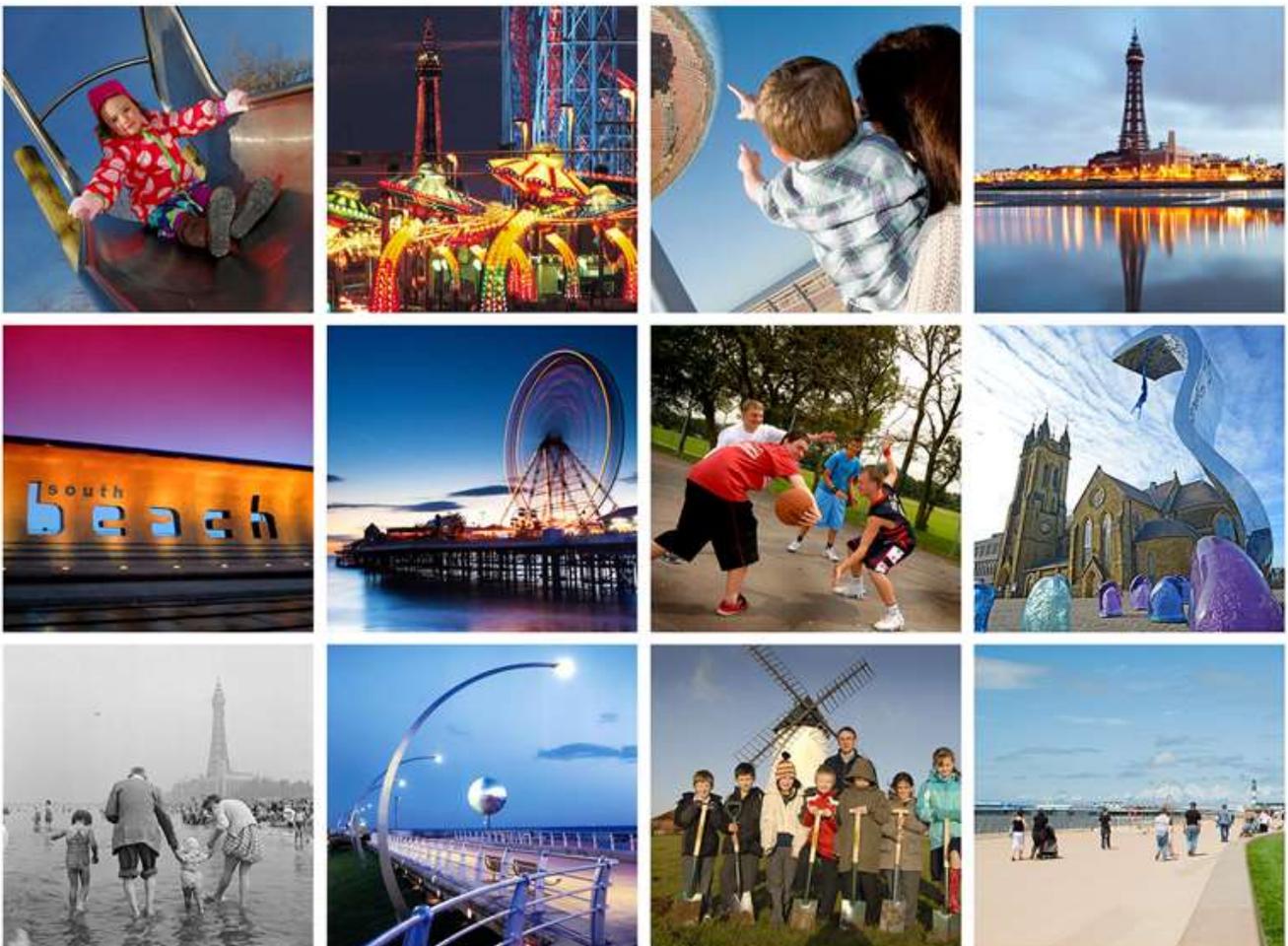


# Authority Monitoring Report 2020/21

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Blackpool Council



## Contents

1.0	Introduction .....	4
	The role of monitoring .....	4
	Planning Policy and monitoring .....	4
	Structure of the Authority Monitoring Report .....	5
2.0	Blackpool Context .....	5
	Population .....	5
	Social .....	6
	Housing .....	6
	Education .....	7
	Employment.....	7
	Tourism .....	7
	Planning Decisions .....	7
3.0	Blackpool Local Plan Part 1: Core Strategy 2012 - 2027 .....	9
	Objectives.....	9
4.0	Indicators and Policy Analysis .....	12
	Policy CS2 – Housing Provision .....	12
	Policy CS3 – Economic Development and Employment .....	14
	Policy CS4 – Retail and other Town Centre Uses .....	17
	Policy CS5 – Connectivity .....	19
	Policy CS6 – Green Infrastructure .....	21
	Policy CS7 – Quality of Design.....	24
	Policy CS8 – Heritage .....	25
	Policy CS9 – Water Management .....	27
	Policy CS10 – Sustainable Design and Renewable and Low Carbon Energy.....	28
	Policy CS11 – Planning Obligations .....	29
	Policy CS12 – Sustainable Neighbourhoods .....	31
	Policy CS13 – Housing Mix, Standards and Density .....	33
	Policy CS14 – Affordable Housing .....	35
	Policy CS15 – Health and Education .....	37
	Policy CS16 - Traveller Sites .....	38
	Policy CS17 – Blackpool Town Centre.....	40

Policy CS18 – Winter Gardens .....	42
Policy CS19 – Central Business District (Talbot Gateway) .....	43
Policy CS20 – Leisure Quarter (Former Central Station Site) .....	43
Policy CS21 – Leisure and Business Tourism.....	44
Policy CS22 – Key Resort Gateways .....	45
Policy CS23 – Managing Holiday Bed Spaces .....	46
Policy CS24 – South Blackpool Employment Growth .....	48
Policy CS25 – South Blackpool Housing Growth.....	49
Policy CS26 – Marton Moss .....	50
Policy CS27 – South Blackpool Connectivity .....	51
5.0 Future Monitoring.....	52
6.0 Local Development Scheme progress.....	53
Local Development Documents.....	53
7.0 Duty to Co-operate .....	54
Appendices.....	56
Appendix A – Overview of Housing, Employment and Public Health .....	56
Housing Overview .....	56
Blackpool’s Future Housing Provision.....	56
Housing Monitoring .....	57
Economy Overview .....	57
Employment Land .....	58
Public Health .....	60

## 1.0 Introduction

1.1 This is the 18<sup>th</sup> Authority Monitoring Report (AMR) for Blackpool Council. It serves as a tool for monitoring planning policy and implementation and informs the Local Plan process. The Council is required to produce an AMR in line with section 113 of the Localism Act 2011.

### The role of monitoring

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

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

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

### Planning Policy and monitoring

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

1.5 The 2020/21 AMR reports on the monitoring period from 1<sup>st</sup> April 2020 to the 31<sup>st</sup> March 2021, its main focus being to examine the implementation, effectiveness and relevance of policies in the current Blackpool Local Plan Part 1: Core Strategy (adopted 2016).

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

## Structure of the Authority Monitoring Report

1.7 The AMR contains the following sections:

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

## 2.0 Blackpool Context

### Population

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

2.2 With a resident population of 138,400<sup>1</sup>, Blackpool is the third most densely populated Borough in the North West behind authorities covering the central area of Manchester and Liverpool and the seventh most densely populated Borough in England and Wales outside Greater London<sup>2</sup>. The population of Blackpool fell from an estimated 142,000 to 138,400 from 2012 to 2020. During this time the estimated North West population grew by 4% while the rest of the U.K grew by 5.3%<sup>3</sup>. The ONS Population Survey estimates that 2.96% of the population are non-UK nationals. In terms of population distribution, the population is heavily concentrated in Blackpool's inner area, which is intensely compact.

