been

Regional and Sub-Regional Plans			
Key Objectives Relevant to Plan and SA	Key Targets and Indicators Relevant to Plan and SA	Implications for Plan	Implications for SA
<p>physical forces and human influences.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> To classify the landscape into distinct landscape types identifying key characteristics and sensitivities and providing principles to guide landscape change. To describe the current appearance of the landscape, classifying it into distinct zones of homogenous character, summarising the key features of each landscape character area. To describe the principal urban landscape types across the County, highlighting their historical development. <p>The document outlines the characteristics of the Lancashire landscape and divides the landscape into character areas.</p> <p>The strategy objectives are:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> To review the forces for change that are affecting the landscape, highlighting key issues and implications of different forms of development and land use change for landscape character and quality. For each landscape character type, to identify key environmental features and the specific implications of change, as well as appropriate strategies and actions to manage and guide the landscape change in a positive way. To produce an overview of strategic issues for Lancashire, identifying the key actions that need to be taken to bring about positive landscape change, including the development of landscape indicators and targets for change. <p>For each of the landscape character types a series of recommendations are outlined to protect, restore and enhance various landscape elements.</p>	<p>consideration the recommendations for each of the relevant landscape character types.</p>	<p>policies that seek to restore, protect and enhance landscape and townscape character and quality.</p>	<p>used to identify the baseline conditions and the SA Framework should include objectives, indicators and targets relating the preservation and enhancement of landscape and townscape quality.</p>
A Draft Local Geodiversity Action Plan for Lancashire – 2004			
<p>Six objectives are identified which reflect the wide range of interests' involved in conserving the county's geology and landforms:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> To establish and make accessible a wide range of field based geodiversity information. To understand what physical landscape and geodiversity sites existing in Lancashire. To establish what skills and knowledge are available in the community to assist in the implementation of the Local Geodiversity Action Plan. 	<p>The targets in the Strategy include:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Get geoconservation strategies written into local plans. Actively involve local communities and business in geoconservation policies. Produce a database of geodiversity resources. <p>These targets relate primarily to gathering sufficient information to ensure that geoconservation interests are</p>	<p>The Core Strategy should include policies which relate to geoconservation interests.</p>	<p>The SA should seek to protect and enhance geodiversity in Blackpool.</p>

Regional and Sub-Regional Plans			
Key Objectives Relevant to Plan and SA	Key Targets and Indicators Relevant to Plan and SA	Implications for Plan	Implications for SA
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ To have geoconservation policies adopted by local and other relevant bodies. ▪ To raise awareness and appreciation of geoconservation amongst professional groups and the general public. ▪ To increase community and business activity in geo-conservation. 	adequately addressed in relevant plans and strategies.		
Biodiversity Action Plan for Lancashire			
<p>The plan comprises a series of action plans for habitats and species in Lancashire.</p> <p>For each of the habitats and species information is provided about current national, regional and local status.</p>	For each habitat type/species a series of objectives, actions and timescales for implementation are identified. The actions are also assigned a priority for implementation i.e. low, medium and high.	The Core Strategy needs to incorporate policies which support and promote the enhancement of biodiversity.	The relevant objectives, targets and indicators should be integrated into the SA Framework.
Lancashire Woodland Vision 2006-2015			
<p>The document seeks to guide new planting and woodland management in the context of the Lancashire landscape strategy. The main objectives are to:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Formulate a strategy or vision to guide the development of woodlands and associated businesses in Lancashire. ▪ Produce local woodland vision statements for the 21 landscape character types and urban landscape types of Lancashire. ▪ Identify priorities for woodland planting and management action. ▪ Assist in formulating advice and targeting resources through existing and proposed grant aid schemes. ▪ Inform the public at large of woodlands and their management in the context of Lancashire landscapes. <p>For each landscape character type the current woodland resource is outlined and the key opportunities and threats for the character type. There is also a specific vision and objective for each of the landscape character types.</p>	There are no specific targets or indicators of relevance.	The plan needs to include policies which promote woodland development and management, and that protect the wider biodiversity resource.	The SA Framework should include objectives that seek to protect biodiversity including woodland.
Ribble Catchment Flood Management Plan & Wyre Catchment Flood Management Plan (2009)			
Blackpool Borough falls across the boundary of two of the Environment Agency's catchment areas for flood management. The south of the borough and the central coast lie within the Ribble CFMP area, and the north and east within that of the Wyre.	The Plans do not contain specific targets or indicators.	The Core Strategy should consider potential flood risk, and prevent development within the	The SA Framework should include objectives that promote the reduction and management of flood

Regional and Sub-Regional Plans			
Key Objectives Relevant to Plan and SA	Key Targets and Indicators Relevant to Plan and SA	Implications for Plan	Implications for SA
The Plans are high level strategic planning tools which will be used to explore and define long term sustainable policies for flood risk management. They are essential plans to enable a strategic, proactive and risk-based approach to flood risk management.		floodplain.	risk.
Draft River Basin Management Plan for the North West River Basin District			
River Basin Management Plans aim to protect and improve the water environment and have been developed in consultation with organisations and individuals. They address the main issues for the water environment and the actions needed to deal with them.	The Plan does not contain specific targets or indicators.	The Core Strategy should consider how the water environment can be protected and enhanced.	The SA Framework should include objectives that consider effects upon water quality and resource.
LCC, Blackpool BC, Blackburn with Darwen BC Rights of Way Improvement Plan (June 2005)			
<p>The plan has been developed with the following visions:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ to use the plan preparation process as an opportunity to undertake a strategic overview of the access opportunities available within Lancashire's countryside ▪ to improve the network of local rights of way, within the powers available to us, to better meet the needs of local people (including those with impaired vision and reduced mobility) and our visitors ▪ to increase the public's enjoyment and the benefits it derives from the Lancashire countryside ▪ to monitor the improvements against clear targets during the 10-year life of the plan 	<p>Activities are focussed around seven inter-related themes:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ definitive map ▪ inspection and improvement ▪ providing information ▪ community to countryside links ▪ bridleway and off-road cycling circuits and routes ▪ reduced mobility and visual impairments ▪ higher rights and other provisions <p>Under each theme, a series of actions is proposed which links to targets and progress indicators.</p>	The implications on rights of way, access and recreation should be considered in the preparation of the Core Strategy.	Baseline information, issues and opportunities are identified within the Improvement Plan. These should be considered when developing the SA Framework.

Summary of Local Plans

Local Plans			
Key Objectives Relevant to Plan and SA	Key Targets and Indicators Relevant to Plan and SA	Implications for Plan	Implications for SA
Corporate Performance Plan 2008			
<p>This is the Council's overarching key policy document which seeks to deliver the goals of the Sustainable Community Strategy.</p> <p>Areas of focus for 2008/9 are:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Increasing visitor numbers, encouraging private sector investment and reducing worklessness ▪ Achieving a greater impact in improving private sector housing, especially in Houses in Multiple Occupation ▪ Further reducing crime ▪ Continued attention on health inequalities ▪ Raising levels of educational achievement ▪ Reducing teenage pregnancy <p>The five goals of the Plan are:</p> <p>GOAL 1: Improve Blackpool's Economic Prosperity – creating local jobs and opportunities for local people</p> <p>GOAL 2: Develop a Safe, Clean and Pleasant Place to Live, Work and Visit</p> <p>GOAL 3: Improve Skill Levels and Educational Achievement</p> <p>GOAL 4: Improve the Health and Well-Being of the Population</p> <p>GOAL 5: Ensure Blackpool Council is an efficient and high performing organisation</p>	<p>Key measures for the achievement of the Goals of the Sustainable Community Strategy are indicated, which contain indicators of success. Some of those that are relevant include:</p> <p>Goal 1:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Local visitor numbers and spend ▪ New business registration rate ▪ Overall working-age employment rate ▪ Local IMD score ▪ Access to services and facilities by public transport, walking and cycling <p>Goal 2:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Net additional homes provided ▪ % non decent council homes ▪ Total number of homes in multiple occupation ▪ Assault with injury crime rate ▪ Local Parks with Green Flag status ▪ Percentage of household waste sent for reuse, recycling and composting ▪ Per capita reduction in CO2 emission in the local authority area <p>Goal 3:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Achievement of 5 or more A*- C grades at GCSE or equivalent including English and Maths (Threshold) ▪ Working age people on out of work benefits 	<p>The plan provides a number of cross cutting themes covering economic, social and environmental regeneration. It will be essential that the Core Strategy seeks to build upon and complement these objectives.</p>	<p>The milestones and performance indicators should be considered when developing SA objectives and indicators and could also be considered when developing a monitoring framework.</p>

Local Plans			
Key Objectives Relevant to Plan and SA	Key Targets and Indicators Relevant to Plan and SA	Implications for Plan	Implications for SA
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ 16-18 year olds who are not in education, training or employment (NEET) ▪ Skills gap in the current workforce reported by employers <p>Goal 4:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ All age all cause mortality rate ▪ Substance misuse by young people ▪ Adult participation in sport and active recreation <p>Goal 5:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ % of people who feel they can influence decisions in their locality ▪ No of National Indicators in bottom quartile 		
Blackpool Sustainable Community Strategy 2008 - 2028			
<p>The Blackpool Strategic Partnership has produced the second Community Strategy, which is sharply focused and creates the framework to deliver transformational change. The Strategy creates the framework for promoting social and economic wellbeing across the Borough. Its 4 goals are:</p> <p>Goal 1: Improve Blackpool's Economic Prosperity</p> <p>Goal 2: Develop a Safe, Clean and Pleasant Place to Live, Work and Visit</p> <p>Goal 3: Improve Skill Levels and Educational Achievement</p> <p>Goal 4: Improve the Health and Well-Being of the Population</p>	<p>The Key Objectives relevant to each Goal are as follows. Each Goal also has a defined set of actions focussed on the delivery of improvements over the life of the Strategy.</p> <p>Goal 1</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Create high quality, all year-round reasons to come to Blackpool; ▪ Establish Blackpool town centre as the sub-regional centre for the Fylde Coast; ▪ Promote enterprise; ▪ Improve transport and increase accessibility <p>Goal 2</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Provide high quality housing in sustainable, mixed communities; ▪ Create a safer Blackpool; ▪ Create a cleaner and greener Blackpool; ▪ Create thriving and active communities. 	<p>The Core Strategy needs to reflect the priorities identified within the Strategy.</p>	<p>The SA Framework should draw on the objectives within this document to ensure a consistent focus on sustainable development principles. The Strategy will also be helpful in devising the monitoring framework for the SA.</p>

Local Plans			
Key Objectives Relevant to Plan and SA	Key Targets and Indicators Relevant to Plan and SA	Implications for Plan	Implications for SA
	<p>Goal 3</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Improve educational achievement and aspirations of Blackpool's children and young people; ▪ Support people into work; ▪ Ensure that the whole population has at least basic literacy and numeracy skills; ▪ Foster a workforce with the vocational skills to meet the needs of Blackpool's economy. <p>Goal 4</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Reduce the difference in health outcomes between Blackpool's communities and others in the NW / UK; ▪ Encourage healthy lifestyles and emotional well-being for the whole population; ▪ Provide quality adult social care services to enable vulnerable adults and older people to live independently; ▪ Reduce teenage conception rates and improve sexual health 		
Achieving Perfect Vision 2004-2020 – The Local Strategic Partnership			
<p>The plan aims to help join up action across organisations and involve everyone in delivering a better quality of life for all Blackpool residents. It also identifies a number of key issues and opportunities for Blackpool that need to be carried forward. By 2020 it wants all residents of Blackpool to benefit from:</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Quality education and training 2. Healthy lives 3. Safer communities 4. Quality homes in green and clean residential areas 5. Strong and vibrant communities 6. A prosperous town 	<p>The following objectives and actions for each of the 6 aims of the Vision are identified:</p> <p>1</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Co-ordination of IAG ▪ Employment of Vulnerable Young People ▪ Supporting Vulnerable Families ▪ Skills for life ▪ Communities into schools <p>2</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Smoking cessation ▪ Nutrition and physical activity ▪ Sexual health ▪ Alcohol harm reduction 	<p>There are a number of key issues and opportunities for the borough and wider area that need to be integrated into the plan in terms of sustainable development aims.</p>	<p>There are numerous key objectives which can feed into the SA Framework.</p>

Local Plans			
Key Objectives Relevant to Plan and SA	Key Targets and Indicators Relevant to Plan and SA	Implications for Plan	Implications for SA
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Accident prevention for over 65s <p>3</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Communities against drugs ▪ Youth access ▪ Protecting vulnerable adults <p>4</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Integrated Neighbourhood improvement focus ▪ Achieving decent homes through an estate focus ▪ Thriving district centres ▪ Green and open spaces <p>5</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Communication and information ▪ Growing the community and voluntary sector ▪ Neighbourhood management ▪ Children and young people <p>6</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Advance link plus ▪ Economic forum ▪ Local contracts local impact ▪ Local jobs local people ▪ Masterplan local skills 		
Blackpool Statement of Community Involvement (SCI) June 2007			
<p>An Annual Statement of Community Involvement (SCI) must be included in the LDF. The SCI will meet requirements for involving communities in the production of planning policy documents and the processing of planning applications.</p> <p>The six priorities of the Community Plan are supported by the Council's three main Corporate priorities outlined in the Corporate Performance Plan. Of these the LDF has a key role in delivering "New Blackpool" through;</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Resort Regeneration ▪ Living Environment 	There are no specific targets or indicators within the plan.	Feedback from community responses should be taken into account on the basis of the applications they apply to. Community involvement and consultation is an important process and should be applied to all aspects of the plan, where appropriate.	The SA should contain objectives that ensure time is allocated to consult the community and review feedback.

Local Plans			
Key Objectives Relevant to Plan and SA	Key Targets and Indicators Relevant to Plan and SA	Implications for Plan	Implications for SA
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Town Centre Regeneration ▪ Heritage ▪ Infrastructure 			
Blackpool Local Plan 2001-2016			
<p>The Local Plan sets out the development context until 2016. Its vision is that, 'Blackpool will have inclusive, healthy and safe communities, living in a regenerated, attractive and prosperous resort'. The Local Plan will be replaced by the LDF, when adopted.</p> <p>This should be achieved by directing its efforts towards:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Quality education and training ▪ Healthy lives ▪ Safer communities ▪ Quality homes in clean and green residential areas ▪ Strong and vibrant communities ▪ A prosperous town <p>Within these themes are integral commitments to</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Ensure a sustainable environment ▪ To support vulnerable people 	<p>Policy has been developed under the following eight themes although there are no specific targets or indicators:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Reshaping the resort ▪ Establishing a thriving sub-regional centre ▪ Lifting quality in the built environment ▪ Providing homes for every need ▪ Developing balanced and healthy communities ▪ Diversifying the local economy ▪ Conserving the natural environment ▪ Providing accessibility and safe journeys for all. 	<p>The Local Plan sets the context for the Core Strategy and other elements of the Blackpool LDF and should be used as a basis for improvement.</p>	<p>The plan provides many contextual issues which should be considered in the SA Baseline.</p>
Regeneration Strategy for Blackpool – Blackpool Challenge Partnership			
<p>Although Blackpool is a premier tourist resort it ranks as the 51st most deprived area in the country.</p> <p>The strategy draws together key themes for the future development of the town and has the following guiding principles:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ The development of the existing partnership of equals to drive the strategy forward ▪ The need to develop a healthy year round economy for businesses and individuals ▪ The recognition that economic deprivation is the major cause of social problems in the town ▪ Social inclusion as a core aim of the partnership ▪ The need to strengthen Blackpool as a sub-regional centre for the 	<p>For each of the objectives, output and impact measures are defined which will be used to measure and monitor the success of the regeneration process. Key output and impact measures for each objective are listed below.</p> <p>The creation of investment opportunities</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ New developments undertaken ▪ Jobs created ▪ Vacant sites utilised. ▪ Private sector leverage ▪ Number of NVQs achieved ▪ Number of residents into work 	<p>It is essential for the Core Strategy to build upon and complement the regeneration objectives and goals identified in this strategy. This will be imperative to the successful future development of Blackpool, economically, socially and environmentally.</p>	<p>The Strategy identifies a number of sustainability issues and opportunities that must be considered in the SA. The objectives and indicators must also be incorporated into the SA Framework.</p>

Local Plans			
Key Objectives Relevant to Plan and SA	Key Targets and Indicators Relevant to Plan and SA	Implications for Plan	Implications for SA
<p>Fylde coast</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> The need to develop a sustainable development strategy for the next century <p>The document is structured around strategic themes which have a number of specific objectives:</p> <p>Economy</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> The creation of investment opportunities. Development of a diverse and competitive economy. Modernisation of the tourism industry in Blackpool. Strengthening Blackpool as a sub-regional centre. <p>Environment</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> The development of a sustainable tourist resort. The delivery of accessible and affordable public transport solutions. The establishment of a comprehensive tourist infrastructure quality standard. The creation of a high quality physical environment. <p>Inclusion</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> The continued development of community capacity building programmes. Provision of comprehensive access programmes that allow individuals to participate. Provision of programmes that deal directly with existing social problems. <p>The document also identifies a number of key sustainability issues and opportunities for Blackpool.</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Sq ft of new development <p>Development of a diverse economy</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Acreage of land developed No. of new companies trading from Blackpool Change in sectoral split for Blackpool Increased levels of higher education qualifications in the workforce Reduction in the seasonal peaks of unemployment Increased demand for commercial and industrial land <p>Modernisation of the tourism industry</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Numbers of new attractions Numbers of visitors Private sector investment Increased visitor spend per head Increased visitor numbers Increased demand for leisure development <p>Strengthening Blackpool as a sub-regional centre</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> No. of new retail operators Increased retail visits Increase in passenger numbers using the airport Increase in visitor using coach and rail facilities Reduction in void town centre properties <p>The development of a sustainable tourist resort</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> No. of beaches achieving EU water quality standards No. of companies attaining environmental quality standards Reductions in prosecutions for environmental offences <p>The delivery of accessible and affordable public</p>		

Local Plans			
Key Objectives Relevant to Plan and SA	Key Targets and Indicators Relevant to Plan and SA	Implications for Plan	Implications for SA
	<p>transport solutions</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Km of road improved ▪ Km of cycle lanes developed ▪ New transport systems established ▪ No. of passenger journeys on public transport ▪ Reduction in no. of traffic accidents <p>The establishment of a comprehensive tourist infrastructure quality standard</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Increase in satisfaction rating of visitors ▪ Increase in bookings ▪ No. of overseas visitors <p>The creation of a high quality physical environment</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ No. of acres of open space created ▪ Decrease in derelict or unused buildings ▪ No. of new residential units created from former houses in multiple occupation <p>The continued development of community capacity building programmes</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Nos. participating in capacity building programmes ▪ No. of new community groups established ▪ Reduction in juvenile nuisance <p>Provision of comprehensive access programmes that allow individuals to participate</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ No. of community based learning centres opened ▪ No. of residents accessing training and jobs ▪ Levels of membership of community organisations ▪ Levels of long term unemployment <p>Provision of programmes that deal directly with existing social problems</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ No. of social exclusion projects started ▪ No. of new or converted dwellings 		

Local Plans			
Key Objectives Relevant to Plan and SA	Key Targets and Indicators Relevant to Plan and SA	Implications for Plan	Implications for SA
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Improvement in standardised mortality ratios ▪ Increased take up of drug prevention/treatment programmes ▪ Reduction in neighbourhood nuisance complaints 		

Local Plans			
Key Objectives Relevant to Plan and SA	Key Targets and Indicators Relevant to Plan and SA	Implications for Plan	Implications for SA
The Blackpool Resort Masterplan 2006			
<p>The masterplan vision is of <i>“a resort that is embracing physical and spiritual change”</i>.</p> <p>The goal is to <i>“deliver for Blackpool its vision of a world class 21st century visitor destination that will provide a sustainable and all year round economy”</i>.</p> <p>The imperative is to <i>“deliver an array of world class facilities that can evolve and respond to the dynamics of the leisure market”</i>.</p>	<p>There are no specific targets of indicators within the masterplan, although key development themes include:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Conference and Leisure Quarter ▪ The return of nature and urban greenspace – George Bancroft Park ▪ A central gateway including infrastructure improvements and recreation ▪ A second gate recreation complex ▪ Talbot Gateway - Town centre regeneration ▪ Improvements to the illuminations and tram system. ▪ Neighbourhood improvements ▪ Development at the South Beach ▪ Major seafront development ▪ Expansion of Blackpool International Airport ▪ Improvements to accessibility to Pleasure Beach. ▪ Central Corridor phase 2 and 3 	<p>The masterplan is a major regeneration component of the borough and should form a key consideration in the Core Strategy.</p>	<p>The goals and visions should be addressed when developing the SA Framework. There are numerous implications of the resort masterplan which are likely to fall under the assessment of the plan through the SA.</p>
Lancashire and Blackpool Visitor Economic Strategy 2006-2016			
<p>The Strategy highlights the importance of visitor tourism to the economy of Lancashire and Blackpool. The vision mission statement aims to <i>“revitalise and reposition the visitor economy in Lancashire and Blackpool so that it is more productive and sustainable, by working in partnership”</i>.</p> <p>The Strategy highlights the need for partnership between the public, private and voluntary sectors when planning, developing, promoting and managing the visitor economy. The following principles will form the basis for a holistic and integrated approach to destination management:</p> <p>Market Focus</p> <p>Build on an understanding of markets and market trends, listen to customers and communicate effectively.</p> <p>Sustainability</p> <p>Development will respect the needs of visitors, the natural landscape, the local community and the built environment.</p>	<p>Targets for visitor economy strategy to 2016 are:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ To increase visitor spend by 20% to £3billion ▪ To increase numbers of jobs by 30% to 70,000 ▪ To increase visitor numbers by 30% to 85 million 	<p>Tourism is a major industry in Lancashire and Blackpool. The targets to increase visitor numbers and spending need to be taken into consideration.</p>	<p>The aims to increase visitor numbers and spending, and associated impacts such as increased traffic volumes, should be considered in the SA.</p>

Local Plans			
Key Objectives Relevant to Plan and SA	Key Targets and Indicators Relevant to Plan and SA	Implications for Plan	Implications for SA
<p>Quality Develop a high quality visitor experience reflecting the sub-region's reputation for friendly, honest and light-hearted people.</p> <p>Partnership Local industry will network with its peers and other stakeholders to deliver an integrated visitor experience and make best use of the collective skills.</p> <p>Capacity building Central to the delivery of this strategy is a confident and skilled industry.</p> <p>Priorities Businesses will be encouraged to invest in people and products and tackle issues of staff recruitment and skills development.</p>			
A Strategy for Blackpool's Visitor Economy 2006/2010			
<p>This Strategy aims to create a strong and sustainable visitor destination where product, service and infrastructure are of a quality that continually exceeds expectations, through partnerships. It aims to provide a positive and forward looking 'framework for action' that addresses key issues. This document outlines those key issues and proposes a vision and strategic actions aimed at re-establishing the full potential of the visitor economy in and around Blackpool. It intends to build on what is already happening and guide all local, regional and national stakeholders in a joint effort to rebuild a sustainable visitor economy in Blackpool.</p> <p>The vision for Blackpool over the next decade sees it emerging as a world class resort: 'a great place to visit, a better place to live'.</p> <p>There are five key strategic themes that guide our strategy and subsequent actions:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Embrace a 'Blackpool as One' Philosophy ▪ Blackpool and its Enduring Brand Strength ▪ Welcome, Surprise and Delight Visitors ▪ Investment in Enterprise, Infrastructure and People ▪ Leadership and the Visitor Economy <p>For Blackpool to rebuild its reputation as the UK's favourite visitor destination, a concerted and collaborative effort is required to:</p>	<p>There are no specific targets in this document.</p> <p>A number of useful indicators are provided within the strategy:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ GVA ▪ Employment rates ▪ Visitor numbers ▪ GDP ▪ Mean earnings ▪ Adults with no qualifications ▪ Population density 	<p>Tourism is a major industry in Blackpool. Policies to develop sustainable tourism should therefore be incorporated as appropriate.</p>	<p>Impacts associated with tourism, such as increased traffic volumes and the sustainability of any new development, should be considered through the SA process.</p>

Local Plans			
Key Objectives Relevant to Plan and SA	Key Targets and Indicators Relevant to Plan and SA	Implications for Plan	Implications for SA
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Restore a positive image of Blackpool to create pride and influence Improve the quality of service and value for money for the visitor economy as a whole. Establish a real sense of a fun but safe destination for everyone who visits, lives and works in Blackpool Refurbish the current tourism product and service delivery via a better skilled and more motivated workforce Inspire a new generation of entrepreneurs and service providers to create new attractions and experiences that will attract visitors and residents alike 			
Fylde Coast Housing Strategy (2009)			
<p>This document is jointly produced by Blackpool, Wyre and Fylde Councils because there is a high level of integration in the local economy and housing market of the Fylde Coast. It has the following objectives:</p> <p>Quantity - Providing appropriate numbers of the right kinds of high quality new homes</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> support the local economy and meet long term demand for housing as household numbers rise by increasing rates of new building provide more of the affordable homes that are in the highest demand maintain a sustainable community life in rural settlements by providing affordable housing for local residents and workers who would otherwise be priced out <p>Quality - Raising the quality of the overall housing offer to support growth in the Fylde Coast economy</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> reduce in-migration of people with chaotic life styles by reducing the numbers of poor quality private rented homes in inner Blackpool enhance the residential offer in inner Blackpool and Fleetwood, with a wider range of house types and increased owner occupation reduce concentrations of deprivation on large social housing estates by improving the neighbourhood environments, re-developing unpopular housing stock, and diversifying tenures raise the quality of the private rented sector improve housing conditions for people who are vulnerable because they are older or on low incomes, tackle fuel poverty and reduce 	<p>Targets relevant to each objective are provided within the Strategy. Targets are set for both three years (2012) and ten years (2019). Key relevant targets are presented below. The full list is provided in the Strategy document.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Provide 444 net additional homes per annum by 2019 Deliver 100 (gross) affordable homes per year by 2012 and 2019 Have 0% of council homes that are non-decent in Blackpool in 2012 and 2019 Have only 32.6% of working age people claiming out of work benefits in the worst performing neighbourhoods 	<p>The housing needs and requirements for Blackpool outlined in this Strategy place a number of demands upon the need to develop appropriate planning policies. For example planning policies will need to encourage the correct mix of housing.</p>	<p>There are a number of issues and opportunities identified in the Strategy that must be considered in the SA. The Strategy must also inform the development of the SA objectives, targets and indicators.</p>

Local Plans			
Key Objectives Relevant to Plan and SA	Key Targets and Indicators Relevant to Plan and SA	Implications for Plan	Implications for SA
<p>domestic carbon emissions</p> <p>People - Helping people to access the accommodation and support that they need to lead stable and prosperous lives</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> provide new opportunities for people at risk of homelessness, and those without work, to make a positive contribution to the local community meet the changing requirements of older people and those requiring long term care through the provision of the right mix of specialist accommodation, adaptations, and support 			
Blackpool Housing Statement 2009-2012			
The Statement sets out how the Council will implement the measures and proposals contained within the Fylde Coast Housing Strategy. It makes links between housing initiatives and local regeneration and sets the scene for the more focused Housing Intervention Programme, which will seek to actively restructure housing supply within Blackpool's inner areas.	Targets are carried forward from the Fylde Coast Housing Strategy. The Housing Statement is, however, more of a policy document and does not propose its own specific targets or indicators.	The Core Strategy needs to include policies that support and complement the aims of the Housing Statement.	The SA Framework must include objectives, indicators and targets that focus upon housing and complement those of this Housing Statement.
Blackpool Council Local Transport Plan 2006/07-2010/11			
<p>Provides the long-term strategy for all transport, linking to other plans and objectives (including Blackpool's Community Plan and The Masterplan). The plan centres on five 'shared priorities' set out by the Department of Transport (DfT):</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Delivering accessibility Tackling congestion Better air quality Safer roads Other quality of life issues <p>The plan reflects local priorities and the shared transport priorities agreed by Central and Local Government.</p> <p>The areas the strategy will be filtered through the Blackpool Community Plan and the Blackpool Masterplan. The long term aims of the plan are:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Reduce people's need to travel to access vital facilities other than for employment 	<p>There are a number of general targets as follows:</p> <p>Accessibility:</p> <p>Ensure that transport networks support sustainable local communities by allowing access to key work, leisure, social, shopping and healthcare opportunities with a wide choice of modes of travel wherever possible.</p> <p>Road Safety:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Continuous reduction of casualties on Blackpool's roads Reduce the severity of casualties Identify and target the most vulnerable groups with the greatest need for help and advice Work in partnership to improve the physical environment for residents and visitors alike and provide a safer, more friendly environment Provide road safety education and training for all of 	<p>Transport and associated issues are important to Blackpool, especially with the overall aim to increase visitor numbers. Objectives need to be considered in the Core Strategy.</p>	<p>A number of the issues and opportunities need to be integrated into the SA.</p>