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<sup>1</sup> NOMIS population data 2020

<sup>2</sup> Census 2011

<sup>3</sup> NOMIS population data 2020

## Social

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

2.4 As of 2019 Blackpool had a below average life expectancy for males (74.5) and for females (79.5). Blackpool still has one of the highest teenage pregnancy rates (32.9 per 1000 population) although it has decreased considerably from 59 per 1000 population in 2011/12. This is the latest data available<sup>4</sup>.

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

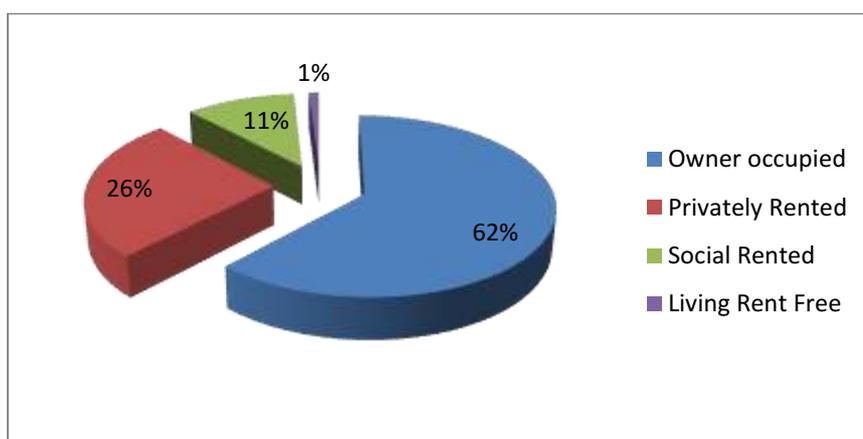
## Housing

2.6 Of the 64,367 households in the Borough, 38% are single person households, which compares to 32% in the North West and 30% in England<sup>5</sup>.

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

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

**Figure 1: Breakdown of housing by tenure in Blackpool**



<sup>4</sup> Blackpool Health Profile 2019

<sup>5</sup> Census Data 2011

## Education

2.9 The January 2019 Blackpool School census reported a total of 19,424 pupils enrolled. In Blackpool 54.1% of pupils achieved GCSE grade 9 – 4 (equivalent to grade A\*-C or equivalent in Maths and English in the academic year 2019-20 compared to 71.2% nationally. It should be noted that due to the impact of Covid-19, the 2019/20 academic year saw changes in how GCSE results were awarded. Resultantly, the 2019/20 data should not be directly compared to attainment data from previous years for the purposes of measuring changes in student performance.

2.10 In the period January – December 2020<sup>6</sup>, 45.7% of the working age population held an NVQ level 3 or equivalent (A-Level), compared to 57.9% in the North West and 61.3% nationally. 23.9% of the working age population held an NVQ level 4 and higher or equivalent (Degree, HND, Higher Degree) compared to 38.6% in the North West and 43.1% nationally. This suggests that less than half of all pupils who achieve 5 grade A\*-C GCSE's go on to higher education later in life.

## Employment

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

2.12 In Blackpool, between January and December 2020 83,900 people (60.6 % of the population) are working age and 64,200 of these (76.3%) are economically active. This figure has decreased from 77.3% (between January and December 2019) and is lower than the North West average (77.4%) and lower than the England Average (79.0%).

2.13 6.2% of the economically active population (which equates to 4,000 people) are unemployed, which is higher than the North West figure of 4.7% and the national figure of 4.9%.

2.14 In 2019, 43.1% of all employees in Blackpool are in part time employment, compared to 31.9% in the North West and 32.2% in England. These are the latest available figures<sup>7</sup>.

## Tourism

2.15 Due to the impact of Covid 19 and national lockdown restrictions, the number of visitors to Blackpool fell from 18.13 million visitors in 2019 to 5.99 million visitors in 2020. This reduction is consistent with those seen across Lancashire.

## Planning Decisions

2.16 In the monitoring year 2020/21, there were 688 applications received, 35 of these were major applications. 487 decisions were made. Of these, 384 were granted and 83 were refused. There were 24 applications for Prior Approval determined, 4 were approved, 4 were refused and in 16 applications prior approval was not required.

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<sup>6</sup> NOMIS Labour Market Statistics 2020/21

<sup>7</sup> Source – NOMIS Labour Market Statistics 2019/20

2.17 There were 15 planning appeals lodged in 2020/21. 3 were allowed and 11 were dismissed by the inspectorate. In 2020/21 there was 1 appeal which was withdrawn.

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

### Objectives

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

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

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

#### Goal 1: Sustainable Regeneration, Diversification and Growth

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

## 4.0 Indicators and Policy Analysis

### Policy CS2 – Housing Provision

Indicator	Target/Policy Outcome	Relevant Objectives	Performance
Number of net completions per annum against the phased housing requirement	1,250 net completions in 1-5 years; 1,400 in 6-10 years; 1,550 in 11-15 years	1,2,18,19	Overall there has been a net gain of 161 dwellings in 2020/21. In total there have been 1,803 net dwellings completed against the Local Plan requirement of 2,370 over the period 2012 - 2021. This figure takes into account 632 demolitions that have occurred over the first eight years of the plan period, the majority of which relate to key Council regeneration initiatives on social housing estates in the Borough.
Number of net completions on windfall sites	1,500 net completions on windfall sites (over the Plan period 2012 – 2027)	1,2,18,19	<p>There were 69 net completions on windfall sites in 2020/21. This lower figure is due to the impact of the Covid 19 pandemic and national lockdown restrictions.</p> <p>In total there have been 1,289 net completions on windfall sites since the beginning of the plan period, an average of 143 dwellings per annum, exceeding the windfall annual target in the Plan of 100 dwellings. The majority of these completions were in the form of conversions.</p>
Proportion of gross completions on Previously Developed Land (PDL) and Greenfield sites	Continue to prioritise the re-use of previously developed land	1,2,18,19	98% of housing completions (gross) in 2020/21 were on PDL which equates to 88% over the plan period

Indicator	Target/Policy Outcome	Relevant Objectives	Performance
5 Year land supply including amount of committed development (with planning permission/awaiting a S106 agreement)	Identify and update annually, a supply of deliverable sites to provide 5 years' worth of housing (and a 5%/20% buffer in line with the NPPF)	1,2,18,19	A five year housing supply has been identified. The latest statement can be viewed at: <a href="https://www.blackpool.gov.uk/Residents/Planning-environment-and-community/Documents/Local-plan-2021/EB005-Five-Year-Housing-Supply-Paper-2021-2026.pdf">https://www.blackpool.gov.uk/Residents/Planning-environment-and-community/Documents/Local-plan-2021/EB005-Five-Year-Housing-Supply-Paper-2021-2026.pdf</a>
Amount of housing completed in South Blackpool	750 net completions over the plan period (Including Moss House Road and Whyndyke Farm sites)	1,2,18,19	<p>There were 0 (Zero) completions in South Blackpool in the 2020/21 monitoring period.</p> <p>Overall there have been 100 dwellings completed in South Blackpool since the beginning of the plan period.</p>
Amount of housing provided in the existing urban area	1,950 net completions over the plan period	1,2,18,19	<p>92 dwellings (net) were completed on identified sites within the urban area during 2020/2021.</p> <p>Since the start of the plan period 331 dwellings (net) have been completed on identified sites in the urban area, but 495 dwellings have been demolished at Queens Park and 6 dwellings have been demolished at Land at 200-210 Watson Road.</p> <p>There was also the demolition of 81 dwellings in 2019/20 at Troutbeck Crescent, however the development is under construction and the properties are being replaced by high quality family homes at lower densities.</p>

Indicator	Target/Policy Outcome	Relevant Objectives	Performance
			In gross terms 832 dwellings have been completed on identified sites since the start of the plan period. Completions on windfall sites in the urban area are covered by the indicator that deals with windfall sites.

### Policy CS3 – Economic Development and Employment

Indicator	Target/Policy Outcome	Relevant Objectives	Performance
<p>Amount of existing industrial/business land within the defined main employment areas redeveloped for new Class E(g)i, B2 and B8 uses</p> <p>(Redeveloped land includes brownfield sites and previously developed land).</p>	<p>Safeguard around 180ha of existing industrial/business land in 13 main employment sites for employment uses, secure qualitative improvements &amp; improve occupancy levels of underused sites, in particular South Blackpool to help strengthen the Fylde Coast economy</p>	<p>1,3,17</p>	<p>In 2020/21 2350m<sup>2</sup> of existing industrial/business land within the defined main employment areas was redeveloped for new E(g)i and B class uses.</p> <p>This includes two new buildings at Moor Park industrial estate housing 28 industrial units, a new industrial unit on Clifton industrial estate and a new single storey industrial building on Cowley Road.</p>

<b>Indicator</b>	<b>Target/Policy Outcome</b>	<b>Relevant Objectives</b>	<b>Performance</b>
Take-up of undeveloped, allocated industrial/business land for E(g)i, B2 and B8 uses and amount of land available	Around 17.8 ha of land developed for new employment uses; with the remaining baseline supply expected to deliver enabling development	1,3,17	In 2020/21 0.409 hectares of allocated employment land was taken up. This was at Blackpool Business Park in the Enterprise Zone.
Number of vacant uses and non-employment uses on allocated employment sites	Improve occupancy levels and safeguard employment uses within the defined main employment areas	1,3,17	There were 613 units on allocated industrial sites, 117 of these (19%) were vacant, 41 (6%) of these were non-employment uses (Employment Land Study 2014). This figure will be updated when a new full land use survey is undertaken.
Amount and percentage of new completed office development in Blackpool Town Centre	Promote offices, enterprise and business start-ups in Blackpool Town Centre	1,3,17	350m2 of new office development was completed in the Town Centre in 2020/21. This involved the conversion of retail units within Number One Bickerstaffe into office space.
Economic activity/employment rates of Blackpool's residents	Increase the number of residents in employment or actively looking for work	1,3,17	In Blackpool, between January and December 2020 83,900 people (60.6% of the population) are working age and 63,500 of these (75.6%) are economically active. This figure has decreased from 77.3% (between January and December 2019) and is lower than the North West average (77.6%) and lower than the England Average (79.1%). 72.1% of the

Indicator	Target/Policy Outcome	Relevant Objectives	Performance
			economically active population (which equates to 60,500 people) are in employment.
Skills, qualifications and GCSE performance of Blackpool's residents	Improve local skill base, higher level qualifications and GCSE attainment	1,3,17	<p>In Blackpool 54.1% of pupils achieved GCSE grade 9 – 4 (equivalent to grade A*-C or equivalent in Maths and English in the academic year 2019-20 compared to 71.2% nationally*.</p> <p>This compares to 47.8% in 2018-19 and 47.3% in 2017-18.</p> <p>*Due to the impact of Covid-19, the 2019/20 academic year saw changes in how GCSE results were awarded. Resultantly, the 2019/20 data should not be directly compared to attainment data from previous years for the purposes of measuring changes in student performance.</p>
Levels of young people not in employment, education or training (NEET)	Reduce NEET levels		For the 2020/21 academic year 4.4% of 16-17 year olds were classified as NEET, an decrease of 0.3% from 2019/20. This compares to 2.8% in England and 3.4% in the North West. NEET figures were collected between December 2020 and February 2021.
Number of new business starts and associated survival rates	Increase the number of and survival rate of start-up businesses in Blackpool		In 2020/21 there were 21 business starts assisted, with a cumulative survival rate of 90%. This compares to 43 business starts assisted in 2019/20 and a cumulative survival rate of 92%.

## Policy CS4 – Retail and other Town Centre Uses

Indicator	Target/Policy Outcome	Relevant Objectives	Performance
Amount (sqm) of completed retail development (A1 use class) and percentages completed in the defined Town Centre, District Centres and Local Centres	Focus new major retail development in Blackpool Town Centre. Support retail/other town centre uses (as appropriate) in the town, district and local centres	3, 8, 15	There was no new A1 retail development completed in 2020/21 in Blackpool Town Centre or in any of Blackpool’s District Centres or Local Centres.
Amount (sqm) of retail and other town centre uses completed in out-of-centre locations	Focus new major redevelopment in Blackpool Town Centre	3, 8, 15	<p>There was 1020m<sup>2</sup> of retail/other town centre uses completed in out-of-centre locations in 2020/21. This comprised 8 applications including:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• First floor roof terrace and first floor extension to bar and night club to provide additional restaurant and bar area</li> <li>• Erection of a new drive through coffee shop at Blackpool retail park</li> <li>• New shopfront and change of use from café to takeaway restaurant at 102A Central Drive</li> <li>• Conversion from a retail unit to an extension of the existing adjacent hot food takeaway at 43 Foxhall Road.</li> <li>• Erection of a first floor roof terrace at the Gallant Pioneer on Station Road.</li> <li>• Erection of a single storey extension to Aldi supermarket on Holyoake Avenue.</li> </ul>

			<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Conversion from a shop to a micro pub at 277 Church Street</li> <li>• Extension to The Range on Parkinson Way</li> </ul>
Amount (sqm) of completed other town centre uses and percentages completed in the defined Town Centre, District Centres and Local Centres	Support other town centre uses (where appropriate to the scale, function and role of the centre) in Town, District and Local Centres	3, 8, 15	<p>In 2020/21 there was 1188.05m<sup>2</sup> of other town centre uses completed in the town centre, local centres and district centres. The split between the town centre, local centres and district centres is as follows:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Town Centre: 549.6m<sup>2</sup> (46.3%)</li> <li>• District Centres: 547.45m<sup>2</sup> (46.1%)</li> <li>• Local Centres: 91m<sup>2</sup> (7.6%)</li> </ul>
Composition of units/floorspace in the town centre	Allow for new comparison goods floorspace of up to 16,369sqm to 2021	3, 8, 15	<p>The composition as of August 2020* was:</p> <p>Convenience – 22,236 sqm, 29 units</p> <p>Comparison – 30,970 sqm, 143 units</p> <p>Retail Service – 7,792 sqm, 64 units</p> <p>Leisure Service – 55,311 sqm, 170 units</p> <p>Other service – 4,218 sqm, 24 units</p> <p>Financial and Business Service – 7,070 sqm, 40 units</p> <p>Vacant – 25,421 sqm, 166 units</p> <p>Total: 636 units, 153,017 m<sup>2</sup></p>

			*Data reflects the position at August 2020. Due to the disruption caused by the Covid-19 pandemic this was the most recent retail survey undertaken prior to 31 <sup>st</sup> March 2021.
Position of Blackpool Town Centre in the National (UK) retail rankings (linked to the number of national multiple retailers)	Positive movement in the retail rankings/increase the number of higher end multiple retailers	3, 8, 15	The White Young Green Retail, Leisure and Hotel Study (June 2018) placed Blackpool 2 <sup>nd</sup> in the sub-regional shopping hierarchy, climbing 6 places from 74 to 68 between 2015/16 and 2016/17. The Venuescore 2017 executive summary further details that Blackpool is the 9 <sup>th</sup> highest climber within the top 100 UK venues, despite the town's overall Venuescore falling by 2 points from 214 to 212.