Local Plans			
Key Objectives Relevant to Plan and SA	Key Targets and Indicators Relevant to Plan and SA	Implications for Plan	Implications for SA
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Encourage a step change in travel behaviour and sustainable travel mode choices Promote accessible locations for housing and development across the Fylde Coast Manage the impact of trip growth in, and to, a regenerated resort and Town Centre <p>The LTP transport objectives are as follows:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Traffic management and air quality: Reduce the impact of traffic in the urban environment to improve air quality, personal safety and public health; Travel behaviour change: promote a step change in attitudes to transport that will support an improved local environment, ensure healthier travel choices and make streets and communities safer. Transport and development: support economic growth while managing the associated growth in travel demand, by ensuring development is accessibly located for walking, cycling and public transport and by integrating parking with traffic management. A number of indicators and targets are given under the following headings: 	<p>Blackpool's road users using best practice to develop life skills to reduce casualties in the future</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Promote sustainable forms of transport and educate the road users on the benefits and safest way to use these <p>Congestion and traffic management:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Traffic management and air quality: reduce the impact of traffic in the urban environment to improve air quality, personal safety and public health Travel behaviour change: promote a step change in attitudes to transport that will support an improved local environment, ensure healthier travel choices and make streets and communities safer Transport and development: support economic growth while managing the associated growth in travel demand, by ensuring development is accessibly located for walking, cycling and public transport and by integrating parking with traffic management <p>Air quality:</p> <p>Reduce the impact of traffic in the urban environment to improve air quality, personal safety and public health</p>		
Blackpool Children and Young People's Plan 2009-2012			
<p>The plan is the single, strategic, overarching plan for all services provided to children and young people in the local area, required by the 2004 Children Act.</p> <p>The vision is: <i>'All of the agencies in Blackpool's Children's Trust will work in partnership to provide integrated, high quality services to children and young people. We will work together to improve outcomes for all children and young people and will close the gap in outcomes between those who do well and those who do not.'</i></p> <p>To achieve the vision the plan focuses on the following outcomes:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Be healthy – enjoying good physical and mental health and living a healthy lifestyle 	<p>The plan contains ten priorities for improving outcomes for children and young people in Blackpool:</p> <p>Be Healthy</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> Lead healthier lifestyles, particularly by maintaining a healthy weight, resisting substance and alcohol misuse and gaining in resilience through improved emotional well-being Become increasingly mature with regard to sexual relationships, able to protect themselves, avoid teenage pregnancy and to resist exploitation <p>Stay Safe</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> Be protected from maltreatment, neglect, violence 	<p>The strategy's priorities should be considered when devising the policy.</p>	<p>The SA Framework should incorporate objectives/indicators which address the issues relating to improving outcomes for children and young people in Blackpool, where appropriate.</p>

Local Plans			
Key Objectives Relevant to Plan and SA	Key Targets and Indicators Relevant to Plan and SA	Implications for Plan	Implications for SA
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Stay safe – being protected from harm and neglect and growing able to look after themselves ▪ Enjoy and achieve – getting the most out of life and developing broad skills for adulthood ▪ Make a positive contribution – to the community and to society and not engaging in anti-social or offending behaviour ▪ Achieve economic well-being. – not being prevented by economic disadvantage from achieving their full potential in life 	<p>and exploitation with particular reference</p> <p>4. Be safe from and choose not to engage in bullying, discrimination, crime and anti-social behaviour, both inside and outside school</p> <p>Enjoy and Achieve</p> <p>5. Make good educational progress with a particular emphasis on mathematics and on overall performance for those in the Foundation Stage and in Key Stage 4</p> <p>6. Overcome any barriers to achievement (especially for Looked After Children and those with complex needs) so as to be able to achieve more in line with their peers</p> <p>7. Enjoy strong family support for their aspirations and achievement</p> <p>Make a Positive Contribution</p> <p>8. Access wider opportunities locally which develop self esteem, self confidence and prepare young people for responsible adulthood</p> <p>Achieving Economic Well-being</p> <p>9. Overcome the impact of poverty through effective partnership working which both addresses immediate needs and contributes to the wider economic regeneration of the town</p> <p>10. Progress to educational achievement at levels 2 and 3, employment and/or training which enables them to become economically self-sufficient as young adults and future parents</p> <p>A number of indicators are identified for each priority.</p>		

Local Plans			
Key Objectives Relevant to Plan and SA	Key Targets and Indicators Relevant to Plan and SA	Implications for Plan	Implications for SA
Better Care Higher Standards 2005-2006: Blackpool's Charter for Long-Term Care			
<p>This local Charter for long term care contains new and updated information about services, standards and contacts. It provides information about the standards of service expected of health, housing and social services in Blackpool.</p> <p>The document is a local version of the national Better Care Higher Standards Charter. It outlines the standards (the levels of service that aim to be achieved) and targets (measurements to check that the services are being achieved). The standards cover 6 key areas:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Finding out about services ▪ Understanding and responding to your needs ▪ Helping you to stay independent ▪ Finding a suitable place to live ▪ Getting the right health care ▪ Helping carers to care 	<p>The document does not contain any relevant targets or indicators.</p>	<p>Health and health inequality are important issues that need to be taken into consideration during the development of the Core Strategy.</p>	<p>SA Framework should include objectives, indicators and targets addressing health.</p>
A Draft Arts Strategy for Blackpool 2008-2012			
<p>Currently under development, the draft Strategy is set to replace the previous document which dates from 1999 and no longer reflects the needs of the town and its inhabitants.</p> <p>It has a vision that "<i>the New Blackpool is a place where the arts are at the heart of delivering a vibrant, prosperous town with a high quality of life.</i>"</p> <p>The Strategy recognises the value of promoting the arts as part of wider regeneration, for enhancing community and cultural vitality and for attracting investment. Five themes are identified:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Strong and Vibrant Communities ▪ Healthier Communities ▪ Creative Economy ▪ The Visitor Economy ▪ Place-making and the Public Realm 	<p>The Draft Strategy does not contain specific targets or indicators. The following objectives and actions are taken from the 1999 Strategy, and provide an indication of the breadth of arts policy in Blackpool.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Arts development – To encourage and develop opportunities within the borough for all members of the community to have access to arts and cultural provision for their personal enjoyment, empowerment and enrichment; ▪ Life long learning – To extend and develop the quality and quantity of the arts within formal and informal education and training; ▪ Communication – To raise awareness of arts and culture through information and promotion, and to use the arts to enhance Blackpool's image, identity and environment. ▪ Facilities – To utilise and develop facilities suitable for the presentation and practise of arts and cultural 	<p>The Draft Strategy's role and objectives to develop arts and culture in the borough should be considered during the development of the Core Strategy. New planning policy should recognise the contribution of the arts in promoting regeneration.</p>	<p>The development of arts and culture should be given consideration in developing the SA objectives where appropriate.</p>

Local Plans			
Key Objectives Relevant to Plan and SA	Key Targets and Indicators Relevant to Plan and SA	Implications for Plan	Implications for SA
	activities in Blackpool; <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Partnerships – To develop further partnerships with and between the public, private and voluntary sectors; and ▪ Resources – To maximise the use of existing resources and advise the community on funding opportunities for arts and culture. 		
Blackpool's Sports and Recreation Strategy: Clearing the Barriers			
Sets out the intentions of the Council and its partners for the development of Sport and Recreation in Blackpool. The aim of the strategy is to: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Ensure equality of opportunity and improve the quality of life of individuals through sport and recreation; and ▪ Encourage maximum participation at all chosen levels in sport and recreation. The Strategy will be reviewed every three years.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Age structure ▪ Percentage economically active ▪ Population density ▪ Long term illness ▪ IMD ▪ Visitor volumes ▪ Unemployment There are a number of key development areas identified within the Strategy: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Encourage and develop opportunities for all members of the community to enjoy an active and healthy lifestyle ▪ Develop sports and recreational opportunities for young people ▪ Provide information on sporting and recreational opportunities. ▪ Provide a range of good quality and accessible indoor/outdoor, formal sports and recreation facilities. ▪ Maximise the use of existing resources and advise the community on new funding opportunities 	Development plan policies may relate to increased provision of facilities, particularly in areas most at need. General aim is to increase participation in sports and recreation particularly amongst the young.	The SA Framework should incorporate objectives/indicators to improve participation in sports and recreation.
Race Equality Scheme and Action Plan 2008			
The RES aims to address race equality in the borough in a structured way. It provides a framework to help comply with the Race Relations Amendment Act and make meaningful change for the benefit of residents,	13 Best Value Performance Indicators are identified relevant to the scheme along with three social services indicators:	Key aims relating to equality that should be incorporated into Plan.	Objectives and indicators relating to equality that should be taken forward

Local Plans			
Key Objectives Relevant to Plan and SA	Key Targets and Indicators Relevant to Plan and SA	Implications for Plan	Implications for SA
<p>workers and visitors.</p> <p>It identifies how the RES will be delivered, procurement policy, roles and responsibilities, how policies will be assessed in terms of equality, and a scheme action plan.</p> <p>The RES is intended to run until the full implementation of the Equality Act.</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Duty to promote race equality ▪ % BME employees ▪ % BME in community ▪ Tenant satisfaction of BME tenants ▪ Satisfaction with participation rates of BME tenants ▪ CRE Code of Practice in rented housing ▪ No. of racial incidents resulting in further action ▪ Top 5% disabled earners ▪ % economically active disabled ▪ % buildings accessible to the public ▪ Top 5% women earners ▪ Level of equality standard for Local Government to which the authority confirms ▪ Ethnicity of children in need ▪ Ethnicity of older people receiving assessment ▪ Ethnicity of older people receiving services 		<p>in SA Framework. Also identifies issues and opportunities.</p>
Blackpool Community Safety and Drugs Partnership Plan 2008–2011			
<p>The Plan has been developed by the Blackpool Community Safety and Drugs Partnership (BSafe Blackpool) and outlines how it intends to address crime, disorder and drugs and alcohol misuse in the period 2008-11. The Plan includes both national and locally-defined priorities and how they will be addressed. The Partnership's vision is to:</p> <p><i>“To reduce crime, disorder and substance misuse in Blackpool, addressing the fear of crime by providing reassurance to our communities and to provide a first class service to key stakeholders within the Blackpool Community Safety and Drugs Partnership, with the aim of achieving a safer and stronger community in Blackpool.”.</i></p> <p>The 4 priorities of the Plan are:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Violent crime including domestic abuse ▪ Acquisitive crime ▪ Quality of life issues, including criminal damage and perception and fear of crime 	<p>The Plan identifies a large number of both national and local indicators to be used to monitor aspects of criminal behaviour, fear of crime and substance misuse.</p>	<p>Development of the Core Strategy should consider how the Partnership can be supported in reducing crime and enhancing public safety. The role of good planning in designing out crime should be recognised.</p>	<p>The SA Framework should include an objective related to reducing crime, anti-social behaviour and public safety.</p> <p>Indicators proposed in the Plan may be incorporated into the SA monitoring framework.</p>

Local Plans			
Key Objectives Relevant to Plan and SA	Key Targets and Indicators Relevant to Plan and SA	Implications for Plan	Implications for SA
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Substance misuse - adult and young people 			
Blackpool Borough Contaminated Land Inspection Strategy 2001			
<p>The Strategy establishes how the Blackpool area will be assessed for contamination, to identify those that will require further investigation.</p> <p>The overall aim of the Strategy is to ensure compliance with the requirements of Part IIA of the Environmental Protection Act 1990 and to ensure that where redevelopment occurs, the planning process deals with any land contamination.</p>	<p>The Strategy is put within the context of other local environment policy and some priority actions for furthering the strategy are identified. A timetable for site inspections is also given.</p>	<p>The Core Strategy needs to ensure that suitable policies are included that support the requirements of this strategy and promote the reuse and remediation of brownfield sites.</p>	<p>The SA Framework needs to include objectives that relate to the use of brownfield sites and remediation of contaminated land.</p>

Appendix B

Baseline Data

Baseline Data

This Appendix provides detailed information in relation to the relevant baseline conditions within Blackpool.

1 Site Context

Blackpool is the oldest and largest seaside resort in the UK, attracting upwards of 10 million visitors annually. It is also the main retail, public administration, cultural and service centre for the wider Fylde coast (population estimated to be 328,800). Located in the North West of England, Blackpool covers 35 km² of land, with 11.2 km of sea front. It supports a resident population of around 142,700 which is the most densely populated Borough in the North West.

Birth rates are below the regional and national rates, and are outnumbered by the death rate. However the population is projected to increase in the future. There is a relatively low proportion of minority ethnic groups (1.6%) but above regional average of over 65s (19.1%), and Blackpool has the largest gay community in Lancashire along with a growing faith sector.

Intensely urban and compact in form, Blackpool is characterised at its heart by the Resort Core, some 5km² containing the iconic Blackpool Tower, the three piers, the Winter Gardens, the town centre, the Golden Mile hosting an array of amusements and arcades, the ever popular Blackpool Pleasure Beach and the famous Illuminations, offering a rich and diverse cultural offer in its music, performing arts, entertainment, heritage and other varied leisure attractions.

The Resort Core also contains dense neighbourhoods of holiday guesthouses and hotels supporting around 35,000 holiday bed spaces. Not conventionally recognised as an historic town, Blackpool's extended period of development in the late 19th century and growing popularity in the early to mid-20th Century has left a tremendous legacy of late Victorian and early 20th Century commercial resort architecture. Away from the seafront and the town centre, Blackpool is predominantly residential in character. Even within the Resort Core a large proportion of hotels and guesthouses are domestic in scale and appearance and are permanent homes to hotel proprietors and their families as well as a temporary residence for visitors.

Blackpool has a workforce of around 62,000 economically active people with an economy that is underpinned by tourism and the service sector. Small businesses predominate with only around 70 companies employing more than 70 people each.

The town is also an important administrative centre, accommodating a number of large Government offices. Although there is no tradition of heavy industry, the town's small manufacturing sector includes local specialism in food and drink, and plastics.

The M55 connects the heart of the town to the national motorway network via the two-mile Central Gateway. Access by the national rail network is through Blackpool North Station with local rail services using stations at Blackpool Pleasure Beach, South Shore, and Layton. 37% of Blackpool's households have no access to a car and rely primarily on public transport, including the Blackpool tramway, one of the oldest electric tramways in the world which runs for 11 miles to Fleetwood and carries around 6.5m passengers each year.

Blackpool International Airport, located just across the Borough boundary in Fylde Borough, operates regular charter and scheduled flights throughout the UK and to over 25 European destinations, carrying 439,200 passengers in 2008.

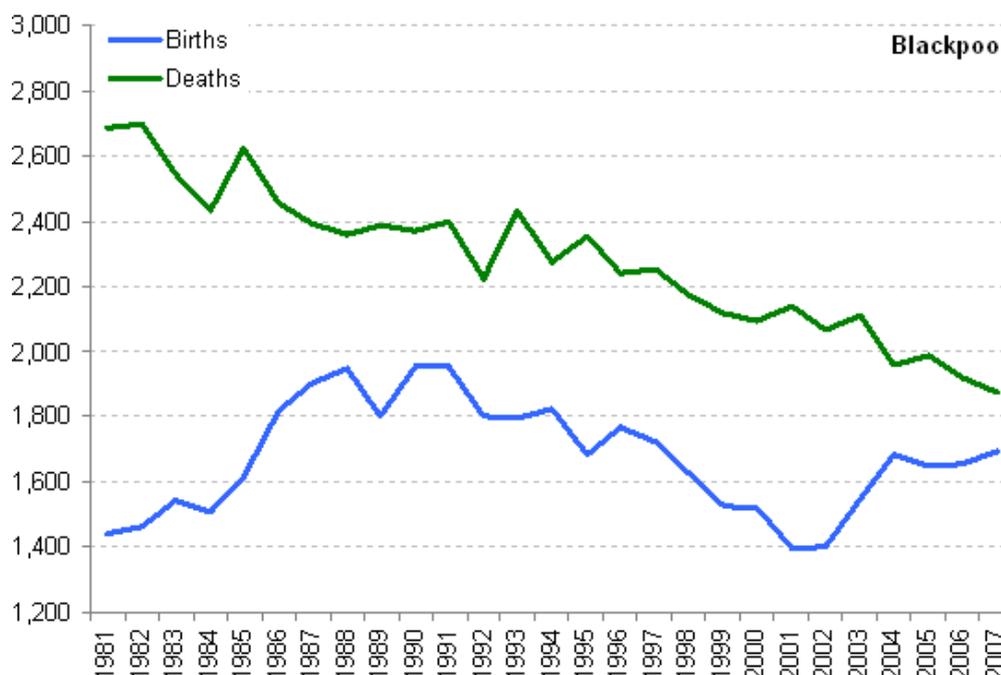
2 Population

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

- Population change;
- Age structure/change;
- Population distribution; and,
- Percentage ethnic groups.

The mid-year population estimate of Blackpool Borough by the Office of National Statistics (ONS) was 141,900 in 2008. The population of the Borough has experienced a slow but steady decline over the past 50 years, declining from 150,000 in 1961. This is in contrast to neighbouring Fylde and Wyre Boroughs, both of which have experienced significant growth. Between 2001 and 2008 Blackpool experienced a net population decline of 400 persons. A natural decrease in the population of -2,700 was partly compensated for by net in-migration of +2,300 people. Birth and death rates since 1981 are illustrated in Figure B1 and indicate the reasons for the natural change. However, population projections from the ONS predict that Blackpool's population will stabilise and grow in coming years. By 2031 the total for the Borough is expected to be 14.2% higher than in 2006 at 162,900.

Figure B1: Blackpool – Births and Deaths 1981-2007 (source: ONS)



Blackpool has a slightly higher proportion of under-14 year olds and over-65 year olds than the regional average. Elderly people are especially over-represented in this part of Lancashire, with 19.0% of Blackpool's population being over 65 in mid-2008, significantly above national and regional averages. There is a smaller proportion of people in the 15-64 age group and particularly in the 25-44 age group. This skewed population structure has implications for health care, employment and the provision of services.

Population density in the Borough is the highest of all Lancashire authorities, at over 4,000 persons per km². Blackpool is a small and predominantly urbanised Borough with few sparsely populated areas. Densities are highest in inner areas and tend to decrease towards the south and east in particular.

Blackpool has a relatively low proportion of its citizens from minority ethnic groups in comparison with regional and national averages. In 2007, nearly 94% of the Borough's population considered themselves to be White British in origin.

Key Issues and Opportunities

- High resident population with largest proportions in upper and lower age groups. This has implications for education, employment and economy, disposable income, health and other services provision.
- Since 1981, there has been a large increase in the number of very elderly residents. The proportion of the working age population is projected to decline, whereas the proportion of the population beyond retirement age is projected to increase.
- The historic trend of a slight decline in total population is predicted to end, with numbers set to grow over the next two decades. Accommodating additional population numbers will be a challenge in an already urbanised Borough.

3 Education and Qualifications

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

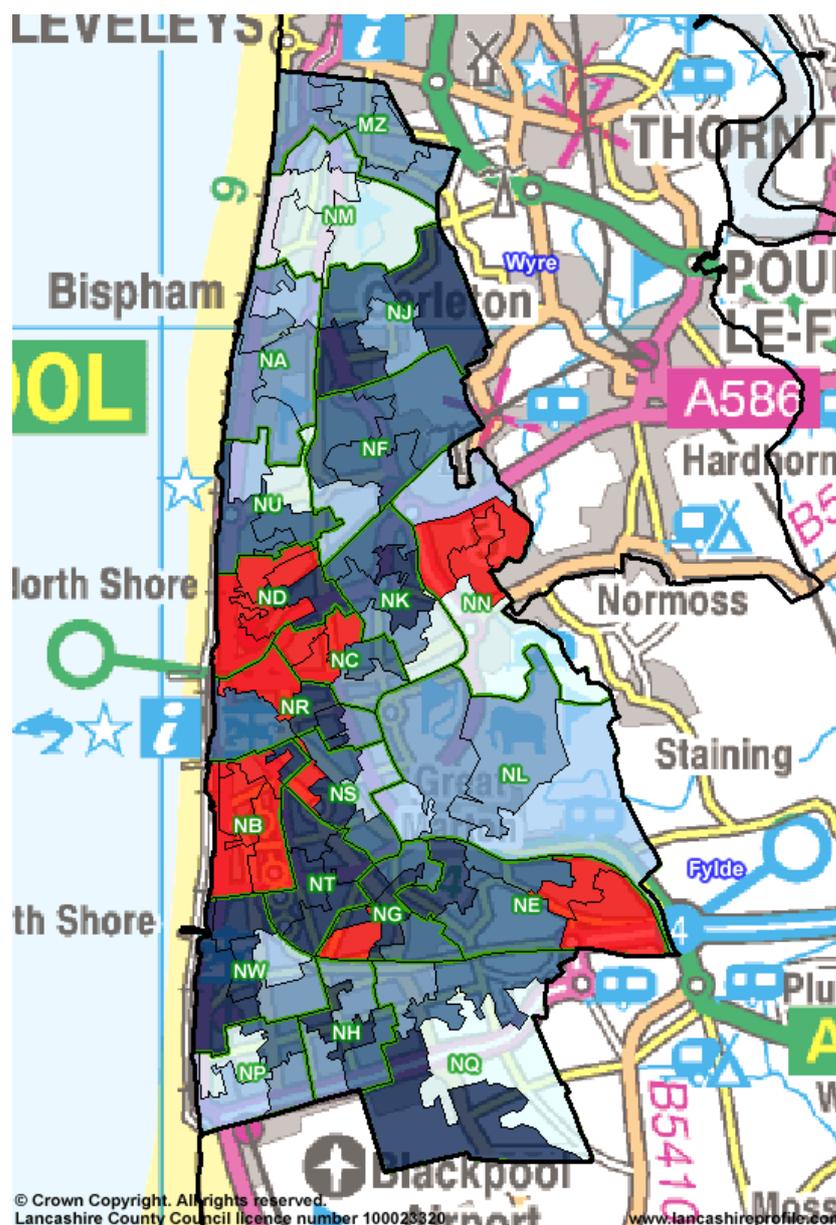
- Percentage resident population with no qualifications;
- Percentage adults (16-74) with NVQ level 4/5 compared to averages;
- Percentage of 15 year old pupils in local authority schools achieving 5 or more GCSEs at Grades A* - C or equivalent; and,
- Number of wards in the bottom 40% for education, skills and training deprivation.

Levels of educational attainment are directly linked to levels of affluence as qualifications determine the type of employment of an individual which influences income and overall quality of life. Educational attainment is below the national and regional averages in Blackpool. In the 2007 Indices of Multiple Deprivation (IMD), 76 of the Borough's 94 Super Output Areas (SOA) were identified in the bottom 40% most deprived nationally for education, skills and training. 19 of these fall within the bottom 10% and are in the wards of Hawes Side, Clifton, Bloomfield, Claremont, Brunswick, Talbot, Tyldesley and Park. The Education, Skills & Training Deprivation Domain measures the lack of attainment among children and young people and secondly the lack of attainment of skills in the resident working age adult population.

In 2009, 65.6% of pupils achieved 5+ GCSE grades A*-C, somewhat below the national and regional averages of 70.0% and 70.9% respectively. Of Blackpool's eight secondary schools, only four achieved the national target of <30% of pupils gaining 5+ GCSE grades A*-C including maths and English. Low attainment levels in children can potentially relate to the Borough having a large transient population, which can result in problems with children settling into an educational establishment.

In 2001 37.8% of the population aged 16-74 had no qualifications, compared to 31.89% in the North West and 29.07% in England and Wales. Similarly only 13.7% of the population of Blackpool were achieving NVQ level 4/5 in 2001 (ONS, 2001). Participation and attainment in adult education is a particular issue in Blackpool and relates to the reportedly low levels of aspiration amongst residents of certain wards (an issue identified in the officers workshop in December 2005). This has major implications for employment and the Borough's economy.

Figure B2: Education, Skills and Training Deprivation Domain for Blackpool SOAs by Ranking Position in England–English Indices of Deprivation 2007 (source: Lancashire area profiles)



Decile	Ranks in England		
1	1 to 3,248	the <u>most</u> deprived	10% of LSOAs in England
2	3,249 to 6,496	the second most deprived	10% "
3	6,497 to 9,745	the third most deprived	10% "
4	9,746 to 12,993	the fourth most deprived	10% "
5	12,994 to 16,241	the fifth most deprived	10% "
6 to 10	16,242 to 32,482	the <u>least</u> deprived	50% "

Key Issues and Opportunities

- Low levels of educational participation and attainment in children and adults, with a particularly high proportion of adults with no qualifications.
- Raising educational attainment should be a major priority as it remains a driver for personal and professional development as well as overall community improvement.

- Education and skills deprivation is high, with eight wards having SOAs in the bottom 10% nationally.

4 Human Health

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

- Percentage resident population in good health compared with national/regional averages;
- Life expectancy for males/females;
- Standard mortality rates compared to national/regional averages;
- Percentage of working-age population with a long-term limiting illness;
- Standard mortality rates for the main causes of death – coronary heart disease, cancer, alcohol, compared with national/regional averages;
- Percentage of residents who think that noisy neighbours or loud parties are a very big or fairly big problem;
- Number of wards in the bottom 40% for health deprivation and disability (IMD);
- Percentage of patients to be offered a routine appointment to see a General Practitioner (GP) within 2 working days;
- Rate of teenage pregnancy per 1,000 women aged 15 – 17; and,
- Percentage of population participating in sports and exercise (at least three occasions of at least moderate intensity activity per week for at least 30 minutes).

Health in Blackpool is poor compared to national and regional averages. The 2001 Census indicated that 61.1% of Blackpool's population consider themselves to be in good health, compared to 66.88% in the North West and 68.55% in England and Wales. This subjective data indicates that the health of the Blackpool population is worse than both national and regional levels and is supported by the life expectancy and the Standardised Mortality Ratio (SMR) statistics. Life expectancy during the period January 2006 and December 2008 was 73.6 for males and 78.8 for females. The SMR in Blackpool was 119 in 2003, the latest year for which figures are published, where a figure of over 100 indicates a death rate higher than the national average.

All of Blackpool's 94 SOAs are identified in the 2007 IMD as within the lowest 40% nationally for the health deprivation and disability domain (Figure B3). 38 SOAs are also in the bottom 10%, with the Bloomfield, Brunswick, Claremont and Park wards particularly deprived. These figures are unchanged from the 2004 IMD. The health deprivation and disability domain identifies areas with relatively high rates of people who die prematurely, whose quality of life is impaired by poor health, or who are disabled, across the whole population. High levels in Blackpool are likely to be related to the large elderly population as well as to broader indicators of socio-economic disadvantage such as unemployment and poor housing. Poor diet, a lack of exercise and substance abuse, including alcohol, may also contribute.