### Policy CS5 – Connectivity

Indicator	Target/Policy Outcome	Relevant Objectives	Performance
Percentage of new residential development within 30 minutes public transport time of a GP, primary school, secondary school, major health centre and employment area/site	New developments should be in locations that are easily accessible by sustainable transport modes	1, 4, 8, 11, 21	In 2020/21, 100% of all new residential development was within 30 minutes public transport time of a GP, primary school, secondary school, major health centre and employment area/site

Indicator	Target/Policy Outcome	Relevant Objectives	Performance
Proportion of all major developments receiving planning permission with an agreed travel plan	Reducing car use and changing travel behaviour	1, 4, 8, 11, 21	40%. This equates to 4 major applications granted in 2020/21.
Number and type of transport improvements including extensions and enhancements to cycle and pedestrian routes (length of new dedicated routes)	Providing high quality, convenient, safe and pleasant cycle and pedestrian routes	1, 4, 8, 11, 21	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• A bid for funding has been made for the Town Centre Access Scheme through the Levelling-up Fund, with a decision due in Autumn 2021.</li> <li>• The council is required to provide a bus service improvement plan to come into force from the end of October 2021, which will include bus priority measures for implementation. The plan will underpin an Enhanced Partnership between the council and operators.</li> <li>• The Topping Street shopping area improvement scheme was completed in August 2020. This has received funding from a variety of sources, including the local transport plan. Carriageway and footway surfaces were re-laid with a new road alignment achieved. New street furniture has also been provided.</li> <li>• Works to upgrade Yeadon way began in November 2019 and are now complete, where sections of the road were substantially rebuilt. Yeadon way was reopened to traffic on May 2020.</li> </ul>

## Policy CS6 – Green Infrastructure

Indicator	Target/Policy Outcome	Relevant Objectives	Performance
Number of green spaces managed to 'Green Flag' award standard	Provide good quality and well managed green spaces	5, 8, 11, 20	In 2020/21 there were no parks submitted for a Green Flag award in Blackpool. Measured against the Green Flag award criteria, the Blackpool Open Space Assessment (November 2019) found that Stanley Park was maintained to the excellent standard and Watson Road Park to the very good standard. There has been no change recorded since 2014.
Amount (sqm) of public open space lost to other uses	Protect green infrastructure (including open space and playing fields)	5, 8, 11, 20	No public open spaces/playing fields were lost to other uses in 2020/21.
Commuted sums payments received and spent	Secure qualitative improvements to existing green infrastructure provision	5, 8, 11, 20	In 2020/21 £13,784.00 commuted sums money was received And £79,962.05 was spent towards Public Open Space (POS).
Amount (£) invested in Green Infrastructure and where	Secure qualitative improvements to existing green infrastructure provision	5, 8, 11, 20	Not currently available.

<b>Indicator</b>	<b>Target/Policy Outcome</b>	<b>Relevant Objectives</b>	<b>Performance</b>
Percentage of new development providing open space (or developer contributions for off-site provision) in accordance with the Council's approved standards	All development to incorporate new or enhance existing green infrastructure of an appropriate size, type and standard	5, 8, 11, 20	In 2020/21 100% of developments met the Council's approved standards for open space.
Area (ha) designated as Green Belt	Protect the current Green Belt Boundaries in Blackpool	5, 8, 11, 20	There has been no change in the area designated as Green Belt
Number of developments approved in the Green Belt	Protect the openness and character of the Green Belt, local distinctiveness and the physical separation of settlements	5, 8, 11, 20	Two developments were approved in the Green Belt in 2020/21. Application 20/0594 granted permission for new boundary fencing and gates at Uforia Sports Centre and 20/0108 granted permission for 12 new natural grass sports pitches.
Change in the areas and populations of biodiversity	Protect international, national and local sites of biological	5, 8, 11, 20	No change recorded

Indicator	Target/Policy Outcome	Relevant Objectives	Performance
<p>importance including:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>I. Change in the priority habitats and species by type</li> <li>II. Change in the priority habitats and species for their intrinsic value, including sites of international, national, regional and sub-regional significance</li> </ul>	<p>and geological conservation importance and enhance local ecological networks and priority habitats/species</p>		
<p>Condition of Sites of Special Scientific Interest</p>	<p>Maintain the 100% 'favourable' condition of the Marton Mere SSSI</p>	<p>5, 8, 11, 20</p>	<p>In September 2010, the Marton Mere SSSI received a 100% 'Favourable' rating. There has been no recorded change.</p>

## Policy CS7 – Quality of Design

Indicator	Target/Policy Outcome	Relevant Objectives	Performance
Number of Planning Permissions refused on poor design grounds	High quality, well designed developments that contribute to positively to the character and appearance of the local, natural and built environment	5, 9	23 applications were refused in 2020/21 on poor design grounds.
Amount of public realm improved (ha)	Provide public (and private) spaces that are well designed, safe, attractive and complement the built form	5, 9	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• The Topping Street shopping area improvement scheme was completed in August 2020. This has received funding from a variety of sources, including the local transport plan. Carriageway and footway surfaces were re-laid with superior materials and a new road alignment achieved. New street furniture has also been provided. A property improvement scheme has also help-ed to uplift this area.</li> <li>• Following completion in late July 2018, the Cookson Street and Counce Street phases of Quality Corridors entered ongoing maintenance in 2020/21. The Dickson Road phase of quality corridors also entered into ongoing maintenance in 2020/21 following completion in July 2018.</li> <li>• A number of property improvements meeting the targets of the Quality Corridors scheme were achieved.</li> </ul>

Indicator	Target/Policy Outcome	Relevant Objectives	Performance
			<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• A flagship block of nine shop fronts on the corner of Church/Topping Street has been completed and has led to vacant shops being let by new traders.</li> <li>• Complementary public art has been installed in the form of Tram benches on Talbot Road facing the proposed tram link junction to Blackpool North Station.</li> </ul>

### Policy CS8 – Heritage

Indicator	Target/Policy Outcome	Relevant Objectives	Performance
Number of Conservation Areas	Safeguard heritage assets from inappropriate development	5, 14	There are 6 Conservation areas in Blackpool. These are Blackpool Town Centre, Stanley Park, Foxhall Area, Raikes Hall Area, Marton Moss and North Promenade.
Number of: <ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>I. Listed Buildings</li> <li>II. Locally listed buildings of architectural and/or historic interest</li> </ol>	Conserve buildings of architectural and/or historic interests and identify and adopt a local list of heritage assets	5, 14	I. There are 46 Listed Buildings in the Borough II. There are currently 279 buildings or groups of buildings on the Local List.

Indicator	Target/Policy Outcome	Relevant Objectives	Performance
Number of Listed Buildings on the 'At Risk' register	No increase	5, 14	There is no change in the amount of Listed Buildings in Blackpool on the 'At Risk' register. There are currently 3 buildings on the Historic England 'At Risk' register, The Winter Gardens, the Thanksgiving Shrine of Our Lady of Lourdes and the Holy Trinity Church on Dean Street.
Number of applications for Listed Building Consent	Safeguard heritage assets from inappropriate development	5, 14	There have been 4 applications for Listed Building consent in 2020/21. 2 applications were approved and 2 were withdrawn.

## Policy CS9 – Water Management

Indicator	Target/Policy Outcome	Relevant Objectives	Performance
Number of planning permissions granted contrary to the advice of the Environment Agency on flood defence grounds or water quality	None granted in order to minimise surface water flood risk and improve the quality of Blackpool’s bathing water	6	There was one applications granted contrary to the advice of the Environment Agency either on flood defence grounds or water quality in 2020/21.
Compliance with the standards of the EU bathing water directive	Achieve compliance with the EU Bathing Waters Directives Standards at all monitoring points and maintain annually	6	<p>As of 2019-20 the classification of the bathing water directive were as follows:</p> <p>Bispham – Excellent            Blackpool North - Good            Blackpool Central – Good            Blackpool South - Good</p> <p>Classifications were not made for the 2020 season due to the impact of the COVID-19 pandemic on the sampling programme.</p>
Number of planning permissions granted that incorporate Sustainable Drainage Solutions (SuDS)	Minimise surface water flood risk	6	There were 14 permissions granted that incorporate Sustainable Drainage (SuDS) in 2020/21.