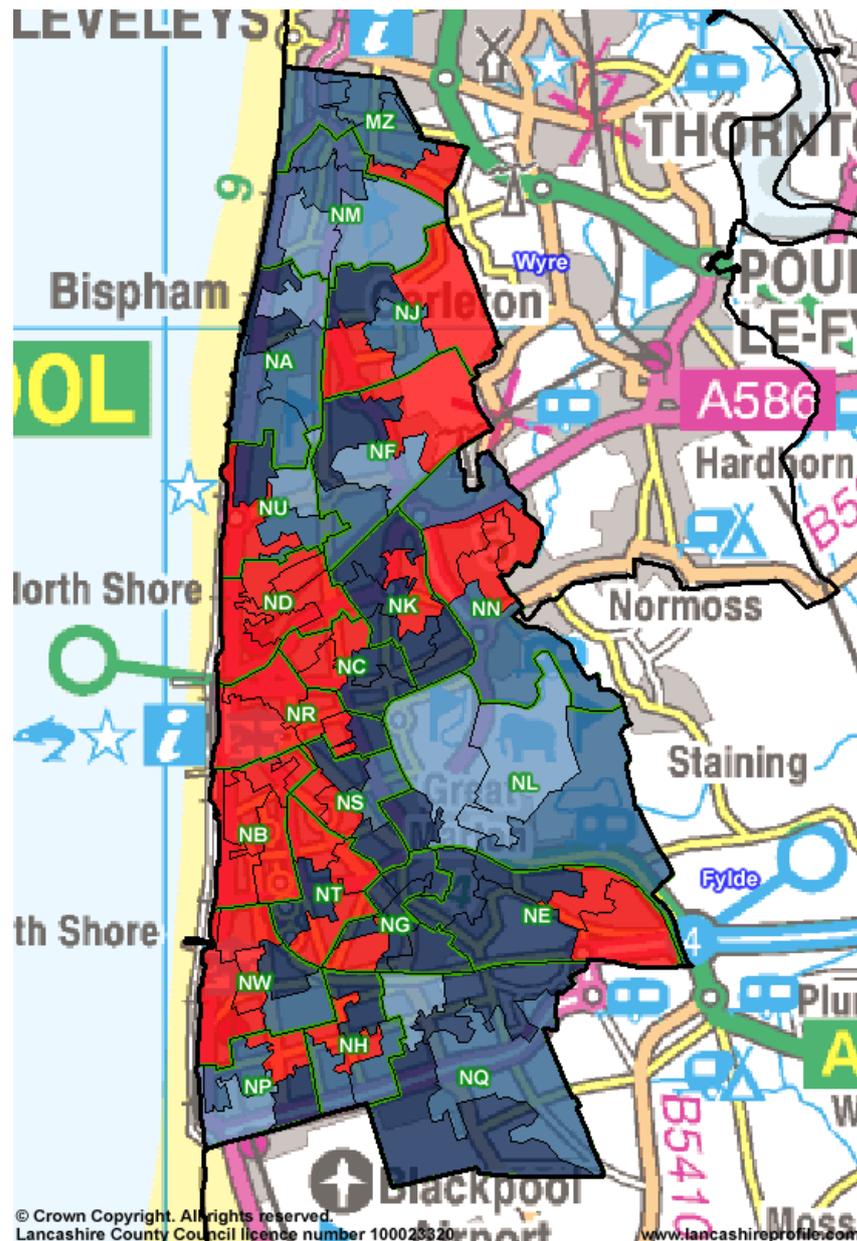
Data from the Department of Communities and Local Government (DCLG) indicates that deaths from cancer and circulatory diseases in Blackpool are significantly higher than the county, regional and national averages. Cancer mortality rates are highest in Lancashire, although rates for both cancer and circulatory diseases continue to show a steady year-on-year decrease.

In 2007, the teenage pregnancy rate of 60.9 conceptions to under-18s per 1,000 women aged 15-17, was also much higher than the national average of 41.7. Research indicates that

teenage pregnancy rates are higher in the most economically disadvantaged communities and amongst the most vulnerable young people. This is also reported to be as a consequence of low aspirations amongst young people in the Borough and has implications for health care, economic activity and educational attainment. Rates of smoking in pregnancy and breast-feeding initiation are also significantly worse than the national average (Lancashire CC, 2009).

In 2001 20.6% of the working age population in Blackpool had a long-term limiting illness which is above the North West and England and Wales figures respectively, and has risen in recent years. This is likely to have economic implications for the Borough.

Figure B3: Blackpool – Health Deprivation and Disability Domain for Blackpool SOAs by Ranking Position in England – English Indices of Deprivation 2007 (source: Lancashire area profiles)



Data from Sport England’s most recent Active Lifestyles Survey (2008-9) indicates that 12.6% of adult Blackpool residents undertake three or more 30-minute sessions of moderate intensity sport per week. This compares unfavourably with the North-West average of 17.1% and the England average of 16.6%. Blackpool is also indicated as ‘significantly worse than the national average’ in Lancashire’s 2009 Health and Wellbeing Summary Traffic Light system for all health

and lifestyle indicators. These comprise measures of smoking, binge drinking, healthy eating, physical activity and obesity.

Key Issues and Opportunities

- Health and life expectancy in Blackpool is poor compared to national and regional averages and shows little sign of improvement. All SOAs are in the bottom 40% most deprived nationally, with many in the bottom 10%, and even 1%.
- Alcohol and smoking-related illness is a particular concern.
- The high percentage of the population with a long-term limiting illness has potential impacts on the labour force and consequently the Borough's economy.
- Levels of teenage pregnancy are high and are linked to large numbers of economically disadvantaged and vulnerable people and low aspirations.
- The proportion of the population who can be considered to lead a healthy lifestyle is low, and is a contributory cause of other adverse health indicators.

5 Water

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

- Percentage of rivers with good/air chemical and biological water quality;
- Distribution of poor chemical and biological water quality;
- Domestic water use per household; and,
- Percentage designated bathing waters achieving compliance with EC bathing water directive.

Blackpool is a small Borough that is predominantly urban in character. There are no watercourses monitored by the Environment Agency (EA) within the Borough. Flooding is an issue in Blackpool, and is dealt with in Section 8 below, although there are drainage issues relating to Marton Moss further inland.

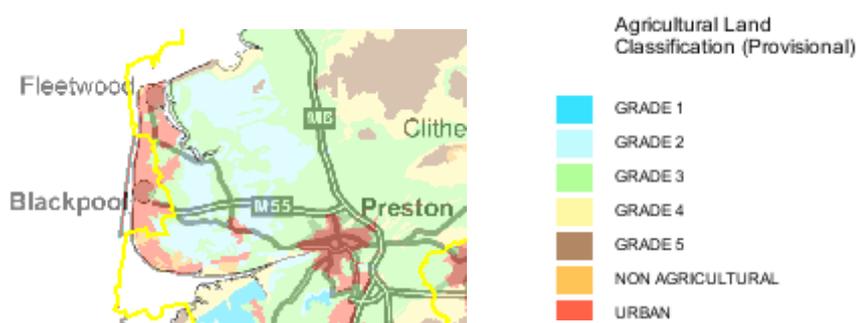
Blackpool is a coastal town, with the seafront being the primary reason for its development as a tourist resort. Bathing water quality is measured at four points along the Blackpool sea front (Bispham, Blackpool Central, Blackpool North and Blackpool South) and is generally good, having improved dramatically in recent years (Figure B4). All sites are now compliant with the EU Bathing Water Directive 'Imperative Standard'. Bispham is also compliant with the 'Guideline Standard'.

Domestic water use in the Borough is considerably lower than the national average at 148 litres per capita per day. Nationally, the figure is 352 litres. The source of Blackpool's drinking water is not known, although it is assumed that it lies outside the Borough as there are no EA Groundwater Protection Zones within the Borough. Much of Blackpool's water infrastructure is outdated and requires modernisation to ensure that leakage is reduced.

not currently available. There are no sites on the EA pollution inventory which relate to incidents of land pollution.

In 2008/9 there were 77 vacant units in Blackpool (Annual Monitoring Report 2009). 0.3% of land stock in the Borough is classified as derelict (2004). The region as a whole contains a high proportion of the country's derelict land stock with 25% being contained in the North West alone. Blackpool's low proportion is partly due to the Borough's size but also to its lack of a major industrial function, either now or in the past. As a resort town, competition for development land has always been intense close to the seafront and large derelict sites are therefore rare. In addition to the urban area and urban fringe there is a small proportion of grade 2 and 3 agricultural land to the east of the Borough (see Figure B5).

Figure B5: Distribution of Agricultural Land (source: DEFRA – www.magic.gov.uk)



Map produced by MAGIC on 21 November 2005. Copyright resides with the data suppliers and the map must not be produced without their permission. Some information in MAGIC is a snapshot of information being maintained or continually updated by the originating organisation. Please refer to the documentation for details, as information may be illustrative or representative rather than definitive at this stage.

Government policy encourages the re-use of brownfield sites. Between 2003 and 2007, approximately 91% of new homes in the Borough were built on previously developed sites. According to the Spatial Planning in Lancashire 2009 Annual Monitoring Report (AMR), in 2007/8 this had risen to 95%, which equates to 188 properties. This is comparable to the Lancashire average and significantly higher than in other parts of the county. Any extension of the urban areas is constrained by designated Green Belt to the east.

Available brownfield land in the Borough totalled 69 hectares (ha) in 2007 (source; DCLG). 62ha were currently in use, with 52ha having planning allocations or permission for their re-use. Just 6ha of land was identified as previously developed vacant.

Key Issues and Opportunities

- There is a need to maintain a range of housing supply whilst maintaining levels of brownfield development in preference to greenfield sites. Given Blackpool's constrained boundaries there is a need to consider accommodation of future development needs in the context of the Fylde coast as a whole.
- It should be noted that some brownfield sites may have ecological value in themselves.

7 Air Quality

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

- Distribution/number of Air Quality Management Areas (AQMAs);

- Annual Average Air Quality measurements for Nitrogen Dioxide and Particulates in town centres of principal urban areas and AQMAs.
- Distribution of known key polluting industry.

Air quality in Blackpool is generally good due to its coastal location and a lack of major heavy industry. Emissions from vehicle traffic are the principal source of pollutants. Nitrogen dioxide (NO₂) is monitored outside Hawes Side Library on Hawes Side Lane. In 2009 this site recorded an annual average mean of 19µg⁻³ and no exceedances of the national 40 µg⁻³ limit.

One air quality management area (AQMA) has been designated in Blackpool encompassing parts of the town centre, and extending along Talbot Road to the seafront and Dickson Road to its junction with Pleasant Street. This has been designated for NO₂ emissions as a consequence of traffic congestion.

One operator has been identified on the Environment Agency Pollution Inventory for release of Ammonia and Volatile Organic Compounds (VOCs) to the air in 2004.

Key Issues and Opportunities

- An AQMA is designated in and adjoining the town centre as a result of traffic emissions. Blackpool's ambitions for town centre and resort regeneration are likely to increase traffic levels. The management of air quality needs to be fully considered in future development and traffic management proposals.

8 Climatic Factors and Energy

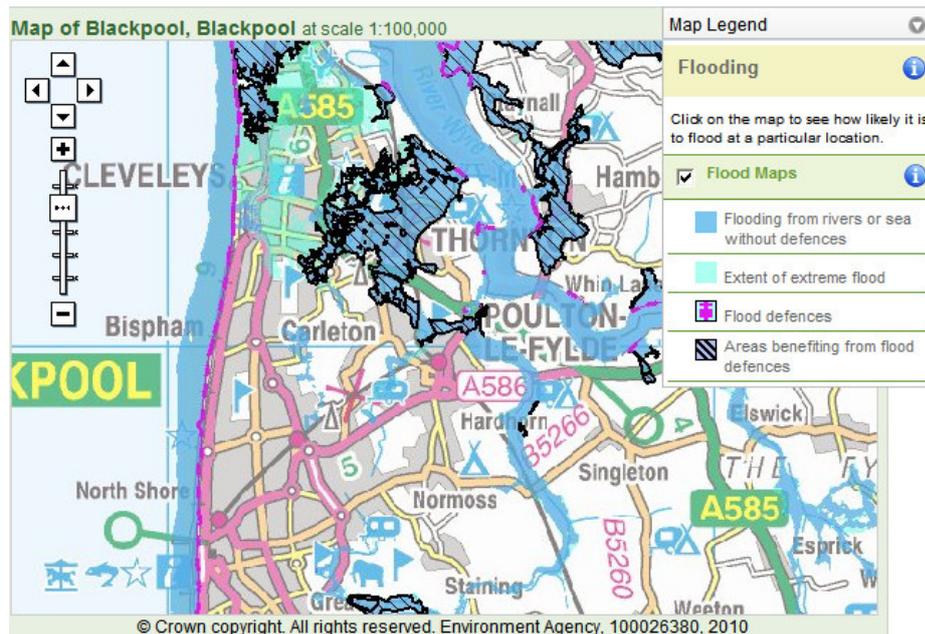
The following indicators were used to characterise the baseline conditions and key trends:

- Distribution of areas at risk of coastal and fluvial flooding;
- Number of planning applications permitted contrary to EA advice on flooding;
- Household energy use;
- Percentage household waste used for energy;
- Total CO₂ emissions (kg) per household per year; and

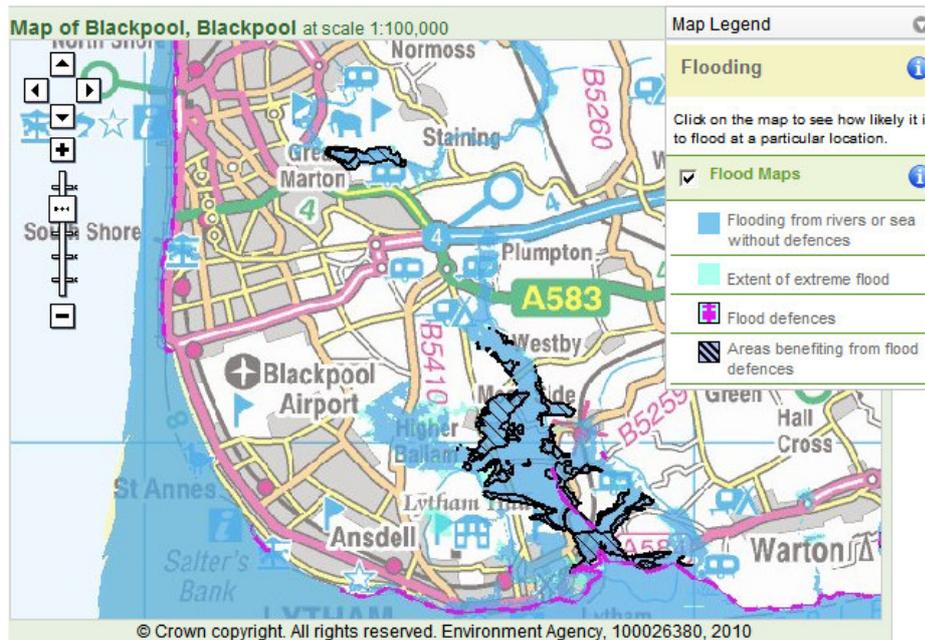
Climate change is a global phenomenon, although the consequences are being increasingly felt at the local level, such as from more frequent and severe flooding. Blackpool is a coastal town and consequently at risk of coastal flooding. The main areas at risk are along the sea front up to the main promenade and also some inland areas to the north in Carleton and to the south between the town centre and South Shore (see Figure B6). The Council have commenced a major programme of sea defence and coast protection works covering the length of the promenade from Anchorsholme to Starr Gate. There are also issues relating to storm water flooding in residential areas. To date, there have not been any planning applications permitted contrary to EA advice on flooding.

Figure B6: Indicative Flood Risk Mapping for Blackpool (source: EA website)

(a) North



(b) South



In addition to being potentially affected by the impacts of climate change, Blackpool contributes to the emission of greenhouse gases. On a global scale these are, of course, very small, but all authorities have an obligation to reduce their emissions and promote energy efficiency. Gas consumption in Blackpool is slightly above the national level and electricity consumption slightly below. No household waste is currently used to recover heat, power or other energy sources. There are no renewable energy facilities within the Borough.

At present, the Solaris Centre is the only building to incorporate renewable energy into its design.

Total CO₂ emissions in Blackpool amounted to 814,000 tonnes in 2006 or 6.7% of the Lancashire total. This was equivalent to just 5.7 tonnes per head of population, by far the

lowest "carbon footprint" of any Lancashire district. Blackpool is the only Lancashire district in which the domestic sector makes up the largest component of CO₂ emissions (45%). Emissions from industry and commerce and particularly from road transport assume much lesser importance.

Key Issues and Opportunities

- Flooding and flooding potential are issues illustrative of climate change and could have severe effects for residents. Flooding as a constraint should be given consideration in the development of the Core Strategy, as should the causes of and possible means to reduce localised flooding.
- The promotion of Sustainable Drainage Systems (SuDS) is seen as an important opportunity to reduce surface run-off rates.

9 Biodiversity, Flora and Fauna

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

- Distribution of international (Special Areas of Conservation, Special Protection Areas, Ramsar sites), national (Sites of Special Scientific Interest (SSSI), National Nature Reserves (NNR) and local (Local Nature Reserves (LNR)) wildlife sites;
- SSSI in favourable condition and/or area;
- Number of designated sites in land management schemes;
- Woodland/farmland bird populations and change;
- Key Biodiversity Action Plan (BAP) species and habitats present;
- Area of Ancient Woodland;
- Area and connectivity of wildlife corridors; and,
- Access to green space.

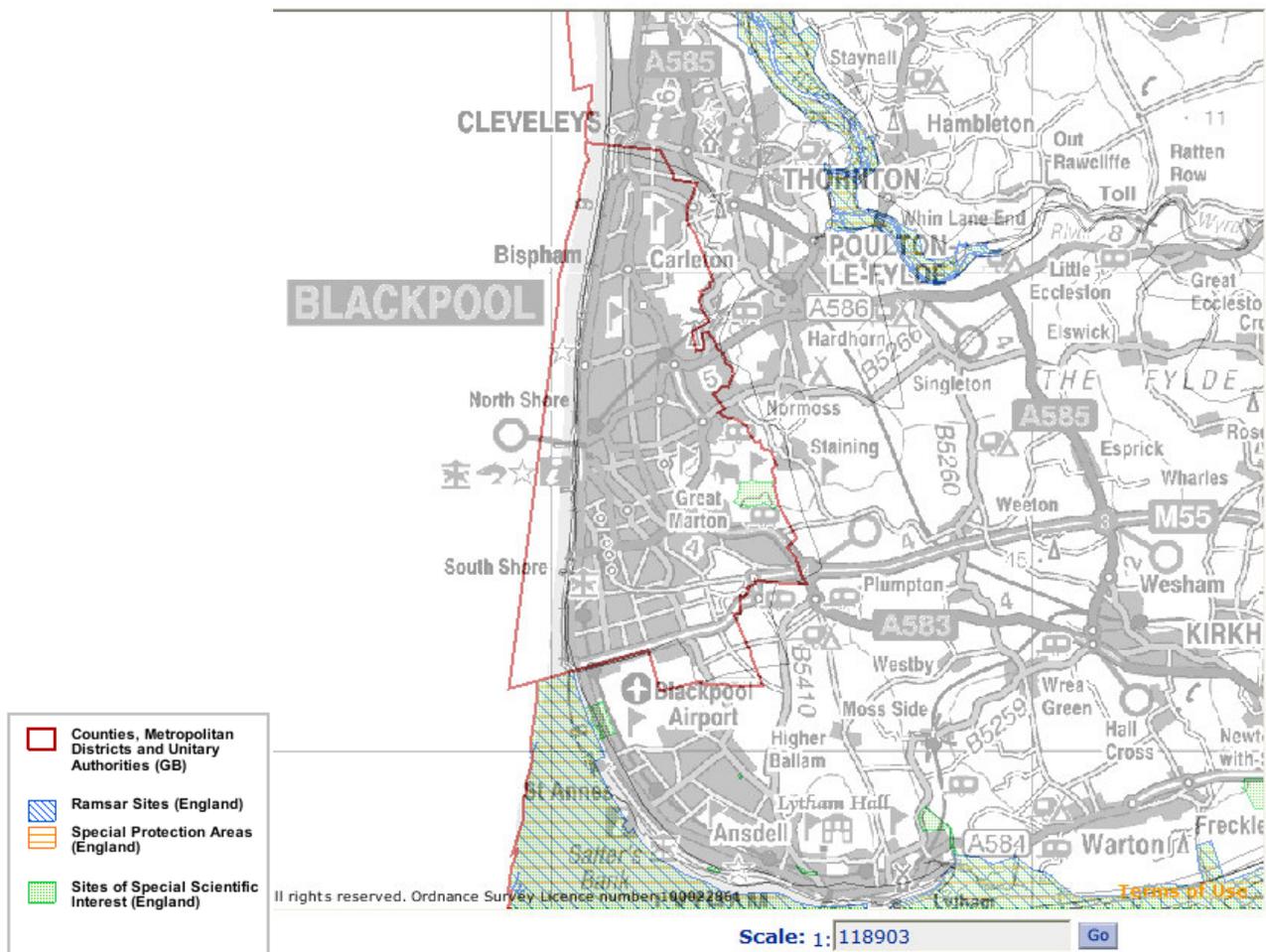
Blackpool is a largely urban Borough, with the result that the remaining open land has important landscape and environmental value. This increases the importance of optimising the amenity value of the remaining undeveloped land. Key sites are identified in Figure B7. There is one Site of Special Scientific Interest (SSSI) at Marton Mere, which is also a Local Nature Reserve (LNR). This covers about 39ha and is one of the few remaining freshwater lakes in Lancashire supporting a large number of bird species throughout the year. 100% of the area of this SSSI is in favourable condition which is well above national and regional averages. Two other designated sites lie beyond the Borough's boundaries but which could be potentially affected by activity within Blackpool. The Wyre Estuary is designated as a SSSI and as part of the Morecambe Bay SPA/Ramsar. The offshore zone to the south of St Annes is also recognised as a SSSI and as part of the Ribble-Alt Estuaries SPA/Ramsar. There are 13 further sites of non-statutory nature conservation interest in the Borough, many of which are within public open space near the Borough's eastern boundary. Many of these are ponds.

A number of Lancashire Biodiversity Action Plan (BAP) species are present in the Borough. These are found largely in the eastern, less urbanised extremities, in designated conservation areas or within pockets of greenspace within urban areas. BAP habitats present include Arable Farmland, Mossland, and Sand Dunes to the south. BAP species include Skylark, Song Thrush, Reed Bunting, various species of bats and butterflies and Great Crested Newts. There are no areas of ancient woodland within the Borough and wooded areas are sparse within the largely urban area.

Urban greenspace is an important component of enhancing the urban environment and providing habitats for wildlife. It is discussed in Section 11: Landscape.

Blackpool's coastline and foreshore are well used by tourists and local residents for recreational purposes. Coastal water pollution has in the past been an issue, although major improvements in sewage treatment have improved the situation greatly. Sand is currently extracted from St. Annes and Lytham in Fylde for commercial purposes and there are concerns that this may cause issues for protecting the large expanse of beaches in Blackpool.

Figure B7: Location of SSSI, SPA and Ramsar sites (source: www.magic.gov.uk)



Key Issues and Opportunities

- Blackpool's status as a mass visitor destination poses a potential threat to environmentally sensitive sites unless managed appropriately.
- Marton Mere's SSSI status requires protection and the maintenance of its favourable condition.
- The Core Strategy should make a positive contribution to achieving BAP targets.
- Due to the urban nature of much of the Borough, all sites of potential for nature conservation value are rare and should be afforded high levels of protection and enhancement.
- The protection of the natural environment and urban greenspace has many positive implications for regenerating the Borough for local residents and visitors.

10 Cultural Heritage

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

- Distribution and number of listed buildings, Scheduled Ancient Monuments (SAMs), conservation areas, historic parks and gardens; and
- Percentage of listed buildings at risk of decay and trends.

Blackpool developed as a seaside resort in the late 18th Century with the first hotels being developed in the 1780s catering for the wealthy visitor. With the opening of the railway in 1846, workers travelled to the town from all over Lancashire and Yorkshire for 'Wakes Week', when factories and mills closed for the annual holiday. The first promenade opened in 1856, the north pier in 1863, and the outdoor Pleasure Gardens in 1872. In 1879, Blackpool was the first place in the world to have electric street lighting, giving birth to the famous illuminations. After this time the town grew rapidly, with large hotels, guest-houses, and lodgings being built to cater for the growing number of visitors. This marked the birth of the golden age of Blackpool which was responsible for the development of many of the famous landmarks and attractions known today including many fine Victorian-style buildings earmarked for restoration as part of the current regeneration proposals. In the 1880s Blackpool became home to the first electric tram system which is still popular today and many early models of tram are still in use.

Nowadays, despite competition from cheaper holidays abroad, the resort still attracts over 10 million visitors a year and the history of tourism and its past legacy is very much part of the cultural heritage of the town.

Blackpool's heritage resource is largely centred on the historic core of the town. The Borough has 37 listed buildings but no SAMs. There is one Grade I listed building – the Tower, and four Grade II* listed buildings. The remainder are Grade II listed. According to the 2009 Blackpool AMR, there is one listed building on the 'at risk' register (Shrine of Our Lady of Lourdes, which is a Grade 2*).

Many of the listed buildings are situated in the Town Centre Conservation Area. The other Conservation Area comprises Stanley Park and its immediate environs. The Park is also listed in the Register of Historic Parks and Gardens (Grade II*, 80.4ha).

Key Issues and Opportunities

- There is a distinct cultural heritage resource in the town centre which requires protection. This poses opportunities for tourism and regeneration potential.
- In addition to preserving statutory sites it is important to ensure that the wider historic townscape is protected and that cultural heritage issues are taken into consideration in all new developments that occur in the Borough.

11 Landscape

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

- Landscape/townscape characterisation;
- Distribution and area of Areas of Outstanding Natural Beauty (AONB), National Parks and county landscape designations; and
- Distribution of Green Belt.

There are no landscape designations in Blackpool. The Borough is predominantly urban or urban fringe with a small area of the Landscape classification, 'South Fylde Mosses' further

inland, as designated under the Lancashire Landscape Character Assessment. The mosses are very flat low-lying areas comprised of peat deposits which were formerly raised mires which have now been reclaimed for agriculture. Blackpool's town centre developed relatively haphazardly in the late nineteenth century as a result of its growth as a Victorian seaside resort. The Winter Gardens, Tower, sea, beach piers and amusements formed the early and distinctive basis of development. Blackpool town centre has been designated a conservation area in recognition of this. A further Conservation Area is located at Stanley Park. Suburban areas developed and were formed in response to the style of the time. The condition of many residential areas has deteriorated over several decades, leading to some particularly run-down areas of town.

Urban greenspace is a key element in the regeneration of the Borough and in achieving urban renaissance. Two main areas have been designated in the current Local Plan which are safeguarded as urban greenspace. These are at Warren Drive and Geldof Drive/Warley Road.

Some small pockets of Green Belt are designated near the periphery of the Borough in order to prevent coalescence with St. Annes and with Carlton. 'Countryside Areas' are also designated at Marton Moss and between Newton Hall and Preston New Road. These areas also impose strict requirements on any development in the countryside.

Key Issues and Opportunities

- Blackpool is predominantly urban in character and illustrates the historic development of the town as a seaside resort. Many areas are considered to be run-down in appearance and their enhancement would form a key component of wider regeneration proposals.
- The historic core and Conservation Areas need to be conserved and enhanced for marketing the area's image as a place to live and visit and for contributing to the quality of life of its residents. Enhancing urban greenspace is also an important element of this.

12 Minerals and Waste

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

- Household waste arisings;
- Recycled household waste as a percentage of total household waste;
- Percentage of household waste landfilled; and
- Percentage of household waste composted

Household waste arisings per head in Blackpool are well above the national and county averages, at 494kg per head in 2006/7 (Audit Commission). This represented a reduction of some 15kg per head on the previous year. Of this total, only 20.03% was recycled and 11.94% was composted. The remainder, 68.03%, was sent to landfill. More recent information from Lancashire County Council indicates that this had fallen to 65% by 2008/9 with recycling/composting accounting for the other 35%. The quantity of industrial/commercial waste has not been identified.

There are no strategic landfill sites in Blackpool, although there is one waste transfer station. The majority of Blackpool's waste is disposed of at Jameson Road Landfill in Wyre, Clifton Marsh Landfill in Fylde and Westby Brickworks in Fylde.

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

Key Issues and Opportunities

- There are no major strategic waste disposal facilities in Blackpool and it is a net exporter of waste.
- Household waste production is high and recycling rates are lower than national and county averages, although they are improving. The majority of municipal waste is landfilled, which is not sustainable.
- Sustainable sourcing and waste management principles should be promoted for all new developments that occur in the Borough.

13 Transportation

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

- Distribution of major transport systems – roads, airports, ports, rail etc;
- Journey to work by mode; and
- Percentage of residents travelling over 20km to work.

The economic viability and quality of life for local residents is closely linked to the effectiveness of the local transport system and infrastructure. The M55 and Blackpool Airport provide effective links into and out of the Borough and the majority of visitors arrive by car. However, internal links pose issues. The highway network comprises a grid of north south routes which can become heavily congested, particularly at junctions where incoming visitor traffic conflicts with internal traffic movements. An AQMA has been designated in response to traffic induced pollution. Blackpool Airport is a major opportunity for economic growth not just in Blackpool but also across the Fylde sub-region. However, the proposed expansion of the airport does pose numerous environmental and sustainability challenges.

The Blackpool North to Manchester via Preston railway is an important public transport link to other key economic and population centres in the region. The electrification of this line was announced in December 2009, an improvement which will improve journey times and passenger comfort. Blackpool is well served in terms of bus services, generating significant levels of all-year bus passenger movement. The Borough also houses Britain's oldest electric tramway. However, it is acknowledged that there is significant potential to enhance the public transport network, in particular with regard to Quality Bus Corridors and significant development of an interchange at Blackpool North station.

Around 50% of residents travel to work by private car or van which is below national and county averages and a higher than average proportion of people travel on foot. There is a greater reliance on modes other than the private car in both the resident and visiting population than in other local authorities in Lancashire. A higher than average proportion of people also work from home, although the wider use of ICT could contribute to reduced travel.

Key Issues and Opportunities

- Links could be greatly improved from the north, north-east and south of the Borough and particularly within the town itself.
- Tram improvement proposals are a major opportunity.
- Localised congestion and associated adverse air quality is an issue.
- The public transport system is extensive and well used, although there are opportunities to enhance this further.

- Blackpool Airport is a major opportunity for economic growth and the marketing of Blackpool and its surrounding sub-region. This does pose potential environmental issues, particularly in terms of its expansion.

14 Economy

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

- GVA per capita relative to national/regional and over time;
- GVA per capita for key sectors;
- Wards with SOAs in bottom 40% and 10% for income deprivation;
- Employment in different sectors;
- Number of VAT registered businesses and trend;
- Number of VAT registrations and de-registrations by sector;
- Major public and private sector employers;
- Percentage unemployed;
- Economic interest in Blackpool based on industrial planning application figures;
- Pattern of industrial and office rental costs;
- % of residents who think that for their local area over the past three years that job prospects have got better or stayed the same;
- Annual visitor volumes;
- Advertised vacant industrial floorspace; and,
- Peak Zone A rental data £/m².

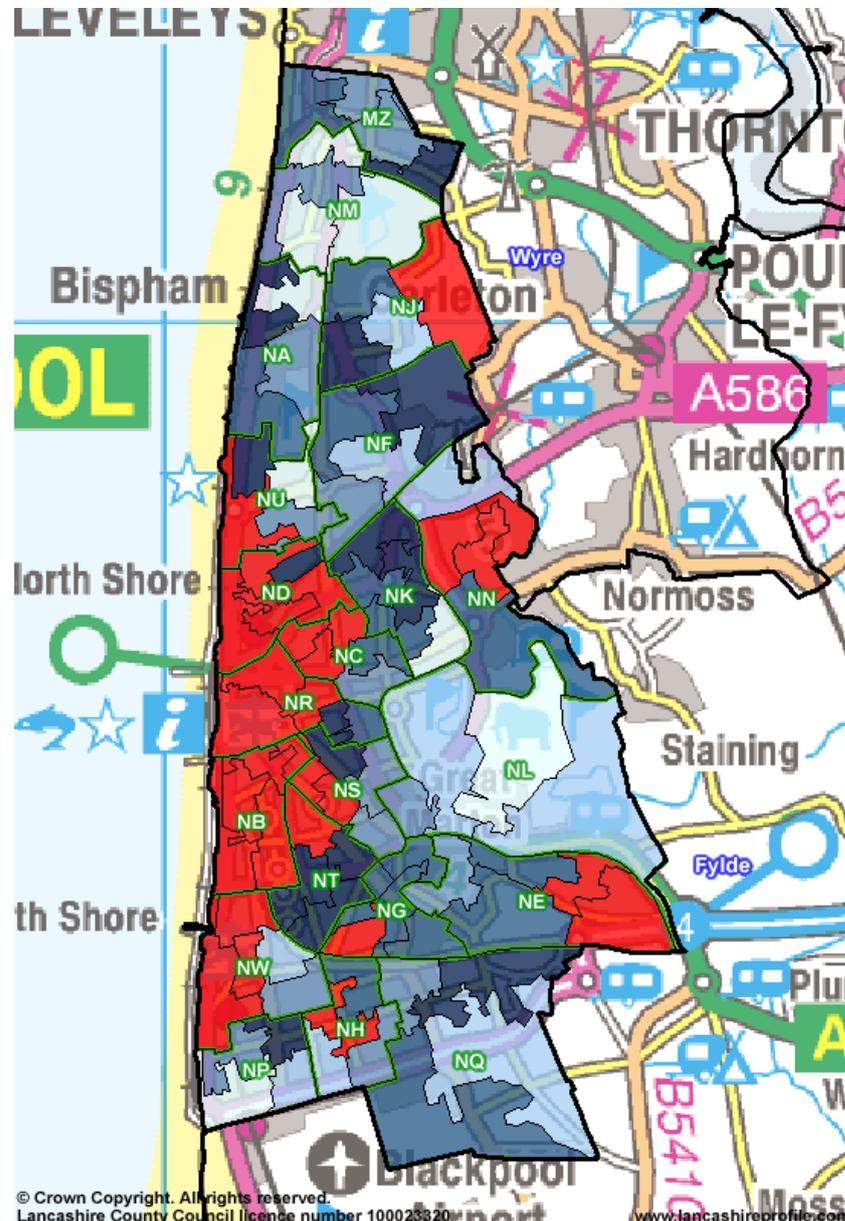
The majority of economic activity in Blackpool is tourism related, catering for more visitors than any other resort in the UK and generating £545m expenditure per annum (Regeneration Strategy for Blackpool). According to the 2009 Blackpool AMR, 18% of jobs in 2008/9 were in the tourism sector. However, Gross Value Added (GVA) per head is well below the Lancashire, regional and national averages. The bulk of visitors have limited disposable income and employment patterns are typified by low pay and short-term contracts (Regeneration Strategy for Blackpool). Survey work since 1989 suggests that total visitor numbers and day trips have fallen whilst overnight stays have increased. In 2008/9, an estimated 2.6 million visitors stayed in Blackpool (2009 Blackpool AMR). About 87% of employment in Blackpool is in the service sector which is dominated by small companies.

Unemployment in Blackpool stood at 7.8% in June 2009, which is similar to the North-West average, though some way above the national figure of 6.9%. The total has risen rapidly since autumn 2008 when the effects of the recession began to take hold, but has also seen a more steady increase since early 2005 (source: NOMIS). Employment follows the seasonal trends of the tourism industry in terms of summer peaks and winter troughs. Every ward in Blackpool has SOAs in the bottom 40% of employment deprivation nationally. 13 wards have SOAs in bottom 10% and the wards of Bloomfield, Brunswick, Claremont and Park have SOAs in the bottom 1% (see Figure B8). The employment deprivation domain of the IMD takes account of:

- Unemployment claimant count (JUVOS) of women aged 18-59 and men aged 18-64 averaged over 4 quarters
- Incapacity Benefit claimants women aged 18-59 and men aged 18-64
- Severe Disablement Allowance claimants women aged 18-59 and men aged 18-64

- Participants in New Deal for 18-24s who are not included in the claimant count
- Participants in New Deal for 25+ who are not included in the claimant count
- Participants in New Deal for lone parents aged 18 and over

Figure B8: Employment Domain for Blackpool SOAs by Ranking Position in England – English Indices of Deprivation 2007. (source: Lancashire area profiles)

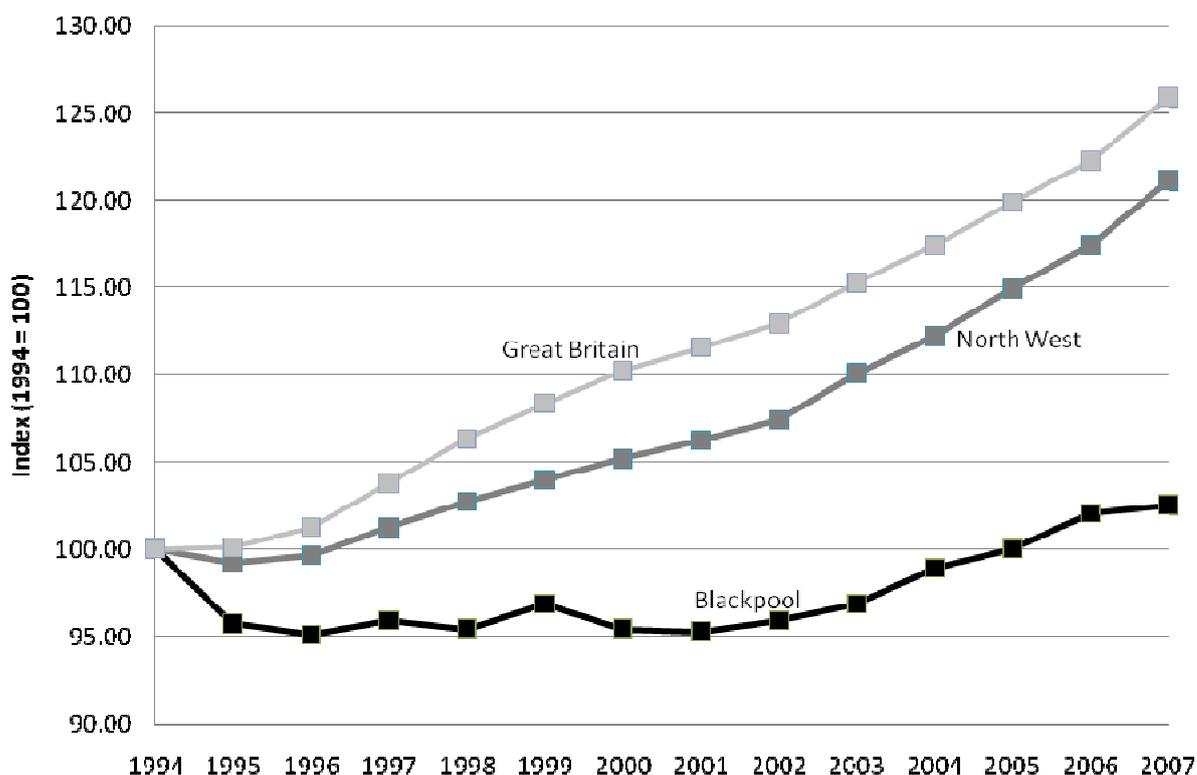


Between 2001 and 2007 (the last year for which data is available), there was a net steady increase in VAT registered stock, with much fluctuation in terms of hotels, restaurants and other tourist services occurring within this. There were 3,250 registered businesses in Blackpool at the end of 2007, a net increase of 15 on the previous year. However, the number of businesses is only recently recovering from the depression of the 1990s (Figure B9). The effects of the recent recession are unknown but it is likely to have reduced business numbers. ‘Peak Zone A’ rental data is much higher than the county average and is often seen as an indicator of urban renaissance.

Blackpool’s tourist attractions have received little major investment over recent years with the exception of the Pleasure Beach. This has led to the resort becoming less competitive with cheap foreign destinations becoming more attractive. There is a strong need to improve the

tourist offer in Blackpool, and proposals to develop the regional casino and resort masterplan have a key role to play in this. There is a large volume of tourist accommodation although much of the stock is of relatively low quality, lacking any national or local accreditation. There is 76,355m² (2004/5) of advertised vacant industrial floorspace in the Borough. Economic diversity is also skewed with a disproportionately small proportion of manufacturing employment.

Figure B9: Change in VAT Registered Business Stock 1994-2007 (source: Small Business Service - VAT Registrations & De-registrations)



The development of quality service provision and tourist attraction is considered essential and full advantage needs to be taken of Blackpool Airport as a regional hub and gateway to northern England. Development of a quality natural environment as part of urban regeneration is also seen as a major factor of this. Blackpool is also the sub-regional centre for Fylde and it is important that this role is strengthened in terms of business opportunities and employment for many neighbouring Boroughs.

Educational attainment and aspiration amongst residents is low, which is allied to the relatively small proportion of working age population. Discussion at the workshop in December 2005 also suggested that there has recently been an influx of in-migrant labour from Eastern Europe, which in many cases is seen as more attractive than local labour for service jobs in terms of quality of output.

Key Issues and Opportunities

- There is low diversity in the local economy, which is dominated by the tourism sector. It is vital that this sector is developed sustainably and focuses on quality of product and visitor offer. This is closely linked to environmental protection and enhancement.
- Seasonal unemployment is an issue.

- Visitor numbers are steadily declining as competition increases from cheap foreign destinations.
- Productivity (GVA) is low compared to county, regional and national averages partly as a result of the over-representation of service jobs such as distribution, hotels and restaurants.
- Small companies dominate which require support. The wholesale and retail sector is the largest category of VAT registrations. These have remained fairly static since 1999 but have fallen overall since the early 1990s.
- There is a large volume of tourist accommodation although this is generally low quality.
- The airport is a major opportunity for bringing in business and tourist expenditure, especially if combined with the above regeneration proposals.
- Opportunity to strengthen Blackpool's role as a sub-regional hub for the Fylde.

15 Deprivation

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

- Recorded crime rates per 1000 for key offences;
- Percentage males/females feeling 'very unsafe' about crime;
- Crime Deprivation - Wards with SOAs within bottom 40% deprived;
- Alcohol seizures from underage youths in public places;
- Number of people accessing drug treatment;
- Reports of Juvenile Nuisance;
- Reports of drunken persons;
- Average earnings per ward compared with national/regional average;
- Claimants of work related benefits (income support) compared to national/regional average;
- Claimants of jobseekers allowance compared to national/regional average;
- Number and distribution of wards with SOAs in the bottom 40% of most deprived living environment;
- Number and distribution of wards with SOAs in bottom 40% of most deprived in terms of barriers to housing and services provision;
- Areas within 1km of 5 basic services;
- Percentage of people expressing satisfaction with their local neighbourhood.
- Percentage of people who feel their local area is a place where people of different backgrounds can get on well together.
- Percentage of residents who think that for their local area, over the past three years, that sport leisure facilities have got better or stayed the same;
- Percentage of the population that are within 20 minutes travel time (urban - walking; rural - driving) of a range of 3 different sports facility types, at least one of which has achieved a quality mark;
- Percentage of residents who think that over the past three years, that cultural facilities (e.g. cinemas, museums) have got better or stayed the same; and,

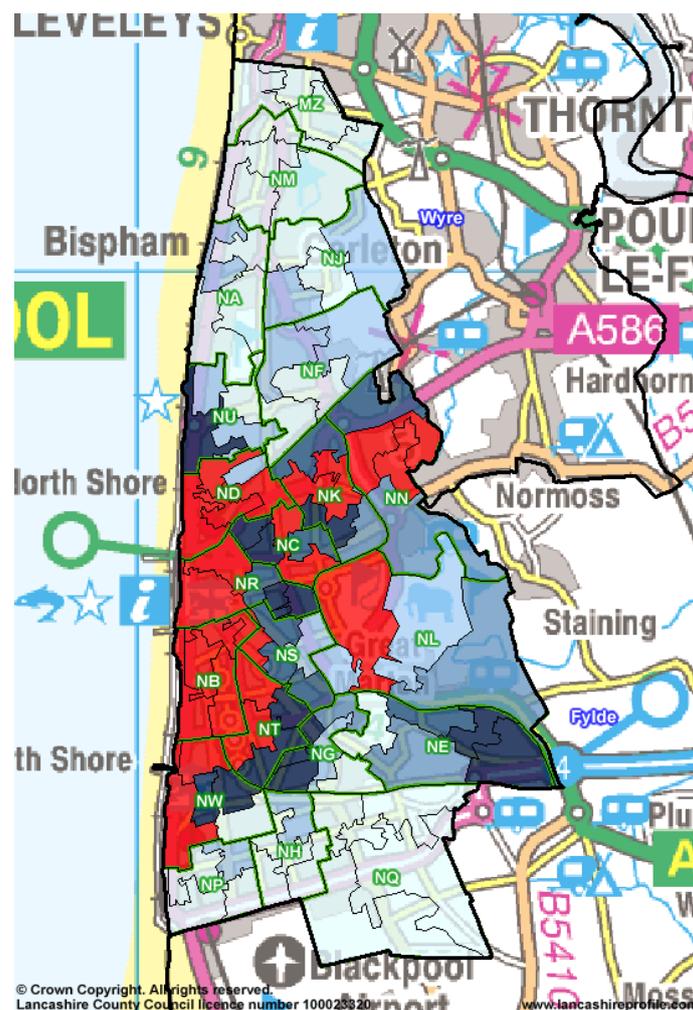
- Percentage of resident who think that for their local area, over the past three years, that community activities have got better or stayed the same.

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

Crime

Crime rates per 1000 in Blackpool for key offences are generally comparable to national and county averages, although violent crime is well above national and county averages. Much of this is focussed in the town centre and is often related to alcohol related crime, which is seen as a major problem. Alcohol related crime is often related to criminal damage. After a period of generally rising crime rates, many have been declining over the last three years, with particular declines in criminal damage and harassment. There are 13 wards with SOAs in the bottom 40% for crime deprivation, 10 of which also have SOAs in the bottom 10%. These are Bloomfield, Brunswick, Claremont, Layton, Marton, Park, Talbot, Tyldesley, Victoria and Waterloo (see Figure B10). The Crime Domain measures the rate of recorded crime for four major crime themes - burglary, theft, criminal damage and violence - representing the occurrence of personal and material victimisation at a small area level.

Figure B10: Crime Deprivation Domain for Blackpool SOAs by Ranking Position in England – English Indices of Deprivation 2007. (source: Lancashire area profiles)



People also have fear of crime, particularly at night. The figures are comparable to the national average, although they have risen sharply in recent years. Youth nuisance is slowly decreasing in Blackpool, an inverse trend to the rest of Lancashire.

There is concern over drugs related crime and the links with other forms of crime such as drug dealing and acquisitive crime. Whilst the high levels of misuse are not uncommon elsewhere, Blackpool has some of the highest numbers of drug and alcohol related deaths in the country (Blackpool Community Safety and Drugs Audit 2004).

Earnings Deprivation

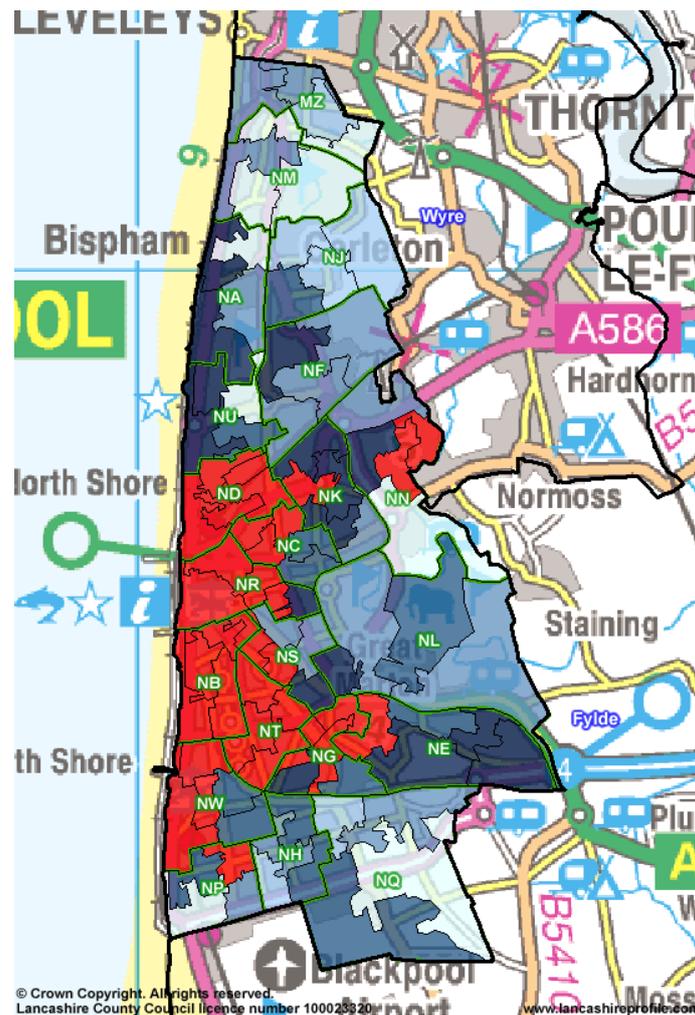
Full-time weekly average earnings in the Borough are well below county, regional and national levels and ten wards have SOAs which are in the bottom 10% income deprived nationally (Bloomfield (5); Brunswick (3); Claremont (4); Clifton (2); Hawes Side (1); Ingthorpe (1); Park (3); Talbot (1), Tyldesley (2) and Waterloo (1)). The number of claimants of job-seekers allowance is above national and regional averages.

Living Environment

The living environment in Blackpool is mixed. It is predominantly an urban area, so access to services appears to be good. However, living environment deprivation appears to be an issue in certain wards. Access to sports facilities is above national levels with 61.3% of the population in 2005/6 living within 20 minutes travel time of a range of three different sports facility types, compared to 42.16% nationally (source: Sport England). A survey undertaken by the Audit Commission suggests that cultural and leisure facilities in the Borough have improved over the last three years, above the national rate. Over 93% of residents are within 1km of five basic services, and 94.2% of new dwellings were constructed in such locations in 2004. According to the 2009 Blackpool AMR, in 2007/8 and 2008/9 79% of people felt their local area is a place where people of different backgrounds can get on well together. In addition, in these same years, 78% of people expressed satisfaction with their local neighbourhood. These statistics demonstrate that the majority of people are happy with their environment.

Living environment deprivation and barriers to housing and services provision deprivation are both monitored in the English Indices of Deprivation. All wards have at least one SOA in the bottom 40% most deprived in terms of the quality of the living environment, and 13 wards have SOAs in the bottom 10% (Figure B11). All the SOAs in Bloomfield, Claremont and Victoria wards are in the bottom 10%. This is based upon social and private housing in poor condition, houses without central heating, air quality and road traffic accidents involving injury to pedestrians and cyclists.

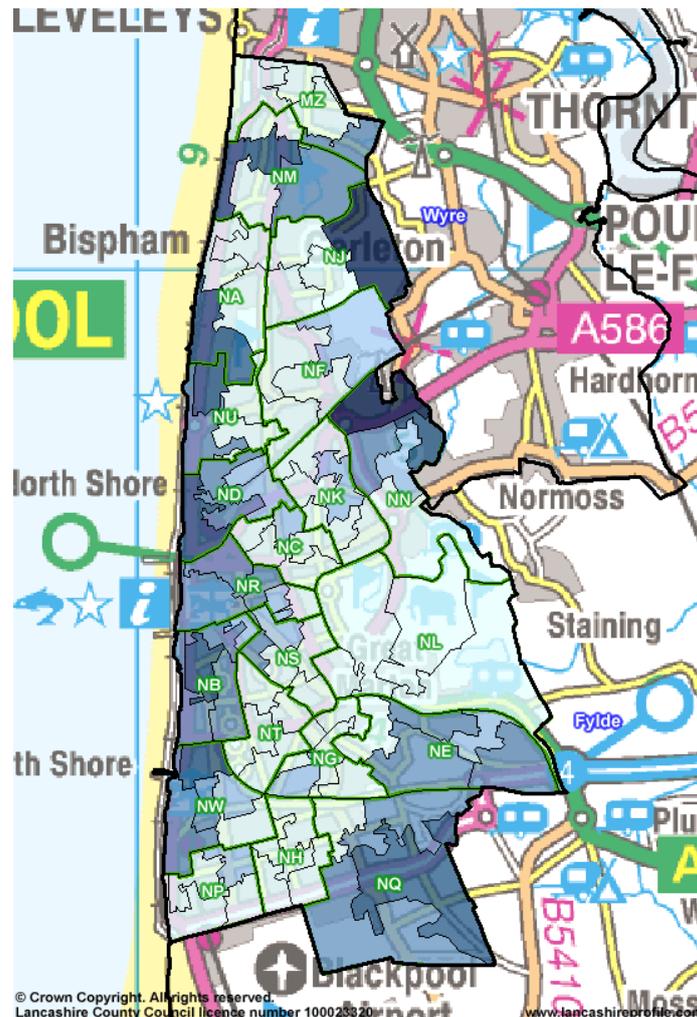
Figure B11: Living Environment Deprivation Domain for Blackpool SOAs by Ranking Position in England – English Indices of Deprivation 2007. (source: Lancashire area profiles)



However, there are fewer problems in Blackpool with access to services. Just 30 of Blackpool's 94 SOAs are listed in the bottom 40% most deprived nationally in terms of barriers to housing and services provision, but there are only two SOAs in the 20% most deprived and none in the lowest 10% (Figure B12). This index is based upon:

- Household overcrowding;
- % of households for whom a decision on their application for assistance under the homeless provisions of housing legislation has been made;
- Difficulty of access to owner-occupation;
- Road distance to GP premises;
- Road distance to supermarket or convenience store;
- Road distance to primary school, and
- Road distance to a post office.

Figure B12: Barriers to housing and services Deprivation Domain for Blackpool SOAs by Ranking Position in England – English Indices of Deprivation 2007. (source: Lancashire area profiles)



In terms of community cohesion and activities in Blackpool, an Audit Commission survey in 2003/4 identified that only 80.76% of residents thought that community activities had got better or stayed the same over the last three years. This is slightly lower than the national figure.

Key Issues and Opportunities

- Levels of violent crime are high, are focused in the town centre and are often related to alcohol. Alcohol related crime is often related to criminal damage. Crime rates have remained steady or declined over the last three years, with reductions in criminal damage and harassment.
- Substance misuse is also an issue with drug possession and dealing rates being above the county and regional average. This has links to fear of crime and acquisitive crime.
- There is a need to tackle the root causes of crime.
- Earnings in Blackpool are low and the percentage of claimants of Job-Seekers Allowance is higher than national averages.
- Access to services in Blackpool is generally good due to its small size and urban character, although there are issues relating to quality living environments as there are 13 wards with SOAs in the bottom 10% nationally for Living Environment Deprivation.

16 Housing

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

- Average house price relating to national/regional averages;
- Ratio of average prices to incomes in different wards/main economic grouping;
- Percentage homes unfit for use compared to national/regional averages;
- Percentage development type distribution/housing densities per hectare;
- Number of people accepted as homeless as a percentage of social rented housing; and
- Affordable housing completions as percentage of new build.

Blackpool is the fourth most densely populated local authority in England and Wales outside Greater London with a population density of 40.7 persons/ha (2001 Census).

As with much of the country, house prices in Blackpool have suffered a sharp decline from a high in late 2007. The average price of houses sold in October 2007 was £113,295, a figure which had declined to £92,541 in December 2009 (source; Land Registry). This places house prices in the Borough well below the regional and national average. Similarly, the rate of property transactions has also reduced from a high of over 500 in August 2002 to less than 100 in early 2009.

The rate of house price growth over the past decade has been greater than the rate of income growth, although the recent fall in prices has improved affordability prospects. The median house price in Blackpool rose by +167% from 1998 to 2008 (compared to +164% in England and +157% in the Northwest) (source: DCLG). The ratio of median house price to median earnings ratios was 6.27 in 2008, which is greater than the ratio for the North-West (5.53) but below the national average (6.94). Continued falls in house prices through 2009 is likely to have improved affordability to a slight degree. 23% of new dwellings built between 2003 and 2009 can be classified as affordable housing (i.e. built by Registered Social Landlords (RSLs)). No new homes were built by RSLs in 2008-9.

Housing tenure is a particular issue in Blackpool. 71% of dwellings are owner-occupied and 16% are privately rented which is well above the England and Wales figure of 8.7% (Census 2001). Within the four wards of Bloomfield, Clarendon, Talbot and Waterloo, over one third of the housing stock is privately rented. The largest proportions of local authority rented accommodation are in the four wards of Brunswick, Clifton, Inglethorpe and Park. The clustering of such housing can lead to social problems and a high rate of turnover. 7.2% of the housing stock was considered unfit for use (Blackpool Housing Conditions Survey 2008), which is above national levels and regional levels (6.1%). Blackpool is also one of the most overcrowded districts in England and Wales based upon occupancy (Census 2001). Also, 19% of households reside in accommodation without central heating (Census 2001).

Homelessness acceptances as a percentage of social rented housing are low compared to regional and national averages, although the workshop held in December 2005 revealed that there is a link with the private rented housing sector in that it attracts vulnerable persons and families who struggle to find work and ultimately may end up temporarily homeless.