Indicator	Target/Policy Outcome	Relevant Objectives	Performance

### Policy CS10 – Sustainable Design and Renewable and Low Carbon Energy

Indicator	Target/Policy Outcome	Relevant Objectives	Performance
Number of planning permissions granted for developments that incorporate renewable and low-carbon energy into their schemes	Minimise carbon dioxide emissions from new developments and support the generation of energy from renewable and low carbon energy sources	6	There were two permissions granted for schemes that incorporated renewable and low carbon energy in 2020/21.
Number of new non-residential development over 1,000m <sup>2</sup> completed to BREEAM 'very good' standard or above	All new non-residential development over 1,000m <sup>2</sup> should achieve the BREEAM 'very good' standard	6	In 2020/21 there was the completion of a new industrial unit on land at Amy Johnson Way. This provided 4785m <sup>2</sup> of B2 industrial floorspace and achieved the BREEAM 'very good' standard.
Number of renewable and low carbon energy	Minimise carbon dioxide emissions from new	6	There were no renewable or low carbon energy generation schemes installed and made operational in 2020/21.

<b>Indicator</b>	<b>Target/Policy Outcome</b>	<b>Relevant Objectives</b>	<b>Performance</b>
generation schemes installed and operational	developments and support the generation of energy from renewable and low carbon energy sources		

### **Policy CS11 – Planning Obligations**

<b>Indicator</b>	<b>Target/Policy Outcome</b>	<b>Relevant Objectives</b>	<b>Performance</b>
Planning appeals dismissed for development not demonstrating adequate infrastructure capacity to serve the development	100% appeals dismissed	7, 18, 21	In 2020/21 there were 15 appeals decided of which 3 were allowed, 11 were dismissed and 1 was withdrawn. Of the appeals dismissed there were 0 (zero) that upheld inadequate infrastructure as a reason for dismissal.
Value of developer contributions collected from new development and spent on	Regular monitoring of Section 106 agreements (S106)	7, 18, 21	In 2020/21 £349,784.00 was paid in section 106 contributions. This comprised of: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Public Open Space/Sports - £13,784.00</li> </ul>

Indicator	Target/Policy Outcome	Relevant Objectives	Performance
infrastructure projects			<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Sports Infrastructure - £75,000.00</li> <li>• Transport and highways – £33,333.33</li> <li>• Affordable Housing – £116,666.67</li> <li>• Education – £111,000.00</li> </ul> <p>In 2020/21 £572,676.62 of section 278 payments were spent on highways improvements.</p>
Number of infrastructure projects identified in the most recent Infrastructure Delivery Plan (IDP) that have been committed, commenced or completed annually	To achieve delivery of infrastructure in Blackpool in line with the Blackpool IDP	7,18,21	<p><u>Physical Infrastructure</u></p> <p>The town centre bus hub was completed in 2019.</p> <p><u>Social Infrastructure</u></p> <p>The new Lotus School on Langdale Road, catering for years 6 to 11 was completed in 2019/20.</p>

## Policy CS12 – Sustainable Neighbourhoods

Indicator	Target/Policy Outcome	Relevant Objectives	Performance
Number of dwellings completed from major housing developments at Rigby Road and Queens Park	Around 410 new dwellings at Rigby Road and 198 (gross) new dwellings at Queens Park, providing high quality housing with an appropriate mix of types and tenures to meet the needs and aspirations of existing and future residents	2, 8, 16, 19	<p>There were no completions on the Rigby Road development in 2020/21.</p> <p>Queens Park Phase 1 completed in 2015/16 and Phase 2 completed in 2018/19.</p> <p>The demolition of 319 flats as part of the second phase of development at Queens Park was carried out in 2016/17.</p> <p>Overall there have been 388 dwellings completions since the beginning of the plan period from 2012 (191 at Queens Park and 197 at Rigby Road).</p>
Number of de-conversions, empty homes brought back into use and Council homes improved by other housing investment	Rebalance the existing housing stock by creating more high quality family homes. Reduce the number of vacant properties and single bed flats. To bring all Council homes up to meet the Decent Homes Standard.		Not currently available.

Indicator	Target/Policy Outcome	Relevant Objectives	Performance
Amount (sqm) of new community facilities provided in each neighbourhood (NPPF paragraph 70 suggests that community facilities can include local shops, meeting places, sports venues, cultural buildings, public houses and places of worship)	Provide high quality local services and community facilities accessible to all members of the community	2, 8, 16, 19	<p>11 new community facilities were provided in 2020/21. One was in Talbot and Brunswick, one was in Grange Park and the remainder of community facilities provided were not in identified neighbourhood areas.</p> <p>New neighbourhood facilities provided include an extension to the nursery at St. Teresa's RC School, new drinking establishments and a self-defence academy on Church Street.</p>
Number of Houses in Multiple Occupation (HMO's) in the inner area removed from the housing stock	Reduce the number of HMO's in order to address the problems and challenges associated with their occupation	2, 8, 16, 19	12 HMO's were removed from the inner area wards in 2020/21.
Number of unlawful residential uses	Continue to investigate unauthorised uses	2, 8, 16, 19	Five for the monitoring period 2020/21.

<b>Indicator</b>	<b>Target/Policy Outcome</b>	<b>Relevant Objectives</b>	<b>Performance</b>
subject to successful enforcement action	and take appropriate action		

### **Policy CS13 – Housing Mix, Standards and Density**

<b>Indicator</b>	<b>Target/Policy Outcome</b>	<b>Relevant Objectives</b>	<b>Performance</b>
Density of new build dwelling completions (dwellings per hectare – DPH)	Make efficient use of land, seeking to achieve an optimum density appropriate to the character of the locality	2, 5, 9, 16, 19	Below 30 dph – 61 dwellings 30-50 dph – 11 dwellings Over 50 dph- 21 dwellings
New build completions by dwelling type	New developments to include a mix of housing types/sizes to rebalance the stock and provide more family homes. On sites >1ha there should be a maximum of 10% 1 bed units and at least 20% 2 bed units/20% 3+ Bed	2, 5, 9, 16, 19	Detached – 42 dwellings Semi-detached – 27 dwellings Terrace – 12 dwellings Flats – 12 dwellings

Indicator	Target/Policy Outcome	Relevant Objectives	Performance
	units. On smaller sites, a mix of sizes is required or it should contribute towards a balanced mix in the wider area. Developments of >10 flats in the inner area should be directed to the town centre or seafront and at least 70% of the flats should be 2 bed or more		
New build completions by dwelling size	As above	2, 5, 9, 16, 19	1 bed – 12 2 bed – 11 3 bed – 36 4+ bed – 34
Number of new homes meeting Blackpool's standards for conversion or new build	New developments (conversions and new build) should meet the adopted minimum standards to provide quality homes	2, 5, 9, 16, 19	Approximately 90% of all conversions have been completed in accordance with the Council's approved standards. Approved standards for conversions are taken from the New Homes from Old Places SPD and the nationally described space standards set out in the Government's Technical Housing Standards. At present there are no approved standards for new build accommodation.

## Policy CS14 – Affordable Housing

Indicator	Target/Policy Outcome	Relevant Objectives	Performance
Number of affordable housing completions (both new build and conversion) in relation to permitted new stock	Maximise affordable housing delivery to help address Blackpool’s assessed need Developments creating 15+ net dwellings required to provide 30% affordable units	2, 10, 19	There were 17 affordable housing dwelling completions in 2020/21
Number of additional affordable housing units as a result of change in tenure of existing housing stock (acquisitions)	Maximise affordable housing delivery to help address Blackpool’s assessed need. Developments creating 15+ net dwellings required to provide 30% affordable units	2, 10, 19	In 2020/21 376 additional affordable dwellings (gross) were provided as a result of change in tenure of existing housing stock (acquisitions). Figures are provided from Blackpool Coastal Housing and Lumen Housing, a subsidiary of Blackpool Housing Company.
Number of committed affordable units (i.e. with extant planning permission)	Maximise affordable housing delivery to help address Blackpool’s assessed need. Developments creating 15+ net dwellings required	2, 10, 19	There are 105 affordable units committed with extant planning permission (all new build).

Indicator	Target/Policy Outcome	Relevant Objectives	Performance
	to provide 30% affordable units		
Developer contributions received for affordable housing, i.e. financial contribution from planning obligations (106) or amount of discounted/free land	Off-site contributions from developments creating 3-14 net dwellings (as a % of the open market value of the dwellings) and from larger developments as appropriate (equivalent to 30% on site provision)	2, 10, 19	£116,666.67 in developer contributions were received for affordable housing in 2020/21.
Affordable housing completions by dwelling size i.e. 1/2/3/4+ bedrooms	A mix of affordable homes which reflects the importance of family sized units to help rebalance the stock	2, 10, 19	One bed - 12 Two Bed – 2 Three Bed - 3 Four+ Bed - 0

## Policy CS15 – Health and Education

Indicator	Target/Policy Outcome	Relevant Objectives	Performance
Amount (sqm) of additional health and education facilities completed	Provide new/enhance existing facilities to meet identified health/education needs	8, 11, 12	<p>92m2 of additional health and education facilities were completed in 2020/21.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• At St. Teresa’s RC School a single storey extension to the nursery was completed, providing a reception, holding area and additional office space.</li> <li>• At Blackpool Victoria hospital a new canopy was provided over the building entrance.</li> </ul>
Male and Female life expectancy	Improve the health and wellbeing of Blackpool’s residents	8, 11, 12	<p>Male life expectancy in Blackpool is 74.5 in 2018/19, compared to 74.2 in 2017/18 and 74.3 in 2016/17</p> <p>Female life expectancy in Blackpool is 79.5 in 2018/19, compared to 79.5 in 2017/18 and 79.4 in 2016/17</p> <p>This is the latest available information.</p>
Number of Lower Super Output Areas (LSOA’s) in the bottom 10% for health deprivation and disability	Reduce number of Super Lower Output Areas (LSOA’s) in the bottom 10% for health deprivation and disability	8, 11, 12	Based on the last study on indices of deprivation in September 2019 there are currently 63 LSOA’S in the bottom 10% for health deprivation and disability.

<b>Indicator</b>	<b>Target/Policy Outcome</b>	<b>Relevant Objectives</b>	<b>Performance</b>
Percentage of pupils in local authority schools achieving 5 or more GCSE's at Grade A*C or equivalent	Improve the overall education of Blackpool's population	8, 11, 12	<p>In Blackpool 54.1% of pupils achieved GCSE grade 9 – 4 (equivalent to grade A*-C or equivalent in Maths and English in the academic year 2019-20 compared to 71.2% nationally*.</p> <p>This compares to 47.8% in 2018-19 and 47.3% in 2017-18.</p> <p>*Due to the impact of Covid-19, the 2019/20 academic year saw changes in how GCSE results were awarded. Resultantly, the 2019/20 data should not be directly compared to attainment data from previous years for the purposes of measuring changes in student performance.</p>
Percentage of working age people with no qualifications	Improve the overall education of Blackpool's population	8, 11, 12	At December 2020 7.3% of Blackpool's working population had no qualifications which is a decrease from 10.2% in December 2019.

### **Policy CS16 - Traveller Sites**

<b>Indicator</b>	<b>Target/Policy Outcome</b>	<b>Relevant Objectives</b>	<b>Performance</b>
Total provision of Gypsy/Traveller pitches/plots	Meet locally set pitch and plot targets (according to the recent Gypsy, Traveller and Travelling Showperson Accommodation	13	There are currently 48 Traveller pitches and 6 Travelling Showpersons plots in Blackpool. There is 1 unauthorised Travelling Showpersons plot.

Indicator	Target/Policy Outcome	Relevant Objectives	Performance
	needs Assessment agreed by the Council)		
Net additional traveller pitches completed		13	There were no new pitches completed in 2020/21.
Number of planning applications for new sites that were refused, due to not meeting the policy criteria	Make adequate site provision of traveller sites that are sustainable economically, socially and environmentally	13	No applications for new sites were received in 2020/21, therefore no applications for new sites were refused.
Number of unauthorised encampments or developments and enforcement actions carried out in relation to traveller sites	Meet identified need and provide adequate traveller sites that are sustainable, economically, socially and environmentally	13	There is 1 unauthorised showpersons plot in Blackpool. No enforcement actions were carried out in relation to traveller sites in 2020/21.

## Policy CS17 – Blackpool Town Centre

Indicator	Target/Policy Outcome	Relevant Objectives	Performance
Number of vacant retail units in the Town Centre	Reduce vacancy rates within the Town Centre and Retail Core	3, 15	In August 2020* of a total of 636 units there were 166 vacant units in the Town Centre, which is a vacancy rate of 26.1%  *Data reflects the position at August 2020. Due to the disruption caused by the Covid-19 pandemic this was the most recent retail survey undertaken prior to 31 <sup>st</sup> March 2021.
Number of residential completions in the Town Centre	Introduce a high quality residential offer in the longer term	3, 15	There were 2 new residential completions (net) in the town centre in 2020/21.
Town Centre pedestrian flows/footfall	Increase in footfall	3, 15	Footfall in 2020/21 has fallen to 15,934,514 from 26,588,468 in 2019/20. This is the result of national lockdown in response to the Covid-19 pandemic.
Diversity of main Town Centre uses (by number, type and amount of floorspace) as identified in Town Centre Health Checks/GOAD	Introduce a more diverse town centre offer, including quality cafes/restaurants, leisure, cultural and entertainment activities and offices	3, 15	The composition as of August 2020* was:  Convenience – 22,236 sqm, 29 units  Comparison – 30,970 sqm, 143 units  Retail Service – 7,792 sqm, 64 units

Indicator	Target/Policy Outcome	Relevant Objectives	Performance
			<p>Leisure Service – 55,311 sqm, 170 units</p> <p>Other service – 4,218 sqm, 24 units</p> <p>Financial and Business Service – 7,070 sqm, 40 units</p> <p>Vacant – 25,421 sqm, 166 units</p> <p>Total: 636 units, 153,017 m<sup>2</sup></p> <p>*Data reflects the position at August 2020. Due to the disruption caused by the Covid-19 pandemic this was the most recent retail survey undertaken prior to 31<sup>st</sup> March 2021.</p>
Presence of national operators	Increase in the number of higher end, national retail, leisure, entertainment, café, restaurant and hotel chains in the town centre	3,15	<p>Experian Goad produces a list of 28 top comparison goods retailers (such as House of Fraser Boots and Vodafone) which acts as one measure of the vitality and viability of a centre. Blackpool town centre contained 16 of the 28 top comparison goods retailers in August 2020*, with the only operators not present being Monsoon/Accessorize, Burton, Dorothy Perkins, House of Fraser, Argos, Topman, Topshop, H&amp;M, Clarks, Carphone Warehouse and John Lewis. Blackpool town centre therefore benefits from good representation of the top comparison goods retailers demonstrating a level of resilience to wider structural changes in the retail market.</p>

<b>Indicator</b>	<b>Target/Policy Outcome</b>	<b>Relevant Objectives</b>	<b>Performance</b>
			*Due to the Covid-19 pandemic the last survey undertaken prior to 31/03/2021 was in August 2020.

### **Policy CS18 – Winter Gardens**

<b>Indicator</b>	<b>Target/Policy Outcome</b>	<b>Relevant Objectives</b>	<b>Performance</b>
'At Risk' status of the Winter Gardens	Secure the future of the Winter Gardens so that it is no longer identified 'at risk'	14, 15	As of March 2021 the Status of the Winter Gardens falls under priority category F, defined in the Historic England at Risk Register as 'Repair scheme in progress and (where applicable) end use or user identified; or functionally redundant buildings with new use agreed but not yet implemented'.
Additional uses brought forward in the Winter Gardens	Re-establish the Winter Gardens as a key leisure, entertainment and conferencing venue for the resort in accordance with an agreed business plan/model	14, 15	There were no additional uses brought forward in the Winter Gardens in 2020/21.