Blackpool has a relative under-supply of larger family accommodation and a relative over-supply of smaller, lower-quality terraced houses and flats, many of the latter a result of conversions. Table B1 compares the proportion of Blackpool's population living within different dwelling types as recorded by the 2001 census with housing completions during the period 2003-9.

Table B1: Meeting housing demand, 2003-9

	Proportion of population living in each dwelling type (2001 census)	Housing completions by dwelling type (2003-9)
Detached	9%	14%
Semi-detached	42%	14%
Terraced	34%	21%
Flats/apartments	29%	51%

The table indicates that current patterns of house building are failing to diversify the housing stock and meet the need for larger homes. This is likely to be the result of the availability of brownfield sites in such an urbanised Borough, the existence of the Green Belt preventing low density urban sprawl and the lack of suitable large sites.

Key Issues and Opportunities

- Blackpool's large stock of poor quality, cheap, private rented accommodation, particularly within its inner areas, attracts deprived and vulnerable individuals perpetuating and exacerbating housing and social problems.
- Lack of supply of affordable housing is also a major issue.
- Overcrowding is an issue and a large proportion of houses are in multiple occupation.
- A high proportion of houses do not have central heating.
- There is a need for an expansion in the numbers of high quality, low-density homes orientated towards families and those in professional and managerial occupations.

Appendix C

Appraisal Methodology

Appraisal Methodology

The SA Framework

The SA Framework underpins the assessment methodology. A series of 22 SA Objectives were developed at the scoping stage, against which the sustainability performance of the elements of the Blackpool Core Strategy has been assessed. The SA objectives are distinct from the objectives of the Core Strategy.

The methodology used to develop the SA Objectives was in accordance with the SA guidance. They have been devised using the SEA Directive topics and informed by the issues and opportunities identified through the baseline data collection. This was supplemented with direction from the key international, national, regional and local planning documents reviewed at the scoping stage, as identified in Appendix A. The SA Framework provides a means of appraising the performance of the Core Strategy in a consistent manner.

The SA Objectives are intended to be overarching and aspirational. A series of sub-objectives have been developed in order to support each SA Objective, to ensure only relevant issues to the Blackpool Borough are considered during the assessment. These sub-objectives have been considered by the assessors when undertaking the appraisal in order to inform their decision.

Figure C1 illustrates the different sources used to develop the SA objectives, sub-objectives and supporting indicators and targets.

PPP analysis, in particular:

- RSDf
- UK SD Strategy
- Egan Review
- Integrated Appraisal Toolkit
- RSS SA objectives

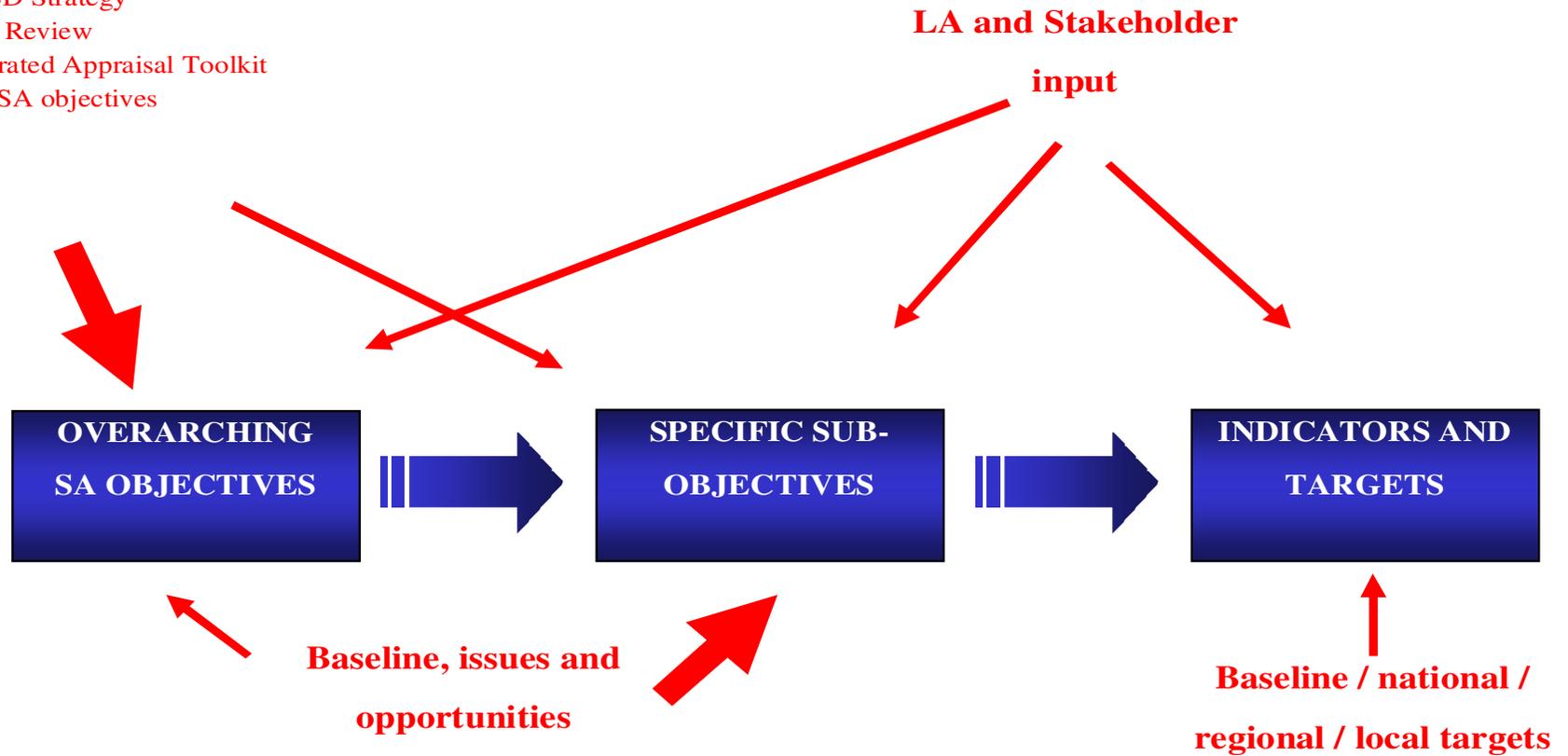


Figure C1: Development of SA Objectives, Indicators and Targets

Assessment of Plan Elements

The assessment matrix presented in Table C2 was used to assess each of the Core Strategy elements against the SA objectives. The matrix includes the following aspects.

- Impact - whether the effect of the effect is positive, negative or neutral when *assessed against the objectives*.
- Timescale - the timescale over which the impact is likely to be realised.
- Permanency – whether the impact is likely to be permanent or temporary.
- Uncertainty – the level of uncertainty of the impact prediction i.e. whether it is low, medium or high.
- Spatial Scale - whether the effect is likely to be realised in and around the site, or throughout the rest of the Borough. This is qualified in the commentary box.

The direction and severity of the effects were described in the SA matrix using the assessment notation defined in Table C3.

Impact	Description	Symbol
Major Positive Impact	The option majorly contributes to the achievement of the SA Objective.	++
Positive Impact	The option contributes partially to the achievement of the SA Objective but not completely.	+
No Impact/ Neutral	There is no clear relationship between the option and/or the achievement of the SA Objective or the relationship is negligible.	0
Negative Impact	The option partially detracts from the achievement of some elements of the SA Objective.	-
Major Negative Impact	The option majorly detracts from the achievement of the SA Objective.	--
Uncertain impact – more information required	It is not possible to determine the nature of the impact as there may be too many external factors that would influence the appraisal or the impact may depend heavily upon implementation at the local level.	?
Positive and Negative Impacts	The option has a combination of both positive and negative contributions to the achievement of the SA Objective.	+/-

Table C2: Explanation of Assessment Notations

The Spatial Strategy: Regeneration, Diversification and Growth (Policies S1 to S8)

Objective	Performance of policy	Temporal scale Permanency Certainty	Geographical extent	Commentary / Mitigation
1. To reduce crime, disorder and fear of crime	S1: +	<p>Long-term Permanent Medium Certainty</p> <p>Medium certainty is attributed to the fact that an increased population in the Marton Moss area could lead to increased crime levels. However, such impacts are uncertain.</p> <p>In addition, as a framework for change, there is uncertainty as to whether the aims of Policy S2 would be realised.</p>	Indirect benefits would be realised particularly within the inner urban areas, where crime levels are at their highest. However, this could generate knock-on benefits within wider areas.	<p>Overall, crime rates have been declining over the last three years within Blackpool. However, violent crime remains a significant issue, much of which is focused within the town centre and is often alcohol related.</p> <p>Urban regeneration and resort renaissance could indirectly reduce crime in the long-term, through an increased sense of community spirit and pride in relation to an improved environment and quality of place (as discussed in Policy S6). In addition, improved aspirations associated with provisions for local employment opportunities in Policy S5, together with the provision of a wider choice of quality homes and the creation of stronger neighbourhoods specified in Policy S4, would also indirectly contribute to a reduction in crime levels in the long-term.</p> <p>Improved sustainable transport options through Policy S8 would help to create safer travelling environments, and the supporting text to the Policy specifically aims to make it safer to travel.</p> <p>The supporting text to policy S6 directly seeks to ensure safe buildings, streets and spaces.</p> <p><i>It should be ensured that Policy S6 encourages all developments should be encouraged to consider security by design.</i></p>
	S2: +			
	S3: 0			
	S4: +			
	S5: +			
	S6: +			
	S7: 0			
	S8: +			

Table C3: Example Extract from Appraisal Matrix

Appendix D



SA Objective Compatibility

SA Objective	
1	To reduce crime, disorder and fear of crime
2	To improve levels of educational attainment for all age groups and all sectors of society
3	To improve physical and mental health for all and reduce health inequalities
4	To provide greater choice, quality and diversity of housing across all tenures to meet the needs of residents
5	To protect and enhance community spirit and cohesion and to provide opportunities for community involvement across all sectors of society
6	To improve access to basic goods, services and amenities for all groups
7	To encourage sustainable economic growth and business development across the Borough
8	To develop the skills and training needed to establish and maintain a healthy labour market
9	To encourage economic inclusion
10	To deliver urban renaissance
11	To develop and market the Borough as a place to live, work and do business
12	To protect and enhance biodiversity
13	To protect and enhance the borough's townscape character and quality
14	To protect and enhance the cultural heritage resource
15	To protect and enhance the quality of water features and resources
16	To guard against land contamination and encourage the appropriate re-use of brownfield sites within the urban boundary.
17	To limit and adapt to climate change
18	To protect and improve air quality
19	To increase energy efficiency and require the use of renewable energy sources
20	To ensure sustainable use of natural resources
21	To minimise waste, increase re-use and recycling
22	To promote the use of more sustainable modes of transport

Appendix E

Compatibility of the SA Objectives and the Core Strategy Objectives

<div style="border: 1px solid black; padding: 5px;"> <p>Key:</p> <p>✓ = Objectives are compatible</p> <p>✗ = Objectives are potentially incompatible</p> <p>0 = There is no link between objectives</p> <p>? = The link between the objectives is uncertain</p> </div>			Proposed Core Strategy Objectives			
			Sustainable regeneration, diversification and growth	Maximising regeneration	Providing supporting growth	A balanced, healthier and greener Blackpool
SA Objectives	1	To reduce crime, disorder and fear of crime	✓	✓	✓	✓
	2	To improve levels of educational attainment and training for all age groups and all sectors of society	✓	✓	✓	✓
	3	To improve physical and mental health for all and reduce health inequalities	✓	✓	✓	✓
	4	To ensure housing provision meets local needs	✓	✓	✓	✓
	5	To protect and enhance community spirit and cohesion	✓	✓	✓	✓
	6	To improve access to basic goods, services and amenities for all groups	✓	✓	✓	✓
	7	To encourage sustainable economic growth and business development across the Borough	✓	✓	✓	✓
	8	To promote sustainable tourism	✓	✓	✓	✓
	9	To promote economic inclusion	✓	✓	✓	✓
	10	To deliver urban renaissance	✓	✓	✓	✓
	11	To develop and market the Borough as a place to live, work and do business	✓	✓	✓	✓
	12	To protect and enhance biodiversity	?	?	?	✓
	13	To protect and enhance the Borough's landscape and townscape character and quality	✓	✓	✓	✓
	14	To protect and enhance the cultural heritage resource	?	?	?	✓
	15	To protect and enhance the quality of water features and resources	?	?	?	✓
	16	To guard against land contamination and encourage the appropriate re-use of brownfield sites	✓	✓	?	✓
	17	To limit and adapt to climate change	?	?	?	✓
	18	To protect and improve air quality	?	?	?	✓
	19	To increase energy efficiency and require the use of renewable energy sources	?	?	?	✓
	20	To ensure sustainable use of natural resources	?	?	?	✓
	21	To minimise waste, increase re-use and recycling	?	?	?	✓
	22	To promote the use of more sustainable modes of transport	✓	?	✓	✓

Appendix F

Matrices for the Assessment of the Preferred Option for the Core Strategy

The Spatial Strategy: Regeneration, Diversification and Growth

Policy S1: Strategic Direction and Location of Development

Policy S2: City on the Beach

Policy S3: Housing Need: Blackpool Strategic Housing Sites 2009-2026

Policy S4: Phased and Balanced Blackpool Housing Market

Policy S5: Employment Development and Economic Diversification

Policy S6: Quality of Place

Policy S7: Climate Change and Sustainable Development

Policy S8: Connectivity

Objective	Performance of policy	Temporal scale Permanency Certainty	Geographical extent	Commentary / Mitigation
1. To reduce crime, disorder and fear of crime	S1: +	<p>Long-term Permanent Medium Certainty</p> <p>Medium certainty is attributed to the fact that an increased population in the Marton Moss area could lead to increased crime levels. However, such impacts are uncertain.</p> <p>In addition, as a framework for change, there is uncertainty as to whether the aims of Policy S2 would be realised.</p>	<p>Indirect benefits would be realised particularly within the inner urban areas, where crime levels are at their highest. However, this could generate knock-on benefits within wider areas.</p>	<p>Overall, crime rates have been declining over the last three years within Blackpool. However, violent crime remains a significant issue, much of which is focused within the town centre and is often alcohol related.</p> <p>Urban regeneration and resort renaissance could indirectly reduce crime in the long-term, through an increased sense of community spirit and pride in relation to an improved environment and quality of place (as discussed in Policy S6). In addition, improved aspirations associated with provisions for local employment opportunities in Policy S5, together with the provision of a wider choice of quality homes and the creation of stronger neighbourhoods specified in Policy S4, would also indirectly contribute to a reduction in crime levels in the long-term.</p> <p>Improved sustainable transport options through Policy S8 would help to create safer travelling environments, and the supporting text to the Policy specifically aims to make it safer to travel.</p> <p>The supporting text to policy S6 directly seeks to ensure safe buildings, streets and spaces.</p> <p><i>It should be ensured that Policy S6 encourages all developments should be encouraged to consider security by design.</i></p>
	S2: +			
	S3: 0			
	S4: +			
	S5: +			
	S6: +			
	S7: 0			
	S8: +			
2. To improve levels of educational attainment and training for all age groups and all sectors of society	S1: ++	<p>Long-term Permanent Medium Certainty</p>	<p>Benefits would be realised within the urban areas of Blackpool and within the area of the M55 Hub, as residential and employment development would be located close to existing transport</p>	<p>Educational attainment in Blackpool is below the national and regional performance, particularly within the inner areas.</p> <p>The supporting text to Policy S1 specifically highlights the need to achieve better education within the Borough. The Rigby Road Strategic Site is proposed as a new Higher Education University style campus, which would directly contribute to increased educational attainment in the long-term.</p>
	S2: 0			

Objective	Performance of policy	Temporal scale Permanency Certainty	Geographical extent	Commentary / Mitigation		
	S3: 0		links. Benefits could potentially be greater in the urban area in the long-term, which would target areas where education, skills and training deprivation are currently at their highest.	<p>Long-term indirect benefits could be realised through physical regeneration and investment offer within the inner areas and around the M55 Hub, which has the potential to generate improved aspirations. In addition, the employment development and economic diversification proposed through Policy S5 would provide job opportunities, with a wider range of skills levels in order to meet the needs of the local communities. Business skills, training and mentoring would also be ensured to guide business growth. As part of the creation of sustainable communities within Marton Moss, a new school would be provided to cater for additional population.</p> <p>Residential and employment development would be targeted within close proximity to existing transport links (e.g. next to the M55 and close to public transport links within inner areas). This, together with the proposals within Policy S8, for improved connectivity and transport links across the Borough, would provide increased accessibility to existing and new educational establishments for all.</p> <p>The Preferred Spatial Strategy focuses on neighbourhood regeneration throughout the Borough. This relates to Policy G1 which seeks to secure a better life for such communities, including the provisions of an appropriate scale, form and high quality of schools.</p>		
	S4: 0					
	S5: +					
	S6: 0					
	S7: 0					
	S8: +					
3. To improve physical and mental health for all and reduce health inequalities	S1: +	Long-term Permanent Medium Certainty	Indirect benefits would be realised across the Borough, although more targeted within the urban areas and the M55 Hub area.	<p>Health within Blackpool is poor in comparison to national and regional averages. Particularly inner areas suffer from health deprivation. This can be attributed to the high proportion of elderly and also unemployment and poor housing provision contributing to a poor quality of life.</p> <p>The supporting text to Policy S1 specifically highlights the need to achieve better health within the Borough, which strongly contributes to the achievement of this SA Objective. An overall improved environment through regeneration, together with the provision of a better choice and quality of housing and employment, has the potential to indirectly benefit communities in terms of their health and wellbeing (especially the inner area ones). In addition, the M55 Hub proposals seek to deliver excellence in living standards.</p> <p>In addition to the above, the following proposals collectively will also indirectly</p>		
	S2: +					
	S3: 0					

Objective	Performance of policy	Temporal scale Permanency Certainty	Geographical extent	Commentary / Mitigation
	S4: +			contribute to improved health and wellbeing. Land at Whyndyke Farm is allocated for a mixed community (through Policy M7), including potentially a mental care hospital.
	S5: +			The creation of high quality public realms (e.g. through Policies S2 and S6) and the provision of cycle and pedestrian networks within the Borough (through Policy S8), would also contribute to improved health through physical fitness. In addition, the protection and enhancement of open space is integral to Policy S6, which specifically seeks to safeguard, improve and create an enhanced network of green infrastructure for use by all people. It also states that all areas of the town should be accessible to significant and accessible areas of green and public spaces.
	S6: +			The Preferred Spatial Strategy focuses on neighbourhood regeneration throughout the Borough (through Policy G1). This seeks to secure a better life for these communities, including the provisions of an appropriate scale, form and high quality of health facilities.
	S7: +			There are currently congestion issues within the inner areas of Blackpool. New development through the Core Strategy could contribute to increased visitor traffic which could increase stress, noise and air pollution and potentially adversely impact upon local health. However, Policy S8 does seek to improve connectivity and accessibility within the Borough.
	S8: +			
4. To ensure housing provision meets local needs	S1: +	Short, Medium and Long-term Permanent Medium Certainty	A high quality range of housing would be provided across the Borough, thereby ensuring that all local needs are met.	The Blackpool housing market currently provides a low quality offer and limited choice. The strategic direction and location of development through Policy S1 aims to provide a more balanced housing market through regeneration and growth.
	S2: +	Medium certainty is attributed to the uncertainties of funding programmes which may mean the phasing of housing development may not occur as desired.	Transboundary benefits could be realised within the neighbouring Boroughs, particularly Fylde.	Overall positive impacts would be generated through the provision of new homes in sustainable locations identified within Policy S3, that meet the requirements set out in the North West Regional Spatial Strategy. The provision of housing within inner areas would help to address existing inequalities associated with housing affordability, tenure and unfit homes. The proposed supporting development on Marton Moss would also help to meet the housing growth needs of Blackpool, and prevent overcrowding in the
	S3: ++			

Objective	Performance of policy	Temporal scale Permanency Certainty	Geographical extent	Commentary / Mitigation
	S4: ++			<p>densely populated urban areas. In addition, higher quality housing and tenures would be provided within outer neighbourhoods (such as Grange Park, Mereside and KinCraig).</p> <p>As housing development would be phased through Policy S4, the Core Strategy would ensure the level of growth is appropriate to settlement size, meets needs at the time, and is also evenly spread across the Borough. This would contribute to the creation of a sustainable housing market and communities.</p> <p>Policy S4 seeks to ensure that affordable housing is provided within urban areas where the need is greatest, but also for new starter family homes along the edge of the Borough.</p> <p>Housing provision would include a mix that meets the requirements of the local community, including affordable housing and a mix of tenures etc. These provisions are identified further in Policies G4 and G5.</p> <p>New housing would be built to high standards of design, as identified within Policy S6 and its supporting text. The supporting text to Policy G4 seeks to ensure that developments comply with relevant standards such as the Code for Sustainable Homes and National Building for Life standards, which will assist in meeting energy efficiency targets.</p> <p><i>To ensure comprehensiveness, Policy S6 (or alternatively one of the housing policies) could provide a cross reference to Policy G4 and its provisions to ensure compliance with relevant standards.</i></p>
5. To protect and enhance community spirit and cohesion	S1: +	Short, Medium and Long-term Permanent Medium Certainty	Indirect impacts would be realised predominantly within inner areas and within Marton Moss.	<p>Targeted development and regeneration within the inner urban area of Blackpool would positively contribute to the achievement of this SA Objective. In addition, such urban concentration would also indirectly preserve the community spirit and cohesion in the rural areas by maintaining the character of local communities</p> <p>Positive indirect benefits upon community spirit would be generated through the provision of new housing and employment opportunities, enhanced environmental quality and increased connectivity, through improved aspirations and social wellbeing. Such regeneration could also potentially instigate increased community involvement, particularly within the Marton Moss and M55 Hub area, as the intention is to create self-supporting local communities.</p> <p>Policy S6 particularly aims to generate a high quality environment, by enhancing the quality of buildings, townscapes and landscapes</p>
	S2: +			
	S3: +			
	S4: +			

Objective	Performance of policy	Temporal scale Permanency Certainty	Geographical extent	Commentary / Mitigation
	S5: +			<p>across the Borough, and is likely to positively contribute to improved community spirit and a sense of pride. It also seeks to enhance local distinctiveness and safeguard its separate identity.</p> <p>Potential negative impacts upon community spirit could be generated through the removal of land used for horticultural (glass houses) purposes within Marton Moss.</p> <p>In addition, development at the M55 Hub could cause conflicts within surrounding areas. However, Policy M4 proposes new school provision at Marton Moss, which would foster community cohesion. In addition, it provides for a range of local centres and community gardens etc to encourage community interaction. Community cohesion with residents of the neighbouring Borough of Fylde could also be encouraged.</p>
6. To improve access to basic goods, services and amenities for all groups	S1: +	Short, Medium and Long-term Permanent High Certainty	Indirect impacts would be realised within both the urban and more rural areas, albeit mainly within the inner areas and at the M55 Hub.	<p>Policy S8 directly seeks to improve connectivity within the Borough, to ensure enhanced accessibility (including walking and cycling provisions) to jobs and services for all residents.</p> <p>The other policies indirectly contribute to improved access through provision of housing, education and employment opportunities etc in accessible locations. Focusing development in inner areas ensures development occurs close to the town centre, therefore improving access to existing and new services. Development at the M55 Hub would involve the creation of sustainable communities within an accessible location, and would include the provision of appropriate services etc to meet local needs.</p> <p>Wider benefits would be realised in the more rural areas, through individual neighbourhood regeneration provisions (refer to Policy G1), e.g. within Queenstown and Mereside.</p> <p>Although the northern part of the Borough is omitted from regeneration provisions, the existing tramway (as stated in Policy S8) will continue to ensure accessibility to the town centre etc. In addition, the location of two district centres (Bispham and Red Bank Road) nearby ensures access to services and facilities etc.</p> <p><i>It is recommended that Policy S1 is strengthened to specifically note that development at the M55 Hub and Marton Moss would be supported by services etc that meet the local needs.</i></p> <p><i>In addition, it is recommended that the provisions for neighbourhood regeneration</i></p>
S2: +				
S3: +				
S4: +				
S5: +				
S6: 0				
S7: 0				

Objective	Performance of policy	Temporal scale Permanency Certainty	Geographical extent	Commentary / Mitigation
	S8: ++			(e.g. within Queenstown and Mereside) should be specifically referenced within Policy S1.
7. To encourage sustainable economic growth and business development across the Borough	S1: +	<p>Short, Medium and Long-term Permanent Medium Certainty</p> <p>Medium certainty is attributed to the fact that the Core Strategy relies upon new employment provision on lands in the Fylde Borough at the M55 Hub. It relies upon the diversity of the Fylde Borough's economy, in order to meet future employment needs within the M55 Hub.</p>	Benefits would be realised across the Borough. In addition, the Preferred Spatial Strategy is likely to generate indirect transboundary benefits.	<p>The current economic situation is having a significant impact upon the current levels of development within the Borough. As a result, Blackpool is currently underperforming as a town centre and resort, providing a lower quality offer and limited range of choice. In addition, this is exacerbated by the lack of inward investment.</p> <p>Although not particularly employment focused, the Core Strategy provisions for regeneration of key town centre areas and the resort core (through tourism, conferencing and leisure etc) would contribute to a sustainable economy in the long-term.</p> <p>The tourism and leisure sectors will continue to be the primary driver for the economy. Policy S2 therefore seeks to enhance tourism related businesses and promote resort regeneration (particularly within South and North Beach, Foxhall and Rigby Road) through new attractions, shops, accommodation and public realms, whilst recognising the need for new development and investment within the town centre. These provisions are brought out further within Policies R13, R14, R15 and R16.</p> <p>However, economic diversification would be encouraged through the Core Strategy. Policy S5 specifically seeks to retain existing and promote new employment development, in order to meet the needs of the local community. The provision of employment development within the town centre (e.g. within the Strategic Sites of Winter Gardens, and the Former Central Station) and urban areas would increase local job offer in areas most at need, and could contribute to knock-on economic growth in neighbouring areas. In particular, the Talbot Gateway will help to diversify the town centre employment offer. These provisions are brought out further within Policies R7, R8 and R10.</p> <p>Policy S5 also targets employment development within established employment sites across the Borough (including the M55 Hub), which are located within sustainable locations adjacent to efficient transport infrastructure, thereby helping to support new investment and sustainable economic growth. In particular, Blackpool Airport and the Blackpool Business Park will act as key drivers for economic growth. In addition, the proposed supporting development at Marton Moss will</p>
	S2: +			
	S3: 0			
	S4: 0			
	S5: ++			

Objective	Performance of policy	Temporal scale Permanency Certainty	Geographical extent	Commentary / Mitigation
	S6: +			help to meet the growth needs of Blackpool, and provide jobs for local people. However, it is noted that there is an element of reliance upon the provisions of the Fylde Borough Core Strategy, to ensure sustainable growth within the M55 Hub. Policy S5 specifies that business skills, training and mentoring would also be ensured to guide business growth. Overall improved connectivity through Policy S8 would ensure accessibility to employment across the Borough. The provisions of Policy S6 to ensure quality of place could indirectly contribute to a sustainable community, through potentially increased inward investment. Indirect transboundary benefits would be realised, as this Policy seeks to ensure that future employment provision considers wider local labour markets. It will be ensured that wider business growth opportunities with the Fylde Borough are sought. <i>It is recommended that Policy S5 is strengthened to specifically relate to tourism related development.</i>
	S7: 0			
	S8: +			
8. To promote sustainable tourism	S1: ++	Short, Medium and Long-term Permanent Medium Certainty	Direct tourism benefits would be realised in the town centre and the resort core.	The tourism industry within Blackpool is located predominantly within the town centre and coastal locations. Policy S1 specifically seeks to revitalize and regenerate the town centre and resort core as the main focus for Blackpool's future growth, development and investment. This, together with the aims for improved connectivity within Policy S8, would strongly contribute to increased visitor offer and the achievement of this SA Objective. The regeneration of areas such as Foxhall etc is therefore important. Policy S2 aims to encourage new attractions, shops, accommodation and public realms in order to rejuvenate the visitor offer within the resort core. In addition, it seeks to address current issues associated with the declining holiday accommodation sector. Benefits would be realised through such regeneration being close to existing transport infrastructure, including public transport modes. Policy S6 aims to enhance the townscape and landscape within the Borough, to ensure high quality and distinctive environments. It specifically seeks to protect the environmental quality of the Promenade seafront, coast and foreshore. This would generate positive
	S2: ++	The uncertainty relates to whether the planning framework identified within Policy S2 would be fully realised as desired.		
	S3: 0			
	S4: 0			
	S5: +			
	S6: ++			