**Policy CS19 – Central Business District (Talbot Gateway)**

<b>Indicator</b>	<b>Target/Policy Outcome</b>	<b>Relevant Objectives</b>	<b>Performance</b>
Type (use class) and amount (sqm) of completed retail development in the Central Business District	Comprehensive redevelopment of the Central Business District with mixed-use development	3, 15	In 2020/21 new development in the Central Business District included the conversion of retail units to offices within Number 1 Bickerstaffe Square. This provided 350m2 of office space within use Class E(g)i.

**Policy CS20 – Leisure Quarter (Former Central Station Site)**

<b>Indicator</b>	<b>Target/Policy Outcome</b>	<b>Relevant Objectives</b>	<b>Performance</b>
Amount (sqm) of completed leisure development on the site	Comprehensive redevelopment of the entire site for major leisure development	14, 15	There have been no completed leisure developments on the site in 2020/21.
Type (use class) and amount (sqm) of complementary development on the site	Complementary uses, including leisure, hotel, ancillary retail and parking, that would add value/support the major leisure development and deliver	14, 15	There has been no development on the site in 2020/21.

<b>Indicator</b>	<b>Target/Policy Outcome</b>	<b>Relevant Objectives</b>	<b>Performance</b>
	comprehensive redevelopment of the entire site		

### **Policy CS21 – Leisure and Business Tourism**

<b>Indicator</b>	<b>Target/Policy Outcome</b>	<b>Relevant Objectives</b>	<b>Performance</b>
Amount (sqm) of completed leisure development over 500m <sup>2</sup> by location (i.e. % completed in Blackpool Town Centre and the Resort Core)	Tourism attractions focused on the town centre and resort core	14	In 2020/21 there was no leisure development over 500m <sup>2</sup> completed.
Amount (sqm) of new visitor accommodation by location (i.e. in the Town Centre, Resort Core and adjacent Holiday	Visitor accommodation focused on the town centre, resort core and holiday accommodation areas	14	547m <sup>2</sup> of new visitor accommodation was completed in 2020/21. This was from the completion of extensions at existing hotels, providing an additional 4 bedrooms.

Indicator	Target/Policy Outcome	Relevant Objectives	Performance
Accommodation Areas)			
Number of visitors to the resort	Increase in visitor numbers due to a stronger resort appeal	14	Due to the impact of Covid 19 and national lockdown restrictions, the number of visitors to Blackpool fell from 18.13 million visitors in 2019 to 5.99 million visitors in 2020. This reduction is consistent with that seen across Lancashire.

### Policy CS22 – Key Resort Gateways

Indicator	Target/Policy Outcome	Relevant Objectives	Performance
Amount (sqm) of completed development on land within and adjoining the Central Corridor	Redevelopment of land within and adjoining Central Corridor to support further improvement/enhancement	2, 4, 14, 16	No development was completed on lands adjoining the Central Corridor in 2020/21.
Number and type of improvements made to parking and reception facilities	Improved parking and reception facilities	2, 4, 14, 16	No additional parking facilities have been provided over the monitoring period 2020/21. There have however been numerous improvements to existing parking facilities, these include: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• New fencing at Bolton Street to improve pedestrian safety</li> </ul>

<b>Indicator</b>	<b>Target/Policy Outcome</b>	<b>Relevant Objectives</b>	<b>Performance</b>
			<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Remedial works have been undertaken at South Street car park to improve the condition of the pedestrian footway</li> <li>• Remedial works have been undertaken at Temple Street car park to improve the route into the car park</li> </ul>
Amount (sqm) of improved vehicular, pedestrian and cycling linkages through Central Corridor	CS22	2, 4, 14, 16	Works to upgrade Yeadon way began in November 2019 and are now complete, where sections of the road were substantially rebuilt. Yeadon way was reopened to traffic on May 2020.
Number and type of improvements made to landscaping, signage, lighting and security	CS22	2, 4, 14, 16	None in 2020/21.

### **Policy CS23 – Managing Holiday Bed Spaces**

<b>Indicator</b>	<b>Target/Policy Outcome</b>	<b>Relevant Objectives</b>	<b>Performance</b>
Number of planning permissions/refusals for change of use from holiday accommodation	Retain existing holiday accommodation unless exceptional circumstances are	2, 8, 14, 16	In 2020/21 there were 3 planning permissions granted for change of use from hotels to residential use within the holiday accommodation areas.

<b>Indicator</b>	<b>Target/Policy Outcome</b>	<b>Relevant Objectives</b>	<b>Performance</b>
within the main holiday accommodation areas	demonstrated as set out in the policy		There were no refusals for the change of use from hotels within the holiday accommodation areas.
Number of planning permissions/refusals for change of use from holiday accommodation outside the main holiday accommodation areas	Encourage change of use from holiday accommodation to high quality homes	2, 8, 14, 16	In 2020/21 there were 8 applications approved for the change of use from hotels to residential use outside of the main holiday accommodation areas. There was 1 refusals for any changes of use from hotels outside the holiday accommodation areas.
Number of staying visits to the resort	Increase in staying visits to the resort	2, 8, 14, 16	Due to the impact of Covid 19 and national lockdown restrictions, the number of staying visits to Blackpool fell from 3.383 million to 1.22 million staying visits in 2020. This reduction is consistent with those seen across Lancashire.
Number of net new dwellings completed as a change of use from holiday accommodation	Encourage change of use from holiday accommodation to high quality homes	2, 8, 14, 16	There were 22 net dwellings completed as a change of use from holiday accommodation in 2020/21. This equates to 24 (gross) and 22 (net) dwellings. This relates to planning applications only.

## Policy CS24 – South Blackpool Employment Growth

Indicator	Target/Policy Outcome	Relevant Objectives	Performance
Amount of new employment development (Class B uses) completed in South Blackpool at Blackpool Airport Corridor and lands close to the M55 (including take up of available land supply and redevelopment of existing sites)	Support major new business/industrial development at sustainable locations in South Blackpool	3, 17	In 2020/21 0.409 hectares of allocated of allocated employment land was taken up. This was at Blackpool Business Park in the Enterprise Zone.
Amount of existing employment land redeveloped to provide business/industrial facilities (class B uses) in South Blackpool (Redeveloped land includes brownfield sites and previously developed land).	Support the redevelopment of existing employment sites within South Blackpool	3, 17	In 2020/21 there was no existing industrial/business land within the defined main employment areas in South Blackpool redeveloped for new B class uses.

**Policy CS25 – South Blackpool Housing Growth**

Indicator	Target/Policy Outcome	Relevant Objectives	Performance
Net dwellings completed in South Blackpool	750 net completions over the plan period (including Moss House Road and Whyndyke Farm sites)	2, 18, 19, 20	<p>There were 0 (zero) housing completions on identified sites in South Blackpool in 2020/21</p> <p>There have been 100 dwellings (net) completed on the identified sites in South Blackpool since the beginning of the plan period.</p>
New build completions by dwelling type in South Blackpool	Dwelling type mix complements, rather than competes with, new housing being delivered in the inner area	2, 18, 19, 20	There have been 0 (zero) housing completions on identified sites in South Blackpool in 2020/21
New build completions by dwelling size in South Blackpool	Dwelling size mix complements, rather than competes with, new housing being delivered in the inner area	2, 18, 19, 20	There have been 0 (zero) housing completions on identified sites in South Blackpool in 2020/21

## Policy CS26 – Marton Moss

Indicator	Target/Policy Outcome	Relevant Objectives	Performance
Number of applications received and % approved and refused in line with part 2 of policy CS26	Pursue a neighbourhood planning approach for Marton Moss to retain and enhance the character of the Moss whilst identifying suitable development	5,20	5 applications were approved and 1 application was refused in line with part 2 of policy CS26
Development of neighbourhood policy supporting the retention and enhancement of the distinctive character of the Moss	Pursue a neighbourhood planning approach for Marton Moss to retain and enhance the character of the Moss whilst identifying acceptable development	5,20	<p>The Council formally designated the Marton Moss Neighbourhood Area and the Marton Moss Neighbourhood Forum on the 26<sup>th</sup> March 2019. Consultation on the evidence and policy options for the Neighbourhood Plan took place between 21<sup>st</sup> July and 1<sup>st</sup> September 2020.</p> <p>The Marton Moss Neighbourhood Forum are currently preparing the draft version of the Neighbourhood Plan. Consultation is expected later on in the year.</p>

## Policy CS27 – South Blackpool Connectivity

Indicator	Target/Policy Outcome	Relevant Objectives	Performance
Developments permitted in South Blackpool with travel plans	Major new housing and employment developments to incorporate travel plans	4, 21	There was 1 developments permitted in South Blackpool with a travel plan in 2020/21. This was application 20/0108 for the formation of 12 natural grass sports pitches on land at common Edge Road.
Projects that have helped connectivity in South Blackpool	A comprehensive public transport, pedestrian and cycle improvement strategy for South Blackpool	4, 21	Fylde Borough Council with partners, is taking forward a strategic outline business case under the government’s Restoring Your Railway fund initiative, considering heavy and light rail options for the South Fylde Line.