Objective	Performance of policy	Temporal scale Permanency Certainty	Geographical extent	Commentary / Mitigation
	S7: 0			impacts in terms of attracting increased visitors to the area. Potential conflicts could occur between residential and holiday accommodation provision within the town centre and resort core. The Core Strategy will seek to ensure this doesn't happen.
	S8: +			
9. To promote economic inclusion	S1: +	Medium and Long-term Permanent Medium Certainty	Benefits would particularly be realised within the inner urban areas. However, with the expansion of employment sites within sustainable locations, together with increased connectivity throughout the Borough, benefits would potentially be realised within the wider and rural neighbourhoods.	Sustainable economic development and employment provision would be targeted with the inner urban areas, which are currently the most economically deprived. The Preferred Spatial Strategy would therefore ensure economic inclusion and potentially a reduction in unemployment in the areas most at need. Residential and employment development within urban areas, and within the M55 Hub / Marton Moss, would bring residents and jobs closer together, and would make the most of the existing transport infrastructure and public transport options. This would be further strengthened by the provisions of Policy S8 to ensure enhanced connectivity within the Borough. Although there would be job losses associated with the removal of some horticultural and horse grazing land uses within Marton Moss, the M55 Hub would help to meet the Fylde Sub-Region's need for new jobs as a whole. The supporting text to Policy S5 specifically seeks to provide easy access to business support. In addition, funding would be targeted to ensure small enterprise businesses survive. It also specifies that business skills, training and mentoring would be ensured to guide business growth. Policy S5 also specifically seeks to retain existing and promote new diverse employment development, in order to meet the needs of the local community. The support for economic diversification would help to provide a range of employment opportunities for all skills levels.
	S2: +			
	S3: 0			
	S4: 0			
	S5: ++			
	S6: 0			
	S7: 0			
	S8: +			
10. To deliver urban renaissance	S1: ++	Short, Medium and Long-term Permanent High Certainty	Benefits would be realised within the urban areas of the Borough primarily.	Urban renaissance relates to a number of factors including design excellence, economic strength, environmental responsibility, good governance and social well-being (Source: Department of Communities and Local Government). Many of the policies therefore positively contribute to the achievement of this SA Objective in some way. Overall physical regeneration of the inner urban areas, together with the provision of high quality housing and employment development, would positively contribute to urban renaissance. Knock-on benefits could be
	S2: ++			
	S3: +			
	S4: +			

Objective	Performance of policy	Temporal scale Permanency Certainty	Geographical extent	Commentary / Mitigation
	S5: +			<p>realised within adjacent neighbourhoods.</p> <p>New development within the inner areas would benefit from accessibility to existing public transport links. This would be further supported through the provisions of Policy S8, which seeks to enhance sustainable transport modes (e.g. the tram) within the urban areas.</p> <p>The creation of wholly sustainable communities at the M55 Hub would also contribute to urban renaissance. Policies M1 to M8 demonstrate how these sustainable communities would meet the requirements for urban renaissance.</p>
	S6: ++			
	S7: 0			
	S8: +			
11. To develop and market the Borough as a place to live, work and do business	S1: ++	<p>Short, Medium and Long-term Permanent High Certainty</p>	Benefits would be Borough wide.	<p>The physical regeneration provisions of the Preferred Spatial Strategy, together with housing and employment provision in accessible locations, would contribute to a high quality and sustainable Borough, which would be attractive to live and work in. In addition, this would potentially increase future investment offer.</p> <p>Particularly the supporting development at Marton Moss and the M55 Hub provides opportunities to deliver excellence in new living environments and would attract new residents etc, e.g. through the aims to provide good quality housing close to local services, jobs and transport links.</p> <p>In addition, the provisions to regenerate the resort core of Blackpool would contribute to increased visitor numbers.</p>
	S2: +			
	S3: +			
	S4: +			
	S5: +			
	S6: +			
	S7: 0			
	S8: +			
12. To protect and enhance biodiversity	S1: +/-	<p>Short, Medium and Long-term Permanent Medium Certainty</p> <p>Certainty is medium as the effect upon biodiversity would depend on the location of development. However, at the strategic level there is a clear focus upon protection</p>	<p>Benefits would be Borough wide.</p> <p>Potential adverse impacts could occur within Brownfield land in inner urban areas, and also as a result of development at the M55 Hub.</p>	<p>Although existing inner areas tend not to have high biodiversity value due to their dense and compact nature, Brownfield sites can be important for protected species, and also be highly biodiverse.</p> <p>Policy S6 and its supporting text specifically seek to ensure that new developments retain and provide new landscape and biodiversity benefits, safeguard areas of ecological importance, natural features and the coast, and also sustain and enhance the biodiversity of protected species and habitats. They contain provisions to seek to safeguard, improve and create an enhanced network of green infrastructure, which could generate biodiversity benefits, and also provide connectivity between urban areas and the open countryside.</p> <p>Policy S7 directly seeks to protect water quality within the Borough.</p> <p>Although, Growth Point Hub development considers potential impacts to the natural environment, development around the M55 Hub and at Marton Moss has the potential to result in the loss of biodiversity features including protected species (according to the</p>
	S2: +			
	S3: +/-			
	S4: +/-			

Objective	Performance of policy	Temporal scale Permanency Certainty	Geographical extent	Commentary / Mitigation
	S5: +/-			<p>Ecological Study undertaken by Bowland Ecology in July 2009).</p> <p>The Core Strategy proposes to extend the Green Belt boundary to the south of the Borough, which could provide new land for mitigation measures required. In addition, the provisions of Policy S6 seek to ensure that areas of biodiversity value are protected.</p> <p>The creation of new transport infrastructure has the potential to generate adverse impacts upon biodiversity.</p> <p><i>It is considered that this section of the Core Strategy could further promote the importance of biodiversity enhancement within the M55 Hub development.</i></p> <p><i>Although Policy S6 outlines a commitment to sustain and enhance the biodiversity of protected species and habitats, it is recommended that its supporting text is strengthened to ensure that all development considers the potential for biodiversity, and implements appropriate mitigation measures where necessary.</i></p>
13. To protect and enhance the Borough's landscape and townscape character and quality	S1: +/-	Short, Medium and Long-term Permanent Medium Certainty	<p>Potential impacts would be realised in the targeted areas for regeneration and growth (i.e. inner areas and the M55 Hub).</p> <p>Transboundary impacts could also be realised within the area of the M55 Hub.</p>	<p>The majority of policies strongly focus on regeneration and revitalization of the town centre and the resort core, which would positively impact upon the local townscape through an enhanced environmental and built quality. Concentrated urban development would also ensure that the high quality landscapes in the more rural areas are protected.</p> <p>Although the development of new housing and employment has the potential to generate adverse impacts upon the existing townscape and landscape character, the supporting text to Policy S3 seeks to ensure that new development positively contributes to the image of Blackpool. In addition, the provisions of Policy S6 directly aim to uplift and enhance the quality of buildings, townscape and landscape across Blackpool. It seeks to ensure that all developments are of a high standard of design and positively contribute to the quality and attractiveness of their surroundings, and provide new landscape and biodiversity benefits. It is therefore considered that the proposed housing and employment provision would benefit the surrounding environment.</p> <p>The supporting text to Policy S7 also specifically aims to ensure that important</p>
	S2: +			
	S3: +/-			
	S4: +/-			

Objective	Performance of policy	Temporal scale Permanency Certainty	Geographical extent	Commentary / Mitigation
	S5: +/-			<p>townscape and natural features are protected and enhanced.</p> <p>Development at the M55 Hub and Marton Moss would generate some loss of Greenfield land, and has the potential to generate adverse impacts upon the existing character of the area. However, the Vision for the M55 Hub seeks to ensure that development safeguards the wider countryside and respects the separate identifies of Fylde and Blackpool. The aim is to ensure a natural and organic extension of the existing areas. In addition, Policy M1 highlights the important character of Marton Moss, and states that development would reflect the existing character and ensure integrated development. Development at Marton Moss also provides opportunities to deliver high quality environments and innovation in urban design, whilst maintaining essential characteristics. Despite this, it is considered that potential negative impacts could be experience within the more rural areas adjacent to the M55 Hub, through increased visual intrusion.</p> <p><i>It is recommended that the supporting text to Policy S6 is strengthened to contain provisions that ensure sensitive development that maintains the integrity of the existing Marton Moss character and the wider areas. A cross reference to the Vision for the Hub and Policy M1 could be made.</i></p>
	S6: ++			
	S7: +			
	S8: 0			
14. To protect and enhance the cultural heritage resource	S1: +	Short, Medium and Long-term Permanent Medium Certainty	Potential impacts would be realised in the targeted areas for regeneration and growth (i.e. inner areas and the M55 Hub).	<p>Redevelopment within the inner urban areas has the potential to adversely impact upon the historic character, but conversely generate benefits if considerate and well designed. However, it is considered that the overall aims to rejuvenate the area would generate benefits in terms of the setting of existing heritage features etc. Policy S6 specifically aims to ensure the heritage and appearance of important existing buildings and their settings are protected, conserved and enhanced.</p> <p>The provisions of Policies S7 and S8 also have the potential to generate benefits upon the setting of cultural heritage features, for example through minimising pollutant emissions.</p> <p>Development at the M55 Hub and Marton Moss and has the potential to generate adverse impacts upon the existing historic character of the area. However, the Vision for the M55 Hub seeks to ensure that development respects the separate identifies of Fylde and Blackpool. The aim is to ensure a natural and organic extension of the existing areas. In addition, Policy M1 highlights the</p>
	S2: +			
	S3: ?			
	S4: ?			
	S5: ?			

Objective	Performance of policy	Temporal scale Permanency Certainty	Geographical extent	Commentary / Mitigation
	S6: ++			<p>important character of Marton Moss, and states that development would reflect the existing character and ensure integrated development.</p> <p><i>It is recommended that the supporting text to Policy S6 should be strengthened to ensure that the character, quality and setting of the Town Centre Conservation Area is protected and where possible enhanced.</i></p> <p><i>The heritage of Marton Moss, and the Core Strategy's aims to protect and enhance it, where possible, should be specifically referenced in the supporting text to Policy S6. A statement specifying that the most notable buildings for heritage value will be protected could be made.</i></p>
	S7: +			
	S8: +			
15. To protect and enhance the quality of water features and resources	S1: +/-	<p>Medium and Long-term Permanent High Certainty</p>	<p>Impacts would be realised across the Borough, particularly within those areas targeted for development and growth.</p>	<p>Adverse impacts upon coastal or surface water quality are unlikely in the long-term, as a result of regeneration and development within the urban areas of the Borough, due to the densely built up nature. In addition, although new development could contribute to increased pressure upon water resources as a result of an increased population and demand for water supply in the future, as the areas is so compacted impacts are not likely to be significant.</p> <p>Development within Greenfield land has the potential to generate increased surface water runoff, which could potentially increase pollution of nearby watercourses. However, the creation of new green spaces within Marton Moss, and also the extension to the Green Belt, would provide increased opportunities for the use of Sustainable Drainage Systems. Policy M5 ensures the provision of SuDs to ensure surface water is managed and released back naturally into the water system.</p> <p>The growth point hub development also seeks to create sustainable communities, which although would increase use, would include water supply. However, the Vision for the Hub states that it would be designed to incorporate sustainable technologies to re-use water.</p> <p>Policy S6 aims to ensure the protection and enhancement of the coastline, which could generate indirect benefits upon the coastal water quality. In addition, Policy S7 directly ensures that developments would have no adverse effects on water quality.</p> <p><i>Consultation with United Utilities should take place, in relation to potential pressure upon water resources as a result of future housing growth.</i></p> <p><i>Opportunities exist to encourage the uptake of water minimisation measures, for example grey water recycling. This could be highlighted further within the supporting text to Policy S7.</i></p>
	S2: 0			
	S3: 0			
	S4: 0			
	S5: 0			
	S6: ++			
	S7: ++			

Objective	Performance of policy	Temporal scale Permanency Certainty	Geographical extent	Commentary / Mitigation
	S8: 0			<i>The supporting text to Policy S7 should make clear provisions to ensure that all development should be encouraged to consider the use of SuDs. Cross reference should be made to Policy M5.</i>
16. To guard against land contamination and encourage the appropriate re-use of brownfield sites	S1: +/-	Short, Medium and Long-term Permanent Medium Certainty	Benefits would be realised within the urban areas of the Borough. Potential negative impacts could be generated within the outer areas of the Borough, e.g. the M55 Hub area and employment sites.	<p>Focused development within the inner urban areas would encourage the re-use of vacant and derelict land (which is identified within the supporting text to Policy S3), and there is therefore potential for remediation of contaminated land where appropriate.</p> <p>Conversely, development within Greenfield and more rural areas around the M55 Hub and employment sites has the potential to generate contaminated land.</p> <p>Policy S7 specifically seeks to minimise the emission of pollutants. Its supporting text states that developments detrimental to public health and safety through contaminated land will not be permitted. In addition, it is considered that Policy S6 would indirectly ensure contaminated land issues are addressed, through its provisions to protect the environment.</p> <p><i>However, it is considered that Policy S7 could be strengthened to contain wording that encourages all developments to consider the potential for contaminated land, and implement remediation measures if necessary.</i></p>
	S2: +			
	S3: +/-			
	S4: 0			
	S5: +/-			
	S6: +			
	S7: +			
	S8: 0			
17. To limit and adapt to climate change	S1: +/-	Short, Medium and Long-term Permanent Medium Certainty	Impacts would be Borough wide. In addition, transboundary impacts may be realised in relation to air quality.	<p>Development within the inner areas could be within flood risk zones, and could therefore potentially generate adverse impacts in terms of flood risk. However, Policy S7 specifically seeks to ensure that all developments minimise flood risk. Opportunities for the use of SuDS would be generated through proposals for green space.</p> <p>Overall resort regeneration and housing / employment development, together with enhanced connectivity within the Borough, has the potential to generate increased vehicular movement and private car use. This could generate implications upon local air quality in the long-term. Conversely, Policy S8 specifically promotes enhancement of a wide range of sustainable transport, in order to reduce the need to travel by car. In addition, development within the urban areas would be close to existing public transport links.</p> <p>Policy S7 directly contributes to the achievement of this SA Objective through its provisions to promote sustainable development and adaptation to climate change, including minimising energy consumption and incorporating renewable energy measures. In addition Policy S6 seeks</p>
	S2: +/-			
	S3: +/-			
	S4: +/-			
	S5: +/-			

Objective	Performance of policy	Temporal scale Permanency Certainty	Geographical extent	Commentary / Mitigation		
	S6: +			<p>to ensure all developments are designed to a high quality. Even more specifically, the supporting text to Policy G4 seeks to ensure that developments comply with relevant standards such as the Code for Sustainable Homes and National Building for Life standards.</p> <p><i>It is essential that any development should be focussed away from the flood risk areas. New development should not result in increased flood risk. In order to strengthen Policy S7, its accompanying text could ensure that all development within flood risk zones are accompanied by a Flood Risk Assessment in accordance with the EA.</i></p>		
	S7: ++					
	S8: +/-					
18. To protect and improve air quality	S1: +/-	<p>Medium and Long-term Permanent Low Certainty</p>	<p>Positive impacts could be realised within the urban areas.</p> <p>Negative impacts could be realised within the outer areas, e.g. the M55 Hub, and potentially transboundary locations.</p>	<p>Emissions from vehicle traffic are the principal source of air quality pollutants.</p> <p>Overall resort regeneration and housing / employment development, together with enhanced connectivity within the Borough, has the potential to generate increased vehicular movement and private car use (although it is noted that there is limited capacity to cater for resident traffic growth within urban areas). This could generate implications upon local air quality in the long-term. In addition, development located at the M55 Hub and wider employment sites could also directly encourage increased private car use, which would generate adverse impacts upon local, and potentially transboundary, air quality.</p> <p>Conversely, Policy S8 contains a clear commitment to the promotion of public transport use. It encourages a number of sustainable travel enhancements to reduce congestion (including tram links, cycling and walking opportunities, and enhanced railway gateways), the provisions of Policy S8 could contribute to a reduction in private car use, which could benefit air quality in the long-term. Although, it does also seek to improve some road connections within the Borough, this could help to alleviate some congestion and therefore benefit air quality.</p> <p>In addition, by targeting some development within urban areas, the Core Strategy would bring jobs closer to residents, which could reduce the need to travel and therefore also benefit local air quality in the long-term.</p> <p>Policy S2 has been assigned a positive score as its regeneration provisions would be realised within the inner areas, and would therefore not be linked with any potential negative impacts associated with the M55 Hub. Policies S1, S4, S5 and S6 are assigned both positive and negative scores due to their</p>		
	S2: +					
	S3: +/-					
	S4: +/-					
	S5: +/-					
	S6: +					

Objective	Performance of policy	Temporal scale Permanency Certainty	Geographical extent	Commentary / Mitigation
	S7: 0			links with both the inner areas and the M55 Hub. <i>Level of uncertainty is high and so cumulative traffic assessments should be undertaken and air quality effects should be monitored such that remedial measures can be implemented as necessary.</i>
	S8: +			<i>It is also recommended that Policy S8 could be strengthened to encourage all employment developments to use Green Travel Plans. This would be particularly beneficial in employment sites that are located outside of the main urban areas.</i>
19. To increase energy efficiency and require the use of renewable energy sources	S1: +/-	Short, Medium and Long-term Permanent High Certainty	Impacts would be realised within areas targeted for regeneration and new development.	An overall increased need for energy use would be generated through growth within Blackpool. Due to the already dense nature of the inner urban areas, it is considered that such impacts would not be significant. However, such impacts may be realised moreso in the M55 Hub area. Policy S7 contains provisions to ensure that all developments incorporate renewable energy sources, where appropriate, and minimize energy consumption. High standards of energy efficiency would be encouraged. The supporting text to Policy G4 seeks to ensure that developments comply with relevant standards such as the Code for Sustainable Homes and National Building for Life standards, which will assist in meeting energy efficiency targets. Policy G9 directly refers to the energy requirements of new developments, and promotes renewable and low carbon energy installations. Policy S6 also positively contributes to the achievement of this SA Objective, by seeking to ensure a high standard of design in all new developments. <i>To ensure comprehensiveness, Policy S7 could include a cross reference to Policy G4 and Policy G9.</i>
	S2: 0			
	S3: 0			
	S4: 0			
	S5: 0			
	S6: +			
	S7: ++			
	S8: 0			
20. To ensure sustainable use of natural resources	S1: +	Short, Medium and Long-term Permanent High Certainty	Impacts would be realised within areas targeted for regeneration and new development.	The use of Brownfield land through urban regeneration and development demonstrates a commitment to the sustainable use of natural resources. Policy S7 contains provisions to ensure sustainable use of natural resources. Policy S6 also positively contributes to the achievement of this SA Objective, by seeking to ensure a high standard of design in all new developments. Policy G10 specifically relates to sustainable design and construction of
	S2: +			
	S3: +			
	S4: 0			
	S5: +			

Objective	Performance of policy	Temporal scale Permanency Certainty	Geographical extent	Commentary / Mitigation
	S6: +			buildings. The Vision to the M55 Hub specifies that communities would be designed to incorporate sustainable technologies to generate energy, reduce waste and re-use water. <i>To ensure comprehensiveness, Policy S7 could include a cross reference to Policy G4 and Policy G10.</i>
	S7: ++			
	S8: 0			
21. To minimise waste, increase re-use and recycling	S1: -	Short, Medium and Long-term Permanent Medium Certainty	Impacts would be realised within areas targeted for regeneration and new development.	All new development has the potential to generate increased waste production through increased population, and also demolition and construction waste. However, development within urban areas would be close to existing waste facilities, which could provide more opportunities for recycling and re-use. In addition the creation of sustainable communities at the M55 Hub is likely to incorporate waste facilities. In addition, Policy S7 seeks to minimise waste generation in all developments, and thereby positively contributes to this SA Objective. <i>In order to strengthen Policy S7, its supporting text could seek to ensure that sustainable waste management is incorporated within all developments, and encourage the use of recycled and secondary materials in the construction of new buildings.</i> <i>In addition, Policy S7 could specifically encourage the uptake of recycling and re-use schemes.</i>
	S2: -			
	S3: -			
	S4: -			
	S5: -			
	S6: 0			
	S7: +			
	S8: 0			
22. To promote the use of more sustainable modes of transport	S1: +/-	Short, Medium and Long-term Permanent Medium Certainty	Impacts could potentially Borough wide. Transboundary impacts may also be realised.	Overall resort and town centre regeneration is likely to increase visitor numbers potentially through the use of private car. In addition, development at the M55 Hub could further encourage private car use as a result of its close proximity to efficient road infrastructure. However, Policy S8 specifically seeks to improve connectivity through predominantly sustainable transport. Its supporting text emphasizes the need to promote the use of sustainable travel modes, including existing public transport links. In addition, by targeting some development within urban areas and accessible locations, the Core Strategy would bring jobs and homes closer to existing public transport links. It is also considered that as a Growth Point, the M55 Hub would encourage the use of public transport through its aims to create a sustainable community. <i>It is essential that potential transport implications as a result of development are considered for areas that are likely to</i>
	S2: +			
	S3: +/-			
	S4: +/-			
	S5: +/-			
	S6: 0			
	S7: 0			
	S8: 0			

Objective	Performance of policy	Temporal scale Permanency Certainty	Geographical extent	Commentary / Mitigation
	S8: ++			<p><i>experience large growth into the future.</i></p> <p><i>Level of uncertainty is medium and so cumulative traffic assessments should be undertaken such that remedial measures can be implemented as necessary.</i></p>

Town Centre and Resort Renaissance

The Vision

Policy R1: Resort Renaissance

Policy R2: Conference, Events and Festivals

Policy R3: Resort Heritage

Policy R4: Arrival and Movement

Blackpool Town Centre

Policy R5: Blackpool Town Centre Strategy

Policy R6: Principal Retail Core

Policy R7: Winter Gardens Strategic Town Centre Site

Policy R8: Talbot Gateway Strategic Town Centre Site

Policy R9: St John's, Abingdon Street and The Lanes

Policy R10: Former Central Station / Promenade Strategic Town Centre Site

Policy R11: Town Centre Leisure Frontage

Promoting Wider Resort Neighbourhood Regeneration

Policy R12: Resort Neighbourhoods

Policy R13: Rigby Road Strategic Site

Policy R14: Foxhall Resort Neighbourhoods

Policy R15: South Beach Resort Neighbourhoods

Policy R16: North Beach Resort Neighbourhoods

Policy R17: Key Resort Gateways

Policy R18: The Promenade

Policy R19: Main Holiday Accommodation Areas

Policy R20: Mixed Neighbourhoods

Objective	Performance of policy	Temporal scale Permanency Certainty	Geographical extent	Commentary / Mitigation
The Vision				
1. To reduce crime, disorder and fear of crime	R1-R4: 0	N/A	N/A	No policies would have an impact upon this SA Objective.
2. To improve levels of educational attainment and training for all age groups and all sectors of society	R1-R4: 0	N/A	N/A	No policies would have an impact upon this SA Objective.
3. To improve physical and mental health for all and reduce health inequalities	R1-R4: 0	N/A	N/A	No policies would have an impact upon this SA Objective.
4. To ensure housing provision meets local needs	R1: +	Long-term Temporary Low Certainty Temporary, as housing status will change over time.	Seafront and inner areas	The accompanying text to Policy R1 supports new high-quality aspirational residential developments. Their form, size, price and tenure would need to be known before it can be ascertained to what extent they will meet local needs, however the intent to address imbalances in the current housing market is considered to be positive.
	R2: 0			
	R3: 0			
	R4: 0			
5. To protect and enhance community spirit and cohesion	R1: +	Long-term Temporary Low Certainty Temporary, as community relations will change over time.	Seafront and inner areas	Changing the composition of inner neighbourhoods, as may occur as a result of Policy R1, runs the risk of disrupting community relations. However, the overall policy of regeneration and renewal would be likely, on balance, have a positive effect in the long term.
	R2: 0			
	R3: 0			
	R4: 0			
6. To improve access to basic goods, services and amenities for all groups	R1: 0	Medium and Long-term Permanent High Certainty	Town Centre and inner areas	Transport and access improvements into and within the town centre are likely to benefit all residents of the Borough to some extent. However, the majority of policies in this section are not concerned with access to 'basic' services.
	R2: 0			
	R3: 0			
	R4: +			
7. To encourage sustainable	R1: ++	Medium and Long-term	Borough-wide	Tourism is the mainstay of the local economy and is therefore of importance across the Borough, not only in the central areas. These

Objective	Performance of policy	Temporal scale Permanency Certainty	Geographical extent	Commentary / Mitigation
economic growth and business development across the Borough	R2: ++	Temporary / Permanent High Certainty		policies aim to rejuvenate and boost the local economy with tourism-related investment, particularly R1 and R2 which are focussed specifically on Blackpool's economic fortunes.
	R3: +	Physical changes will be permanent, but their impact in boosting the local economy is dependent upon many more factors.		
	R4: +			
8. To promote sustainable tourism	R1: ++	Medium and Long-term	Town Centre, seafront and inner areas	Rejuvenating Blackpool as a modern year-round tourist resort is the principal focus of this section. The Vision sets the framework for redevelopment, capitalising on Blackpool's heritage and existing strengths.
	R2: ++	Temporary / Permanent High Certainty		
	R3: ++	Trends in tourism change and Blackpool will need to continually assess its offering.		
	R4: +			
9. To promote economic inclusion	R1: +	Medium and Long-term	Borough-wide	No specific measures are included to promote employment opportunities to the wider community, but a buoyant local tourist market will have an indirect positive impact upon many sectors of the economy. Transport enhancements may improve access to jobs.
	R2: 0	Temporary / Permanent		
	R3: 0	Medium Certainty		
	R4: +			
10. To deliver urban renaissance	R1: ++	Medium and Long-term	Borough-wide, but focussed on town centre and inner areas	Tourism is fundamental to Blackpool's future development and its strategy for overcoming current problems. The Vision for the town centre and inner areas is of change, modernisation and renewal.
	R2: ++	Temporary / Permanent High Certainty		
	R3: +	Trends in tourism change and Blackpool will need to continually assess its offering.		
	R4: +			
11. To develop and market the Borough as a place to live, work and do business	R1: ++	Medium and Long-term	Borough-wide	As above.
	R2: ++	Temporary / Permanent High Certainty		
	R3: +	Trends in tourism change and Blackpool will need to continually assess its offering.		
	R4: +			
12. To protect and enhance biodiversity	R1-R4: 0	N/A	N/A	New development must ensure that appropriate attention is paid to conserving and enhancing biodiversity, for example in the creation of new public open spaces.