## 5.0 Future Monitoring

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

**Table 1: Unavailable Data**

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

## 6.0 Local Development Scheme progress

6.1 The Local Development Scheme (LDS) was published in December 2020. The LDS is a project plan setting out the production timetable for new and revised planning policy the Council is preparing as part of its Local Plan. This LDS covers the period from September 2016 to December 2021.

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

### Local Development Documents

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

The LDS is currently being updated to reflect the revised production timetable for the Local Plan Part 2.

6.3 To view the latest LDS please visit the [Local Development Scheme](#) webpage on the Council's website.

## 7.0 Duty to Co-operate

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

7.2 Paragraph 26 of the National Planning Policy Framework (NPPF) (July 2021) states that effective and on-going joint working between strategic policy making authorities and relevant bodies is integral to the production of a positively prepared and justified strategy. Relevant bodies include Local Enterprise Partnerships, Local Nature Partnerships, the Marine Management Organisation, County Councils and infrastructure providers. Paragraph 27 requires the production of a **Statement(s) of Common Ground (SoCG)** documenting the cross boundary matters being addressed and progress in cooperating to address these to be made publically available throughout the plan making process.

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

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

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

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

7.6 In 2020/21 Blackpool Council has continued to engage with neighbouring authorities of Fylde and Wyre Borough Council's, and Lancashire County Council on key strategic issues that affect the area and wider sub-region, building on collaborative work which has been ongoing for many

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

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

7.8 A large number of public and private bodies and local residents and businesses have also been regularly engaged and consulted throughout the plan-making process as set out in the Council's Statement of Community Involvement (2020).

7.9 Key activities undertaken in 2020/21 include:

- Meetings at officer level held with neighbouring authorities focused on emerging Blackpool Local Plan Part 2: Site Allocations and Development Management Policies document; Fylde and Wyre Councils Local Plan Partial Reviews; and the Joint Lancashire Minerals and Waste Local Plan Review.
- Ongoing engagement with the Fylde Peninsular Water Management Group, as well as utility, education, health and transport providers to inform continued work on developing policy and evidence base documents.
- Agreeing a Duty to Cooperate draft Statement of Common Ground in relation to the Blackpool Local Plan Part 2: Site Allocations and Development Management Policies document with Fylde and Wyre Councils, Lancashire County Council and the Marine Management Organisation.

## Appendices

### Appendix A – Overview of Housing, Employment and Public Health

#### Housing Overview

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

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

#### Blackpool's Future Housing Provision

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

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

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

- Strategic Housing Land Availability Assessment (2019 Update)
- Blackpool Local Plan and Community Infrastructure Levy Viability Study Report (2014)

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

## Housing Monitoring

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

## Economy Overview

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

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

In 2021 there were 3,900 VAT/PAYE registered businesses in Blackpool, which compares to 3,720 in 2020 Blackpool also has a lower business density compared to the Fylde Coast, with fewer businesses per head of the working age population.

In 2019 the majority of Blackpool employment was in human Health and Social Care (23.1%), Wholesale and Retail Trade; Repair Of Motor Vehicles And Motorcycles (13.8%) and accommodation / food service (12.3%) sectors. There was also a higher representation of Accommodation and Food Service Activities, Public Administration and Defence; Compulsory Social Security and Arts, Entertainment and recreation sectors compared to elsewhere. This is the latest data available.<sup>8</sup>

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<sup>8</sup> Source – ONS 2019

## Employment Land

A survey of remaining land available on existing employment sites and take-up of land since 2010 was undertaken in summer 2012 as part of the 2013 Blackpool Employment Land Study. An [Employment Land Update Paper](#) was published in December 2020 as part of the evidence base to Part 2 of the Local Plan.

A further employment land survey was undertaken in March 2021. Table 2 (below) records individual site take up over the plan period to date (2012-2021).

**Table 2: Schedule of Individual Site Take-up (2012-2021)**

Year	Site	Estate Name	Area (ha)
2015-16	Royal mail	Blackpool Technology Park	1.7
2016-17	M I Flues (extension to existing unit)	Clifton Industrial Estate	0.6
2017-18	Units 1-25 Kincaig Court	Moor Park Estate	0.4
	Units 1-4 Dakota Court	Blackpool Business Park	0.4
	Units 1-12 Enterprise Court	Blackpool Business Park	0.4
2018-19	Fylde Coast Accident Repair Centre	Blackpool Business Park	0.9
	Power Station	Blackpool Business Park	0.2
	Macadam	Vicarage Lane Ind Est	0.6
	Swann Tours	Vicarage Lane Ind Est	0.01
2020-21	Love Expo; Polypipe	Blackpool Business Park	0.409
<b>Total</b>			<b>5.619</b>

An update to the total amount of available employment land is set out in Table 3 below.

**Table 3: Available Employment Land at March 2021**

Site Name	Total size (ha)	Available Land (ha)
Blackpool Business Park	23.6	4.591
Squires Gate Industrial Estate	19.9	1.7
Sycamore Estate	5.2	0
Vicarage Lane	15.6	0.02
Clifton Road	45.9	2.5
Preston New Road (NS&I)	11.9	0
Chiswick Grove	4.5	0
Mowbray Drive	16.9	0.3
Warbreck Hill	8.3	0
Devonshire Road/Mansfield Road	3.4	0
Moor Park	17.6	0
Blackpool North Technology Park	8	2.0
Blackpool and Fylde Estate*	1.3	0
<b>Total</b>	<b>182.1</b>	<b>11.111</b>

\*The majority of this Estate is located outside the Borough boundary in Fylde; 1.3ha is the amount of land within Blackpool only.

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

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

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

The latest employment land update paper was published in December 2020 as part of the evidence base to Part 2 of the Local Plan.

## Public Health

People in Blackpool experience far greater health challenges than other parts of the country. There are marked inequalities between Blackpool and the national average, and within the town itself. Life expectancy for men and women in Blackpool is amongst the lowest nationally and there is considerable variation within Blackpool between life expectancy in the most and least deprived areas of the town. Not only do people in Blackpool live shorter lives, but they also spend a far smaller proportion of their total lifespan in good health and disability free. In the most deprived areas of the town healthy life expectancy is around 55 years. Health disparities between Blackpool and other areas of the country continue to widen.

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

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

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

**1. Stabilising the Housing Market** – Reduce the availability of Houses of Multiple Occupation (HMO’s) via the Blackpool Housing Company and other initiatives such as Selective Licensing to improve standards in the private rented sector. Create higher quality housing and mix of tenure by redeveloping Queen’s Park and developing new housing at Foxhall Village.

**2. Substance misuse (alcohol, drugs and tobacco)** – Address lifestyle issues by supporting education programmes and policy intervention.

**3. Social Isolation/ Community Resilience** – Address social isolation for all ages and build community resilience

**4. Early Intervention** – Encourage more upstream intervention at the earliest stage of life and throughout the formative years through programmes such as Better Start and HeadStart; and also by implementing Blackpool’s Healthy Weight Strategy.

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