Objective	Performance of policy	Temporal scale Permanency Certainty	Geographical extent	Commentary / Mitigation
13. To protect and enhance the Borough's landscape and townscape character and quality	R1: +	Medium and Long-term Permanent High Certainty	Town Centre, seafront and inner areas	There is a strong focus on appearance, quality and the public realm within the Vision and policies R1-R4. Proposals to develop Blackpool's resort infrastructure will complement the existing townscape provided good design principles are adopted.
	R2: +			
	R3: ++			
	R4: +			
14. To protect and enhance the cultural heritage resource	R1: +	Medium and Long-term Permanent High Certainty	Town Centre, seafront and inner areas	Policy R3 is specifically concerned with heritage protection and enhancement. Other policies recognise the importance of maximising the value of Blackpool's history and heritage.
	R2: +			
	R3: ++			
	R4: 0			
15. To protect and enhance the quality of water features and resources	R1-R4: 0	N/A	N/A	No policies would have an impact upon this SA Objective.
16. To guard against land contamination and encourage the appropriate re-use of brownfield sites	R1: +	Medium and Long-term Permanent High Certainty	Town Centre, seafront and inner areas	These policies are concerned with central areas, which are already developed. Regeneration will entail the productive re-use of this land. Appropriate steps should be taken to guard against land contamination but this is beyond the scope of these high level policies.
	R2: 0			
	R3: 0			
	R4: 0			
17. To limit and adapt to climate change	R1: 0	Long-term Temporary Low Certainty Transport proposals encourage both private car and sustainable transport use.	Town Centre, seafront and inner areas	Policies in this section do not relate specifically to climate change, but by proposing major redevelopment in the town centre they offer an opportunity to construct more sustainable buildings and promote more sustainable patterns of travel. This potential benefit could be brought out in the policies.
	R2: 0			
	R3: 0			
	R4: +/-			
18. To protect and improve air quality	R1: ?	Short-term Permanent Medium Certainty Traffic growth may occur as a result of Policy R1, but is likely to be better managed.	Town Centre, seafront and inner areas	Policy R4 proposes various transport enhancements which should succeed in reducing traffic in the town centre, and consequently in improving air quality. However, the cumulative effects of regeneration in central areas on traffic volumes and air quality are less certain.
	R2: 0			
	R3: 0			
	R4: +			

Objective	Performance of policy	Temporal scale Permanency Certainty	Geographical extent	Commentary / Mitigation
19. To increase energy efficiency and require the use of renewable energy sources	R1-R4: 0	N/A	N/A	No policies would have an impact upon this SA Objective.
20. To ensure sustainable use of natural resources	R1-R4: 0	N/A	N/A	No policies would have an impact upon this SA Objective.
21. To minimise waste, increase re-use and recycling	R1-R4: 0	N/A	N/A	No policies would have an impact upon this SA Objective.
22. To promote the use of more sustainable modes of transport	R1: ?	Medium and Long-term Permanent Medium Certainty	Borough-wide	The overall principle of regenerating the town centre and resort functions has the aim of increasing visitor numbers, thereby putting increasing pressure on transport infrastructure. Improvements will be necessary to maintain current standards but also to make the transition to more sustainable forms of transport and patterns of movement. Policy R4 specifically addresses transport issues. It supports improvements for car travel, which is inevitable given the need to attract visitors, but also proposes enhancements to bus and tram services. However, the policies could do more to promote a modal shift in transport away from the private car.
	R2: ?			
	R3: 0			
	R4: ++			
Blackpool Town Centre				
1. To reduce crime, disorder and fear of crime	R5: +	Medium and Long-term Temporary Low Certainty	N/A	Blackpool town centre currently experiences crime and disorder associated with high alcohol consumption and anti-social behaviour. Regeneration initiatives may help to improve the quality of the environment and discourage such activity. Diversifying the age and profile of visitors may also reduce problems. However, any initiatives should occur following liaison with the police and licensees to enable a consistent approach to be taken to crime reduction. Principles of designing out crime should be applied to new developments in the town centre and Talbot Gateway.
	R6: 0			
	R7: 0			
	R8: +			
	R9: 0			
	R10: 0			
	R11: 0			

Objective	Performance of policy	Temporal scale Permanency Certainty	Geographical extent	Commentary / Mitigation
2. To improve levels of educational attainment and training for all age groups and all sectors of society	R5-R11: 0	N/A	N/A	No policies would have an impact upon this SA Objective.
3. To improve physical and mental health for all and reduce health inequalities	R5-R11: 0	N/A	N/A	No policies would have an impact upon this SA Objective.
4. To ensure housing provision meets local needs	R5: 0 R6: 0 R7: 0 R8: + R9: 0 R10: 0 R11: 0	Medium and Long-term Permanent Medium Certainty	Talbot Gateway development	New housing will be provided as part of the Talbot Gateway development, but it is not known to what extent it will meet local needs. The construction of apartments is not supported by Policy G4 as there is already an oversupply of such accommodation in the town, although higher quality developments may meet a niche requirement.
5. To protect and enhance community spirit and cohesion	R5: + R6: + R7: 0 R8: ? R9: 0 R10: 0 R11: 0	Medium and Long-term Temporary Low Certainty The town centre policies do not directly address community development and there is therefore a high degree of uncertainty.	Town Centre	Improving the attractiveness of Blackpool town centre for local people is likely to encourage greater community interaction and use of public spaces. Impacts are likely to be relatively small, but will support neighbourhood regeneration referred to in other policies.
6. To improve access to basic goods, services and amenities for all groups	R5: + R6: + R7: 0 R8: + R9: + R10: 0 R11: 0	Medium and Long-term Permanent Medium Certainty	Town Centre	New retail and leisure services will benefit local people as well as visitors. Basic services are provided in the town centre and are an integral part of new development policies for Talbot Gateway and the Abingdon Street area. Talbot Gateway also provides a highly accessible location for new housing. However, the focus in the town centre itself is likely to remain on higher end developments. Impacts will therefore be relatively small.
7. To	R5: ++	Long-term	Town Centre	The policies prioritise retail and leisure

Objective	Performance of policy	Temporal scale Permanency Certainty	Geographical extent	Commentary / Mitigation
encourage sustainable economic growth and business development across the Borough	R6: ++ R7: ++ R8: ++ R9: + R10: ++ R11: ++	Temporary High Certainty Trends in tourism change and Blackpool will need to continually assess its offering.		developments in the town centre and recognise that rejuvenating Blackpool's tourist image is vital for initiating wider regeneration across the town. Taken together the various policies seek to disseminate the benefits of a vibrant town centre into its margins and the inner areas beyond.
8. To promote sustainable tourism	R5: + R6: + R7: + R8: + R9: 0 R10: ++ R11: +	Medium and Long-term Temporary High Certainty Trends in tourism change and Blackpool will need to continually assess its offering.	Town Centre	All the policies in this section support the improvement of Blackpool's offering to visitors. Policies R7, R10 and R11 are directly concerned with tourist infrastructure whilst the others promote retail and other developments that will support the overall strategy. Tourism provides economic benefits, but care should be taken to ensure that these do not come at a cost to the environment or to community relations. However, there is nothing to indicate that this would be the case in relation to Policies R5-R11.
9. To promote economic inclusion	R5-R11: +	Medium and Long-term Permanent High Certainty	Town Centre	Regeneration initiatives are likely to generate new job opportunities at various skill levels. Inner areas of Blackpool suffer from employment deprivation and are well placed to capitalise on direct and cumulative opportunities. In addition, the policies in this section make provision to improve the fortunes of areas on the periphery of the town centre and to spread the benefits of regeneration. Small businesses are likely to benefit, and employment opportunities are likely to expand.
10. To deliver urban renaissance	R5: ++ R6: ++ R7: + R8: + R9: + R10: ++ R11: +	Medium and Long-term Permanent High Certainty	Town Centre	The town centre policies fully support the aims of urban renaissance and regeneration based upon Blackpool's existing qualities and a strategy for long term prosperity.
11. To	R5: ++	Medium and Long-	Town Centre	The town centre policies fully support the aims

Objective	Performance of policy	Temporal scale Permanency Certainty	Geographical extent	Commentary / Mitigation
develop and market the Borough as a place to live, work and do business	R6: +	term Permanent High Certainty		of urban renaissance and regeneration based upon Blackpool's existing qualities and a strategy for long term prosperity.
	R7: +			
	R8: +			
	R9: +			
	R10: +			
	R11: +			
12. To protect and enhance biodiversity	R5-R11: 0	N/A	N/A	No policies would have an impact upon this SA Objective.
13. To protect and enhance the Borough's landscape and townscape character and quality	R5: ++	Medium and Long-term Permanent High Certainty	Town Centre, especially Talbot Gateway and former Central Station	<p>Taken together, the policies in this section would have a cumulatively very positive effect on Blackpool's townscape, provided that high standards of design are ensured during any new development. Policy R5 should contain some wording to this effect.</p> <p>Presently underused and visually unattractive sites would be redeveloped as part of the Talbot Gateway and former Central Station proposals.</p> <p>Cohesive and sensitive designs should be encouraged which build on existing strengths, such as heritage structures.</p>
	R6: ++			
	R7: +			
	R8: +			
	R9: +			
	R10: +			
	R11: +			
14. To protect and enhance the cultural heritage resource	R5: +	Medium and Long-term Permanent High Certainty	Town Centre	<p>This section recognises the importance of retaining and enhancing Blackpool's built heritage to support regeneration. The Tower, Winter Gardens and St John's Church are identified as being important centrepieces within different parts of the town centre.</p> <p>New development, either individually or in combination, have the potential to impact upon the appearance of the town centre, and therefore on the setting of historic buildings.</p> <p>Policy R11 would help to enhance the setting of notable buildings along the Promenade.</p> <p>Well planned, sensitive designs must be promoted within new development in order to protect and enhance heritage resources.</p>
	R6: 0			
	R7: +			
	R8: 0			
	R9: 0			
	R10: 0			
	R11: +			

Objective	Performance of policy	Temporal scale Permanency Certainty	Geographical extent	Commentary / Mitigation
15. To protect and enhance the quality of water features and resources	R5-R11: 0	N/A	N/A	No policies would have an impact upon this SA Objective.
16. To guard against land contamination and encourage the appropriate re-use of brownfield sites	R5: +	Medium and Long-term Permanent High Certainty	Town Centre, especially Talbot Gateway and former Central Station	Spatial planning for the town centre focuses on comprehensive redevelopment of two key sites – Talbot Gateway and the former Central Station. Retaining retail, administration and leisure functions within the existing town centre represents the most sustainable approach to regeneration. Care should be taken when redeveloping brownfield sites to guard against potential contamination.
	R6: +			
	R7: +			
	R8: ++			
	R9: 0			
	R10: +			
	R11: +			
17. To limit and adapt to climate change	R5: +/-	Medium and Long-term Temporary / Permanent Low Certainty	Town Centre	Policies in this section promote significant new development in the town centre, which individually or cumulatively may impact upon this SA Objective. Impacts may be positive or negative. However, policies directly addressing climate change issues are provided elsewhere in the Core Strategy, and the document is designed to be read as a whole.
	R6: +/-			
	R7: 0			
	R8: +/-			
	R9: 0			
	R10: +/-			
	R11: 0			
18. To protect and improve air quality	R5: +/-	Medium and Long-term Temporary / Permanent Low Certainty	Town Centre	Policies in this section promote significant new development in the resort neighbourhoods, which individually or cumulatively may impact upon this SA Objective. Impacts may be positive or negative. However, policies directly addressing road transport, the principal source of poor air quality, are provided elsewhere in the Core Strategy, and the document is designed to be read as a whole.
	R6: +/-			
	R7: 0			
	R8: +/-			
	R9: 0			
	R10: +/-			
	R11: 0			
19. To increase energy efficiency and require the use of renewable energy sources	R5: +/-	Medium and Long-term Temporary / Permanent Low Certainty	Town Centre	Policies in this section promote significant new development in the town centre, which individually or cumulatively may impact upon this SA Objective. Impacts may be positive or negative. However, policies directly addressing energy issues are provided elsewhere in the Core Strategy, and the document is designed to be read as a whole.
	R6: +/-			
	R7: +/-			
	R8: +/-			
	R9: +/-			
	R10: +/-			
	R11: 0			
20. To ensure	R5: +/-	Medium and Long-	Town Centre	Policies in this section promote significant new

Objective	Performance of policy	Temporal scale Permanency Certainty	Geographical extent	Commentary / Mitigation
sustainable use of natural resources	R6: +/- R7: +/- R8: +/- R9: +/- R10: +/- R11: 0	term Temporary / Permanent Low Certainty		development in the town centre, which individually or cumulatively may impact upon this SA Objective. Impacts may be positive or negative. However, policies directly addressing resource issues are provided elsewhere in the Core Strategy, and the document is designed to be read as a whole.
21. To minimise waste, increase re-use and recycling	R5-R11: 0	N/A	N/A	No policies would have an impact upon this SA Objective.
22. To promote the use of more sustainable modes of transport	R5: + R6: 0 R7: 0 R8: 0 R9: + R10: 0 R11: 0	Short, Medium and Long-term Permanent Medium Certainty Impacts will be indirect, and there is therefore an element of uncertainty.	Town Centre	The level of regeneration proposed is likely to increase traffic in Blackpool. Policies R4 and S8 address transport management issues and would help to mitigate adverse impacts. The policies aim to improve connectivity across the town centre, thereby encouraging walking and cycling. This sustainability benefit could be further emphasised in the accompanying text. They do not directly address other forms of transport.
Promoting Wider Resort Neighbourhood Regeneration				
1. To reduce crime, disorder and fear of crime	R12-R20: +	Medium and Long-term Temporary Medium Certainty Impacts will be indirect, and there is therefore an element of uncertainty.	Resort neighbourhoods	General regeneration initiatives are likely to have a positive effect on crime and the fear of crime. Improved environmental quality and targeted investment in the most deprived areas will address many of the underlying causes of crime. Neighbourhood regeneration initiatives should be developed in consultation with the police and community safety teams. Guidance on designing out crime should be followed when planning redevelopment.
2. To improve levels of educational attainment and training for all age groups and all sectors of society	R12: 0 R13: ++ R14: 0 R15: 0 R16: 0 R17: 0 R18: 0	Medium and Long-term Permanent High Certainty	Borough-wide	The relocation of Blackpool and Fylde College to a new site off Rigby Road will enable new facilities to be constructed and make higher education opportunities more attractive and more relevant to young people. This should raise levels of attainment in the long term.

Objective	Performance of policy	Temporal scale Permanency Certainty	Geographical extent	Commentary / Mitigation
	R19: 0			
	R20: 0			
3. To improve physical and mental health for all and reduce health inequalities	R12-R20: +	Medium and Long-term Temporary Medium Certainty Impacts will be indirect, and there is therefore an element of uncertainty.	Resort neighbourhoods	General regeneration initiatives are likely to have a positive effect on the health of local residents. Improved environmental quality and targeted investment in the most deprived areas will address many of the underlying causes of poor health, including low quality housing, the safety and appearance of public places and access to health services.
4. To ensure housing provision meets local needs	R12: + R13: + R14: ++ R15: ++ R16: ++ R17: + R18: + R19: 0 R20: ++	Medium and Long-term Permanent High Certainty	Resort neighbourhoods	Policies R12-R20 recognise the need for a rationalisation of Blackpool's stock of tourist accommodation. It is proposed to convert or redevelop sites for residential housing and therefore transform these areas into mixed neighbourhoods. Proposals are more advanced for Foxhall and South Beach, each subject to its own detailed set of planning policies. It must be ensured that new residential developments help to meet the identified demands for larger, higher quality, single-family units and a higher quality of rented accommodation.
5. To protect and enhance community spirit and cohesion	R12: + R13: 0 R14: + R15: + R16: + R17: 0 R18: 0 R19: 0 R20: ++	Medium and Long-term Temporary Medium Certainty By its nature, community cohesion is a difficult variable to measure, hence a temporary impact is predicted depending on the success of regeneration.	Resort neighbourhoods	It is considered that the policy of developing more mixed neighbourhoods in the inner resort areas is likely to foster an enhanced sense of community cohesion. Reducing the transience of the population and investing in community facilities, as proposed by Policy R20, will have long term benefits. Regeneration in Foxhall, South Beach and North Beach is actively involving community consultation and this should be continued.
6. To improve access to basic goods, services and amenities for all groups	R12: 0 R13: + R14: + R15: + R16: + R17: 0	Medium and Long-term Permanent High Certainty	Resort neighbourhoods	Regeneration policies for specific neighbourhoods include plans to re-invigorate local service centres. This is essential if the vision for mixed sustainable communities is to be realised. It is proposed to upgrade the existing South Beach district centre and three gateway routes passing through the inner areas. It should be ensured that these locations help to meet the demand for locally-provided services. Connectivity to the town centre should be

Objective	Performance of policy	Temporal scale Permanency Certainty	Geographical extent	Commentary / Mitigation
	R18: 0 R19: 0 R20: 0			maximised for access to higher order services.
7. To encourage sustainable economic growth and business development across the Borough	R12: + R13: + R14: + R15: + R16: + R17: + R18: + R19: + R20: 0	Long-term Permanent Medium Certainty	Borough-wide	Revitalising Blackpool's holiday accommodation, including reducing numbers of low quality premises, is important for the wider rebranding of the resort to meet 21 st Century expectations. Indirect benefits will therefore be created for the town as a whole. The new Blackpool and Fylde College will help to improve skill levels and make Blackpool's workforce more responsive to economic realities over the long term.
8. To promote sustainable tourism	R12: + R13: 0 R14: + R15: + R16: + R17: 0 R18: + R19: + R20: +	Medium and Long-term Temporary High Certainty Trends in tourism change and Blackpool will need to continually assess its offering.	Borough-wide	The policies in this section aim to rationalise the provision of tourist accommodation, particularly that provided by smaller hotels and those establishments further from the resort heart. This is designed to make Blackpool more responsive to the needs of tourists and raise standards of provision. The extent to which mass tourism as favoured in Blackpool, can be considered to be fully sustainable will need to be evaluated over time, but this is beyond the scope of this study.
9. To promote economic inclusion	R12: 0 R13: + R14: + R15: + R16: + R17: 0 R18: 0 R19: 0 R20: 0	Long-term Permanent Medium Certainty	Resort neighbourhoods	Improving the appearance of inner resort neighbourhoods and making their housing offer more responsive to local needs may help to raise the aspirations of local people. Strengthening the tourism sector will also help safeguard jobs, although some tourist-related employment will be lost with the rationalisation of accommodation, notably in South Beach. The new Blackpool and Fylde College will help to raise educational standards and promote opportunities.

Objective	Performance of policy	Temporal scale Permanency Certainty	Geographical extent	Commentary / Mitigation
10. To deliver urban renaissance	R12-R20: +	Medium and Long-term Permanent High Certainty	Resort neighbourhoods	Individual policies contribute to this SA Objective in their distinct geographic locations. The Council provide more detailed planning policies in Area Action Plans (AAPs) for both Foxhall and South Beach, with an AAP for North Beach also underway. The cumulative impact of successful regeneration across all of the resort neighbourhoods, which make up a significant proportion of the area of Blackpool, will be considerable.
11. To develop and market the Borough as a place to live, work and do business	R12-R20: +	Medium and Long-term Permanent High Certainty	Resort neighbourhoods	Individual policies contribute to this SA Objective in their distinct geographic locations. The cumulative impact of successful regeneration across all of the resort neighbourhoods, which make up a significant proportion of the area of Blackpool, will be considerable.
12. To protect and enhance biodiversity	R12-R20: 0	N/A	N/A	No policies would have an impact upon this SA Objective. Opportunities should be taken during neighbourhood regeneration to enhance biodiversity in what is an intensely urban environment.
13. To protect and enhance the Borough's landscape and townscape character and quality	R12-R20: +	Short, Medium and Long-term Permanent High Certainty	Resort neighbourhoods	Policies in this section aim to deliver an overall improvement in the quality of the built environment in the identified neighbourhoods. They would have a cumulative positive impact upon the townscape. Attention could also be given to the provision of new open spaces and green links as part of public realm improvements, which have multiple regeneration benefits.
14. To protect and enhance the cultural heritage resource	R12: 0 R13: 0 R14: + R15: 0 R16: 0 R17: 0 R18: + R19: + R20: 0	Medium and Long-term Permanent Low Certainty Impacts on heritage would be indirect, giving a low certainty of their scale or nature.	Foxhall, Promenade frontages	Policy R14 seeks to retain and enhance Foxhall's fabric and character. This area has heritage value in terms of both historic townscape and notable buildings. The setting of tourist-related heritage sites, including specific Promenade hotels, would be enhanced.
15. To protect and enhance the quality of water features and resources	R12-R20: 0	N/A	N/A	No policies would have an impact upon this SA Objective. Redevelopments in the inner areas offer opportunities to integrate SuDS and water efficiency measures.

Objective	Performance of policy	Temporal scale Permanency Certainty	Geographical extent	Commentary / Mitigation
16. To guard against land contamination and encourage the appropriate re-use of brownfield sites	R12: 0	Short, Medium and Long-term Permanent High Certainty	Resort neighbour-hoods	The resort neighbourhoods identified as requiring regeneration under these policies are high density, with only limited areas of derelict land. However, these are likely to be subject to redevelopment for productive use, especially areas of South Beach and the Rigby Road Strategic Site. Care should be taken when redeveloping brownfield sites to guard against potential contamination.
	R13: +			
	R14: 0			
	R15: +			
	R16: +			
	R17: +			
	R18: 0			
	R19: 0			
	R20: 0			
17. To limit and adapt to climate change	R12-R20: +/-	Medium and Long-term Temporary / Permanent Low Certainty	N/A	Policies in this section promote significant new development in the resort neighbourhoods, which individually or cumulatively may impact upon this SA Objective. Impacts may be positive or negative. However, policies directly addressing climate change issues are provided elsewhere in the Core Strategy, and the document is designed to be read as a whole.
18. To protect and improve air quality	R12-R20: +/-	Medium and Long-term Temporary / Permanent Low Certainty	N/A	Policies in this section promote significant new development in the resort neighbourhoods, which individually or cumulatively may impact upon this SA Objective. Impacts may be positive or negative. However, policies directly addressing road transport, the principal source of poor air quality, are provided elsewhere in the Core Strategy, and the document is designed to be read as a whole.
19. To increase energy efficiency and require the use of renewable energy sources	R12-R20: +/-	Medium and Long-term Temporary / Permanent Low Certainty	N/A	Policies in this section promote significant new development in the resort neighbourhoods, which individually or cumulatively may impact upon this SA Objective. Impacts may be positive or negative. However, policies directly energy issues are provided elsewhere in the Core Strategy, and the document is designed to be read as a whole.
20. To ensure sustainable use of natural resources	R12-R20: +/-	Medium and Long-term Temporary / Permanent Low Certainty	N/A	Policies in this section promote significant new development in the resort neighbourhoods, which individually or cumulatively may impact upon this SA Objective. Impacts may be positive or negative. However, policies directly addressing resource issues are provided elsewhere in the Core Strategy, and the document is designed to be read as a whole.

Objective	Performance of policy	Temporal scale Permanency Certainty	Geographical extent	Commentary / Mitigation
21. To minimise waste, increase re-use and recycling	R12-R20: +/-	Medium and Long-term Temporary / Permanent Low Certainty	N/A	Policies in this section promote significant new development in the resort neighbourhoods, which individually or cumulatively may impact upon this SA Objective. Impacts may be positive or negative. Waste is not specifically addressed as an issue within the Core Strategy, and this section provides an opportunity to ensure that new developments seek to reduce waste through their design and the provision of private or community recycling/composting facilities.
22. To promote the use of more sustainable modes of transport	R12: 0 R13: 0 R14: 0 R15: + R16: 0 R17: 0 R18: 0 R19: 0 R20: 0	Medium and Long-term Temporary / Permanent Low Certainty	South Beach	Policy R15 contains the aim of improving connectivity between South Beach and Blackpool town centre, using the former railway line corridor. Similar aims could be contained within Policies R14 and R16 related to Foxhall and North Beach respectively.

M55 Hub Growth Point (incorporates the Vision)

Policy M1: Strategic Allocations of Land for residential developments on Marton Moss

Policy M2: Phased release of housing sites on Marton Moss

Policy M3: New Neighbourhood Development: Housing Mix

Policy M4: New Neighbourhood Development: Community Infrastructure

Policy M5: Neighbourhood Character

Policy M6: Extensions to South Blackpool Green Belt

Policy M7: Strategic Allocation for developments of lands at Whyndyke Farm

Policy M8: M55 Hub Transport and Connectivity

Objective	Performance of policy	Temporal scale Permanency Certainty	Geographical extent	Commentary / Mitigation
1. To reduce crime, disorder and fear of crime	M1: ?	Long-term Temporary Low Certainty Uncertainty is created by a lack of knowledge of the social composition of the new M55 Hub communities.	New M55 Hub communities	With a low population in the Marton Moss area at present, crime is expected to be low. Introducing new communities to the area carries the risk of an increase over time. However, the high quality of the development suggests that crime should be relatively low. Designing out crime guidance should be adhered to in the development of the M55 Hub.
	M2: ?			
	M3: 0			
	M4: +			
	M5: +			
	M6: 0			
	M7: 0			
	M8: 0			
2. To improve levels of educational attainment and training for all age groups and all sectors of society	M1: 0	Long-term Permanent Medium Certainty	New M55 Hub communities	New schools constructed as part of the M55 Hub proposals are likely to lead to some long term raising of educational standards.
	M2: 0			
	M3: 0			
	M4: +			
	M5: 0			
	M6: 0			
	M7: 0			
	M8: 0			
3. To improve physical and mental health for all and reduce health inequalities	M1: 0	Long-term Permanent Medium Certainty	New M55 Hub communities	Dedicated health facilities will be provided within the new neighbourhoods according to need. Networks of walking and cycle trails, and new areas of open space will help to encourage the uptake of outdoor activities, with consequent health benefits. A new mental care hospital is proposed at Whyndyke Farm.
	M2: 0			
	M3: 0			
	M4: +			
	M5: +			
	M6: 0			
	M7: +			

Objective	Performance of policy	Temporal scale Permanency Certainty	Geographical extent	Commentary / Mitigation
	M8: 0			
4. To ensure housing provision meets local needs	M1: ++	Medium and Long-term Permanent High Certainty Certainty is highest for the confirmed land allocations on Marton Moss. Market conditions will affect the precise form and delivery of housing.	Blackpool Borough and the wider Fylde Coast sub-region	The need for new residential development is the principal driver behind the M55 Hub proposals. The need for larger family homes, higher quality and affordable housing are each addressed within the policies. The accompanying text could be further developed to explain how the M55 Hub development and inner area regeneration complement one another. New housing proposed at the urban edge must address the needs of Blackpool residents, and not simply draw new migrants from neighbouring authorities, if it is to perform against this SA Objective.
	M2: ++			
	M3: ++			
	M4: 0			
	M5: 0			
	M6: 0			
	M7: +			
	M8: 0			
5. To protect and enhance community spirit and cohesion	M1: +	Long-term Temporary Low Certainty The success of new communities is dependent upon a wide range of factors, many of which lie beyond the planning stage. Certainty is therefore low.	New M55 Hub communities	The policies in this section aim to create sustainable communities in their own right, rather than simple extensions to the existing urban area. A mix of housing sizes and tenures is proposed. A range of community facilities are also proposed and the low density of the housing would help to foster the use of public space. It can be expected that the new high-quality residential environment proposed will stimulate a positive community spirit. However, creating community cohesion is not an exact science, and much will depend on the success of actively involving new residents in the proposed projects and initiatives.
	M2: +			
	M3: +			
	M4: +			
	M5: +			
	M6: 0			
	M7: +			
	M8: 0			
6. To improve access to basic goods, services and amenities for all groups	M1: +	Medium and Long-term Permanent Medium Certainty Service provision at Whyndyke Farm will depend on policies and progress within neighbouring Fylde Borough.	New M55 Hub communities	New services will be provided within the M55 Hub development according to local need. Planned and co-ordinated development of the whole project increases the chances of a higher level of service provision. Piecemeal development, even within the phasing structure described in Policy M2, may cause a shortfall in some services as planning conditions and s106 agreements are less likely to be able to enforce service provision to the level required. Access to existing services will be provided, but may not meet the accessibility levels of inner areas. More detailed masterplanning must highlight the provision of particular services and the planning framework should contain triggers requiring their delivery at defined stages of the project (i.e. housing units completed).
	M2: 0			
	M3: 0			
	M4: +			
	M5: +			
	M6: +			

Objective	Performance of policy	Temporal scale Permanency Certainty	Geographical extent	Commentary / Mitigation
	M7: ?			
	M8: +			
7. To encourage sustainable economic growth and business development across the Borough	M1: 0	Long-term Permanent Medium Certainty Any impacts would be indirect as no employment sites are proposed on the Blackpool side of the Borough boundary.	Borough-wide	The type of housing proposed at the M55 Hub is likely to attract higher skilled workers, families and professionals, and as such should indirectly support economic growth in the town. All provisional employment land allocations lie on the Fylde side of the Borough boundary that passes through the site, although some jobs may be created in local service centres.
	M2: 0			
	M3: +			
	M4: +			
	M5: 0			
	M6: 0			
	M7: 0			
	M8: +			
8. To promote sustainable tourism	M1: 0	Long-term Permanent Low Certainty	Town centre and main arterial routes	Potential park and ride facilities may be able to offer transport for tourists, thus reducing the use of private cars to access Blackpool town centre.
	M2: 0			
	M3: 0			
	M4: 0			
	M5: 0			
	M6: 0			
	M7: 0			
	M8: ?			
9. To promote economic inclusion	M1: +	Short, Medium and Long-term Temporary / Permanent Medium Low Certainty	Regional (construction); New M55 Hub communities (thereafter)	Development of the M55 Hub project would provide employment across a range of skill levels during planning and construction. Once built, there are likely to be some job opportunities in local service centres and maintenance etc.
	M2: +			
	M3: 0			
	M4: +			
	M5: 0			
	M6: 0			
	M7: 0			
	M8: 0			
10. To deliver urban renaissance	M1: +	Long-term Temporary / Permanent Medium Certainty It is not clear from these policies alone how the M55 Hub development directly	Borough-wide	The M55 Hub proposals broadly support the principles of urban renaissance. New higher quality housing is required to support and stimulate economic growth across the Borough. However, the link between allocations at the edge of town and the regeneration of inner areas could be more explicitly made in the supporting text. It should be demonstrated how new developments at the M55 Hub will complement and not compete
	M2: +			
	M3: +			
	M4: +			
	M5: +			

Objective	Performance of policy	Temporal scale Permanency Certainty	Geographical extent	Commentary / Mitigation
	M6: + M7: 0 M8: +	supports inner Blackpool regeneration, but the overall aim of delivering new housing to meet future demand is a more certain positive effect.		with regeneration initiatives in the inner areas.
11. To develop and market the Borough as a place to live, work and do business	M1-M8: +	Medium and Long-term Temporary / Permanent High Certainty Improvements are set to be positive as far as can be foreseen but new communities will change character over time.	New M55 Hub communities	New housing and well designed communities will contribute to this SA Objective over time. Support for businesses would be indirect, and the result of a potentially more diverse and settled workforce.
12. To protect and enhance biodiversity	M1: - M2: 0 M3: 0 M4: 0 M5: + M6: + M7: - M8: 0	Medium and Long-term Temporary / Permanent Medium Certainty Proposals for the enhancement of ecological links within new developments will take time to take effect and may partially compensate for the initial loss of assets.	New M55 Hub communities and South Blackpool Green Belt	The replacement of the agricultural land on Marton Moss with residential development is likely to have an adverse impact on biodiversity. A biodiversity strategy for the site should be implemented to ensure that due care is given to biodiversity throughout the development process. This should include appropriate ecological surveys and mitigation measures to safeguard protected habitats and species.
13. To protect and enhance the Borough's landscape and townscape character and quality	M1: - M2: 0 M3: 0 M4: 0 M5: + M6: + M7: - M8: 0	Medium and Long-term Permanent High Certainty High quality design will help to create attractive townscapes but further details will emerge at the detailed masterplanning stage.	New M55 Hub communities and South Blackpool Green Belt	The loss of semi-natural landscape and one that is characteristic of the small scale horticulture of the Fylde mosslands, is considered to be an adverse impact. However, Marton Moss is not recognised of being of particular scenic or landscape value. Any impacts would be partially mitigated over time with high quality design and townscape quality, but the effective urban extension of Blackpool cannot be fully compensated for.
14. To protect and enhance the cultural heritage resource	M1: - M2: 0 M3: 0 M4: 0	Long-term Permanent High Certainty	New M55 Hub communities	The change in the historic landscape of Marton Moss would be a permanent negative impact of the M55 Hub proposals.

Objective	Performance of policy	Temporal scale Permanency Certainty	Geographical extent	Commentary / Mitigation
	M5: 0			
	M6: 0			
	M7: 0			
	M8: 0			
15. To protect and enhance the quality of water features and resources	M1: -	<p>Medium and Long-term</p> <p>Permanent</p> <p>Medium Certainty</p> <p>Certainty is high for the impact on total water consumption, but less strong for impacts on local hydrology.</p>	New M55 Hub communities and South Blackpool Green Belt	<p>2,700 new homes would increase Blackpool's total water consumption. Water efficiency measures should be considered in the design of buildings.</p> <p>Reducing infiltration and increasing runoff across the M55 Hub site may have an impact on surface and sub-surface waterbodies, although more information would be needed to quantify this impact. A full assessment would need to be undertaken prior to development. Proposals to use SuDS and to protect the extended Green Belt would have a positive impact.</p>
	M2: 0			
	M3: 0			
	M4: 0			
	M5: +			
	M6: +			
	M7: ?			
	M8: 0			
16. To guard against land contamination and encourage the appropriate re-use of brownfield sites	M1: ?	<p>Medium and Long-term</p> <p>Permanent</p> <p>Low Certainty</p>	Borough-wide	<p>As previously noted, this section could further explain how the M55 Hub proposals complement inner area regeneration. There is the potential that new housing at the edge of the urban area could be viewed as more attractive by developers and prospective residents. With limited finance available, this could reduce the demand for brownfield sites within Blackpool and hinder the proposals for inner areas. Co-ordination between the two initiatives should ensure that this does not occur.</p> <p>There is also the possibility of new contamination as a result of poor construction practices. Appropriate guidelines should be followed.</p>
	M2: 0			
	M3: 0			
	M4: 0			
	M5: 0			
	M6: +			
	M7: ?			
	M8: 0			
17. To limit and adapt to climate change	M1: ?	<p>Long-term</p> <p>Temporary / Permanent</p> <p>Low Certainty</p> <p>The impacts of climate change can only be predicted with limited certainty. Measures taken today based on current knowledge may be insufficient in the future. Policies in this section do not</p>	New M55 Hub communities	<p>The extent to which proposals for the M55 Hub limit climate change will depend on the sustainability performance of new buildings. Guidance is provided in Policies G9-11. As a rule, urban edge locations are more likely to see high levels of car use than inner areas. The site next to the M55 motorway suggests that car travel is integral to the proposals despite the positive intent of Policy M8 to promote public transport.</p> <p>Proposals in Policy M5 to include SuDS within new developments will help to reduce flood risks. Parts of the total M55 Hub site lie close to EA-designated flood plain and a flood risk</p>
	M2: 0			
	M3: 0			
	M4: 0			
	M5: +			
	M6: 0			

Objective	Performance of policy	Temporal scale Permanency Certainty	Geographical extent	Commentary / Mitigation
	M7: ? M8: +	address climate change issues directly.		assessment may be required in these areas.
18. To protect and improve air quality	M1: - M2: 0 M3: 0 M4: 0 M5: 0 M6: 0 M7: 0 M8: +	Medium and Long-term Temporary Medium Certainty Emissions from vehicles can be expected to continue to decrease over time, hence the impacts are considered to be temporary.	New M55 Hub communities and main arterial routes	Higher levels of car use can be expected within the new communities and between them and nearby centres including Blackpool, despite the availability of bus travel. Air quality can therefore be expected to deteriorate slightly, although it is unlikely that this would be perceptible above existing levels. Public transport enhancements proposed under Policy 8 are unlikely to mitigate the anticipated increase in car use.
19. To increase energy efficiency and require the use of renewable energy sources	M1: - M2: 0 M3: 0 M4: 0 M5: 0 M6: 0 M7: - M8: 0	Medium and Long-term Temporary High Certainty	New M55 Hub communities	New development has the potential to generate increased energy use. Potentially adverse impacts would be mitigated through Policies G9-11, which require high environmental performance standards from new residential buildings.
20. To ensure sustainable use of natural resources	M1: - M2: 0 M3: 0 M4: 0 M5: 0 M6: 0 M7: - M8: 0	Medium and Long-term Temporary High Certainty	New M55 Hub communities	New development has the potential to generate increased pressure upon natural resources. Potentially adverse impacts would be mitigated through Policies G9-11, which require high environmental performance standards from new residential buildings.
21. To minimise waste, increase re-use and recycling	M1: - M2: 0 M3: 0 M4: 0 M5: 0 M6: 0	Medium and Long-term Temporary High Certainty Waste generation and treatment will change over time, and impacts can only be considered	New M55 Hub communities	Waste is not specifically addressed as an issue within the Core Strategy, and this section provides an opportunity to ensure that new developments seek to reduce waste through their design and the provision of private or community recycling/composting facilities.

Objective	Performance of policy	Temporal scale Permanency Certainty	Geographical extent	Commentary / Mitigation
	M7: -	temporary.		
	M8: 0			
22. To promote the use of more sustainable modes of transport	M1: -	Medium and Long-term Permanent Medium Certainty	New M55 Hub communities and main arterial routes	As a rule, urban edge locations are more likely to see high levels of car use than inner areas. The site next to the M55 motorway suggests that car travel is integral to the proposals despite the positive intent of Policy M8 to promote public transport. Service provision within the M55 Hub communities must strive to reduce the need to travel and to promote walking and cycling wherever possible.
	M2: 0			
	M3: 0			
	M4: 0			
	M5: 0			
	M6: 0			
	M7: 0			
	M8: +			

Balanced, Healthier and Greener Blackpool

Policy G1: Neighbourhood Regeneration

Policy G2: Town-wide Shopping and Community Facilities

Policy G3: Health and Education

Policy G4: Housing Mix, Density and Standards

Policy G5: Affordable and Supported Needs Housing

Policy G6: Gypsy and Travellers, and Travelling Showpeople

Policy G7: Protected Green Space

Policy G8: Green Infrastructure

Policy G9: Energy Requirements of New Development

Policy G10: Sustainable Design, Layout and Construction

Policy G11: Strategic Site Energy Requirements

Objective	Performance of policy	Temporal scale Permanency Certainty	Geographical extent	Commentary / Mitigation
1. To reduce crime, disorder and fear of crime	G1: +	Medium and Long-term Permanent Low Certainty Impacts will depend on the effectiveness of neighbourhood regeneration, especially in the most deprived areas.	Most likely to be experienced in the core intervention areas of Foxhall, North Beach and South Beach, also in inner area and outer estate priority environmental improvement areas.	Crime reduction is not a specific target of policies in this section. Improvements are likely to be indirect as a result of the creation of more responsive housing markets and environmental improvements. Crime reduction could be made a more specific aim of Policy G1. The development of new education facilities may succeed over the long-term in raising the aspirations of young people in education and reducing youth crime. Additionally, policies to improve the quality and diversity of the housing
	G2: 0			
	G3: 0			
	G4: +			
	G5: 0			
	G6: 0			
	G7: 0			

Objective	Performance of policy	Temporal scale Permanency Certainty	Geographical extent	Commentary / Mitigation
	G8: 0 G9: 0 G10: 0 G11: 0	The fact that any impacts would be indirect suggests a low level of certainty.		stock and reduce the effects of 'ghetto-isation' in some inner wards may also reduce crime in the long term.
2. To improve levels of educational attainment and training for all age groups and all sectors of society	G1: + G2: 0 G3: ++ G4: 0 G5: 0 G6: 0 G7: 0 G8: 0 G9: 0 G10: 0 G11: 0	Medium and Long-term Permanent High Certainty Policy G3 is expressly concerned with improving educational facilities. Wider neighbourhood regeneration may have positive indirect effects.	Policy G3 applies to all current primary and secondary schools. The effects are likely to be experienced across the entire Borough.	Raising standards of educational attainment will be a key factor in Blackpool's regeneration. The Core Strategy's ability to influence this aim is largely restricted to the provision of facilities. It performs very well against this SA Objective by providing for new schools and the refurbishment or rebuilding of all existing establishments. However, policies in this section do not address adult education or work-based training.
3. To improve physical and mental health for all and reduce health inequalities	G1: + G2: 0 G3: + G4: 0 G5: 0 G6: 0 G7: + G8: + G9: 0 G10: 0 G11: 0	Long-term Permanent Medium Certainty Effects on this SA Objective are less certain. Policy G3 makes provision for new health facilities if required. Other policies safeguarding and promoting green spaces may have indirect benefits by encouraging healthy lifestyles.	Borough-wide	Specific measures to develop improved healthcare facilities are not contained within this section. Policy G3 identifies existing health care centres as the site for future new health provision, but does not propose specific developments. However, references throughout to healthy and safe communities imply a commitment to use wider regeneration initiatives to improve the health of the population and overcome health inequalities. The intention in Policy G8 to maximise the use of school sports facilities for wider community use is likely to have a positive impact on activity rates and participation.
4. To ensure housing provision meets local needs	G1: + G2: 0 G3: 0 G4: ++ G5: ++ G6: +	Short, Medium and Long-term Permanent High Certainty Policies G4 and G5 seek to create a balanced housing market that meets the needs of local people.	Borough-wide, but mainly focussed in the core intervention areas of Foxhall, North Beach and South Beach.	Policies in this section support housing diversification to overcome the problem of Blackpool's unbalanced housing market. Policy G4 sets out the mix of different sized housing for new developments, and Policy G5 contains provisions for affordable housing. Policy G1 also complements specific housing policies by aiming for wider neighbourhood renewal and public realm improvements.

Objective	Performance of policy	Temporal scale Permanency Certainty	Geographical extent	Commentary / Mitigation
	G7: 0			
	G8: 0			
	G9: 0			
	G10: 0			
	G11: 0			
5. To protect and enhance community spirit and cohesion	G1: ++ G2: + G3: + G4: + G5: + G6: 0 G7: + G8: + G9: 0 G10: 0 G11: 0	Short, Medium and Long-term Permanent Medium Certainty The majority of impacts on this SA Objective will be indirect and the result of wider neighbourhood, housing, education and green space enhancements. As such, they are less easy to forecast.	Borough-wide, but likely to be focussed in the core intervention areas of Foxhall, North Beach and South Beach.	Several policies in this section aim to improve levels of services or the quality of the built environment. This includes community facilities such as shops, schools, public parks and other open spaces. High quality facilities encourage use by the community and foster a sense of civic pride. The accompanying notes to Policy G1 also include a commitment to agree and develop local plans with the community. The policy could, however, refer to a requirement for developments to meet local needs, as identified in part through community consultation.
6. To improve access to basic goods, services and amenities for all groups	G1: + G2: ++ G3: + G4: + G5: + G6: + G7: + G8: + G9: 0 G10: 0 G11: 0	Short, Medium and Long-term Permanent High Certainty Policies in this section reflect the principle that new housing should be located in the most sustainable locations. There are proposals for new services and enhancements to existing facilities.	Borough-wide, but most pronounced in and around existing service centres	Improving access to services underlies many of the policies in this section. Policy G2 contains the principle to direct new development to existing centres wherever viable, based on the hierarchy of Town Centre-District-Local. It also specifies that access should be for all sectors of the population. Higher housing densities will be permitted closer to main centres and public transport corridors. New facilities will be developed as part of neighbourhood renewal initiatives.
7. To encourage sustainable economic growth and business development across the	G1: + G2: + G3: 0 G4: 0 G5: 0 G6: 0	Short, Medium and Long-term Permanent Medium Certainty The majority of policies in this section are not concerned with economic development.	Town Centre and key regeneration areas.	There are likely to be long term indirect benefits on the economic performance of the Borough as a result of the framework set out in Policy G1. New and revitalised commercial developments are likely to benefit from the Policy. Other policies support economic development indirectly through, for example, improved standards of educational attainment, a healthy and diverse housing stock that attracts and retains higher-skilled workers, and an attractive environment that attracts

Objective	Performance of policy	Temporal scale Permanency Certainty	Geographical extent	Commentary / Mitigation
Borough	G7: 0	However, neighbourhood regeneration would have a number of indirect benefits. Major new retail development in the town centre is promoted but not specified, suggesting a lower level of certainty.		investment. Town centre regeneration, as indicated in Policy G2 is likely to generate more direct economic benefits.
	G8: 0			
	G9: 0			
	G10: 0			
	G11: 0			
8. To promote sustainable tourism	G1: +	Short, Medium and Long-term Permanent Low Certainty Impacts are largely indirect and/or dependent on other policies in the Core Strategy. Whilst improvements to green spaces will have a benefit for the attractiveness of Blackpool to tourists, other policies will have a much greater impact.	Predominantly focussed on the seafront, town centre and near to major attractions.	There will be some benefits to tourism from regeneration of the inner resort neighbourhoods. Further details are given in policies R12-R20 and the separate Foxhall AAP. Other benefits from policies in this section are restricted to improvements to the general appearance of the town, particularly green spaces, as stated in Policies G7 and G8. Parks and other public green space provide amenities for tourists as well as local people and their enhancement would have some indirect benefits for Blackpool's offering to visitors.
	G2: 0			
	G3: 0			
	G4: 0			
	G5: 0			
	G6: 0			
	G7: +			
	G8: +			
	G9: 0			
	G10: 0			
	G11: 0			
9. To promote economic inclusion	G1: 0	Long-term Permanent Low Certainty Benefits would arise indirectly as a result of improvements to housing and education facilities and would take time to materialise. Other factors will have a greater impact on economic inclusion.	Borough-wide, but predominantly in the key regeneration areas.	Several policies in this section strive to improve the long term prospects of disadvantaged communities. Measures are contained to improve housing and neighbourhoods, and particularly to provide new educational facilities designed to raise long term standards. Over time these would enable more people to access employment and give residents greater choice over their futures. Impacts are likely to be difficult to detect, at least in the short-medium term, and overshadowed by issues such as the supply of employment land, national employment/training policies and the wider economic picture.
	G2: 0			
	G3: +			
	G4: +			
	G5: +			
	G6: 0			
	G7: 0			
	G8: 0			
	G9: 0			
	G10: 0			
	G11: 0			
10. To deliver urban renaissance	G1: ++	Short, Medium and Long-term Permanent High Certainty Improvements to	Borough-wide	Urban renaissance relates to a number of factors including design excellence, economic strength, environmental responsibility, good governance and social well-being (source: Department of Communities and Local Government).
	G2: +			
	G3: +			
	G4: +			

Objective	Performance of policy	Temporal scale Permanency Certainty	Geographical extent	Commentary / Mitigation
	G5: + G6: 0 G7: + G8: + G9: + G10: + G11: +	Blackpool's housing stock are fundamental in raising the profile and status of the town. Some benefits may be felt relatively quickly; others will take the life of the Core Strategy and longer to materialise.		The policies in this section broadly support these aims, in particular the promotion of neighbourhood regeneration in Policy G1 aimed at the most deprived areas of the town. The energy efficiency, sustainable design and green infrastructure policies also promote the concept of a forward-looking urban environment.
11. To develop and market the Borough as a place to live, work and do business	G1: + G2: + G3: + G4: ++ G5: + G6: 0 G7: + G8: + G9: 0 G10: 0 G11: 0	Medium and Long-term Temporary / Permanent Medium Certainty Blackpool is part of a regional housing and employment market. Its ability to attract and retain people and jobs is partly a reflection of regional policies and those of neighbouring authorities, hence a measure of uncertainty.	Borough-wide	Greater diversification and choice in the local housing market, as promoted by Policies G4 and G5, is a significant improvement required to encourage investment in Blackpool. Out-migration of higher-skilled workers to neighbouring authorities along the Fylde Coast will need to be arrested, but changes will require time to take effect. Other policies seek to improve environmental quality, including neighbourhood regeneration and the enhancement of green spaces. Improvements proposed by Policy G3 to education facilities will also help to address the problem of education deprivation, though this is also likely to be a long term impact.
12. To protect and enhance biodiversity	G1: 0 G2: 0 G3: 0 G4: 0 G5: 0 G6: 0 G7: + G8: + G9: 0 G10: 0 G11: ?	Short, Medium and Long-term Temporary / Permanent Medium Certainty The protection and enhancement of green spaces can have benefits for biodiversity but only if they are managed and designed with this aim in mind. It is not clear that this is a key aim of these policies. Certainty is low for the potential impacts of wind turbines.	Borough-wide but focussed on Marton Mere SSSI and other designated local sites for nature conservation.	Marton Mere SSSI is to be protected and enhanced under Policy G7. Policies G7 and G8 go part way to protecting biodiversity by supporting the retention and enhancement of green infrastructure in the Borough. However it is not clear how such enhancement would occur and what form it would take. Enhancement for public recreation or aesthetic value may not necessarily be of benefit for biodiversity. References in the accompanying text to Policy G8 to 'wild space' could therefore be clarified as meaning those where human interference is reduced and biodiversity is enhanced. The policies could also show a commitment to supporting BAP habitats and species in particular.
13. To protect	G1: ++	Short, Medium and	Borough-wide	Policies in this section aim to improve the

Objective	Performance of policy	Temporal scale Permanency Certainty	Geographical extent	Commentary / Mitigation
and enhance the Borough's landscape and townscape character and quality	G2: +	Long-term Permanent Medium Certainty The regeneration agenda supported by policies in this section are likely to improve the look of the town. Checks in policies requiring building standards and attractive public domain help to reduce uncertainty.		appearance of Blackpool, in particular it's relatively deprived residential districts. High quality design is required by some accompanying text, but could be worked into several policies to ensure that new developments work with the existing townscape. Protecting and enhancing green spaces will benefit the Borough's townscape. Policy G8 could also include encouragement for planting street trees which provide benefits to streetscapes. Policy G11 to promote renewable energy on development sites creates the potential for visual impacts from wind turbines.
	G3: +			
	G4: +			
	G5: +			
	G6: 0			
	G7: +			
	G8: +			
	G9: 0			
	G10: 0			
G11: ?				
14. To protect and enhance the cultural heritage resource	G1: 0	Short, Medium and Long-term Permanent High Certainty Impacts on heritage from policies G1-G11 will be limited.	Borough wide	Many of Blackpool's open spaces hold cultural heritage value, and these are protected by Policies G7 and G8. Other impacts on heritage resources will be dependent on particular schemes brought forward. These will need to be assessed and appropriate mitigation proposed if necessary. Policy G1 could be strengthened to promote regeneration that is sensitive to heritage assets and their setting, e.g. in Foxhall.
	G2: 0			
	G3: 0			
	G4: 0			
	G5: 0			
	G6: 0			
	G7: +			
	G8: +			
	G9: 0			
	G10: 0			
	G11: 0			
15. To protect and enhance the quality of water features and resources	G1: 0	Short, Medium and Long-term Permanent Medium Certainty Policies in this section are unlikely to have a major impact upon water resources. New developments supported by these policies have the potential to harm water resources, but there is no reason to suppose that this would occur.	Borough-wide	Marton Mere SSSI is to be protected and enhanced under Policy G7. Policies to protect and enhance other areas of green space, including the Green Belt, may help to improve infiltration of runoff, reduce flood risk and protect groundwater resources. Further benefits could be obtained by including within Policy G10 the requirement for new developments to incorporate sustainable drainage systems (SuDS) and water efficiency measures. Minor watercourses in the Borough should be safeguarded during any new developments.
	G2: 0			
	G3: 0			
	G4: 0			
	G5: 0			
	G6: 0			
	G7: +			
	G8: +			
	G9: 0			
	G10: 0			
	G11: 0			

Objective	Performance of policy	Temporal scale Permanency Certainty	Geographical extent	Commentary / Mitigation
16. To guard against land contamination and encourage the appropriate re-use of brownfield sites	G1: +	Short, Medium and Long-term Permanent Medium Certainty The location of new developments, particularly housing, is not known from the policies in this section but, apart from the M55 Hub, are likely to be concentrated within the existing urban area.	Borough-wide, but focused on inner areas where supply of brownfield land is greatest.	Policies to develop new housing support higher densities in accessible locations, implying support for the use of brownfield land. However, Policy G4 does not stipulate a preference for brownfield locations, or specifically require remediation of contaminated sites. Some sites may contain legacy contamination from past uses. Remediation could be emphasised in the policy or its accompanying text. These policies also identify the need for larger housing units, which would occupy more land and would therefore be more likely to be located at the urban fringe, probably on Marton Moss. Policy G7 aims to retain parts of the Green Belt but leaves other parts open to development, thereby reducing the demand for brownfield land.
	G2: +			
	G3: +			
	G4: +/-			
	G5: 0			
	G6: 0			
	G7: +/-			
	G8: 0			
	G9: 0			
	G10: 0			
	G11: 0			
17. To limit and adapt to climate change	G1: +	Long-term Temporary / Permanent Low Certainty The impacts of climate change can only be predicted with limited certainty. Measures taken today based on current knowledge may be insufficient in the future. Policies in this section do not address climate change issues directly.	Borough-wide	The intention within Policy G1 to develop 'sustainable communities' implies a recognition of the need to adapt to climate change. Policies G7 and G8 promote and enhance green spaces, which provide valuable infiltration capacity in such a heavily-urbanised area and help to reduce flood risks. This benefit could be borne out in the policies or their accompanying notes. With its lack of heavy industry, Blackpool's contribution to reducing greenhouse gas emissions rests with promoting energy and resource efficiency and developing more sustainable travel patterns. Policies G9-G11 will have benefits on the former target and G2 a limited impact on the latter. The allocation of development sites should consider climate change issues, particularly current and future flood risks.
	G2: +			
	G3: 0			
	G4: 0			
	G5: 0			
	G6: 0			
	G7: +			
	G8: +			
	G9: +			
	G10: +			
	G11: +			
18. To protect and improve air quality	G1: +/-	Short, Medium and Long-term Permanent Medium Certainty Most policies in this	Borough-wide	Neighbourhood regeneration, as proposed by Policy G1 risks increasing traffic volumes in inner areas. However, the policy includes the aim of reducing the impacts of traffic so some localised improvements may occur. Policy G2 requires the hierarchy of service
	G2: +			
	G3: 0			

Objective	Performance of policy	Temporal scale Permanency Certainty	Geographical extent	Commentary / Mitigation
	G4: 0 G5: 0 G6: 0 G7: + G8: + G9: 0 G10: 0 G11: 0	section do not directly address transport, and the principal source of air pollution in Blackpool is from vehicle exhausts. These policies will therefore only have a small impact and the assessment contains a level of uncertainty.		centres to be followed when approving new shops, services or community facilities. This preference for existing locations rather than new edge-of-town development will minimise the need to travel. Existing locations are the most accessible, but the policy could include the need for new developments to be specifically accessible by public transport, to reduce the need for private car use. Promoting new and enhanced green spaces in Blackpool will assist in ameliorating air pollution.
19. To increase energy efficiency and require the use of renewable energy sources	G1: 0 G2: 0 G3: 0 G4: 0 G5: 0 G6: 0 G7: 0 G8: 0 G9: ++ G10: ++ G11: ++	Short, Medium and Long-term Permanent High Certainty Policies G9-G11 directly address this SA Objective.	Borough-wide	Policies G9-G11 will lead to improved energy efficiency performance from new buildings when compared to existing structures. To improve further against this SA Objective, these and other policies could address the issue of implementing energy efficiency measures in the current housing stock, notably in regeneration areas where the Council will have greater influence. Such measures could be integrated with housing modernisation or neighbourhood regeneration initiatives.
20. To ensure sustainable use of natural resources	G1: 0 G2: 0 G3: 0 G4: +/- G5: 0 G6: 0 G7: 0 G8: 0 G9: 0 G10: + G11: 0	Short, Medium and Long-term Permanent Medium Certainty	Borough-wide	Policy G10 requires all residential and non-residential developments larger than 1,000m ² to meet sustainable design standards, which include resource efficiency. Policy G4 indicates that a change is required in the housing stock, but the balance between new and refurbished stock is not stated. The policy does, however, require the efficient use of land. Modernising existing housing, including innovative designs such as knocking three terraced properties into two, or decapitation of maisonettes, is a more resource-efficient method of regeneration than comprehensive redevelopment. Remodelling existing buildings could be considered within this policy.

Objective	Performance of policy	Temporal scale Permanency Certainty	Geographical extent	Commentary / Mitigation
21. To minimise waste, increase re-use and recycling	G1-G11: 0	N/A	N/A	<p>Policies in this section do not refer to waste or recycling and it is not possible to determine the impact that they may have on the generation of waste without knowledge of particular schemes.</p> <p>Policy G10 could refer explicitly to a need to incorporate waste minimisation and recycling principles into the design of new developments. There is also the potential within this section to promote the use of recycled materials.</p>
22. To promote the use of more sustainable modes of transport	G1: 0 G2: + G3: 0 G4: + G5: 0 G6: 0 G7: 0 G8: 0 G9: 0 G10: 0 G11: 0	<p>Medium and Long-term Permanent Medium Certainty</p> <p>These policies do not address transport directly. Indirect impacts relate to the preference for new housing and amenities in more sustainable locations.</p>	Borough-wide	<p>The principle of concentrating growth in sustainable locations, including retail and administrative functions, and of supporting higher housing densities in such areas is supportive of this SA Objective. However, Policy G2 could refer explicitly to accessibility by public transport.</p> <p>Policy G8 could promote the use of linear green infrastructure for developing walking and cycling routes across the Borough.</p>