

Authority Monitoring Report 2018

Blackpool Council



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1.0 Introduction

1.1 This is the 15th Authority Monitoring Report (AMR) for Blackpool Council. It serves as a tool for monitoring planning policy and implementation and informs the Local Plan process. The Council is required to produce an AMR in line with section 113 of the Localism Act 2011.

The role of monitoring

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

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

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

Planning Policy and monitoring

1.4 Blackpool Council and its partners are committed to creating a new Blackpool that truly lives up to its claim to be a great place to live, 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 2018 AMR reports on the monitoring period from 1st April 2017 to the 31st March 2018, 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 – New Blackpool Local Plan Part 1: Core Strategy 2012- 2027**
Policy Objectives - 21 objectives are identified as the focus for the new Local Plan monitoring;
Indicators and Policy Analysis – Under each emerging policy Blackpool's performance is assessed against output indicators and relevant local plan policies
- **Section 4 – Local Development Scheme Progress**
- **Section 5 - Duty to Co-Operate**
- **Appendices:**
[Appendix A - Overview of Housing, Employment and Public Health](#)
[Appendix B - Projects completed in the Infrastructure Delivery Plan since 2013](#)

2.0 Blackpool Context

Population

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

2.2 With a resident population of 139,900¹, Blackpool is the third most densely populated Borough in the North West behind authorities covering the central area of Manchester and Liverpool and the seventh most densely populated Borough in England and Wales outside Greater London². The population of Blackpool fell from an estimated 141,979 to 139,900 from 2012 to 2017. During this time the estimated North West population grew by 2.5% while the rest of the U.K grew by 3.7%³. The ONS Population Survey estimates that 2.96% of the population are non-UK nationals. In terms of population distribution, the population is heavily concentrated in Blackpool's inner area, which is intensely compact.

Social

2.3 Whilst the Borough has benefitted from regeneration projects it still suffers from high levels of deprivation. The 2015 Indices of Deprivation ranked Blackpool as the 7th most deprived local

¹ NOMIS Labour Market Statistics 2017

² Census 2011

³ NOMIS population data 2017

authority area in the country after previously being ranked at 12th (2007). It also shows that 35 out of the 94 Lower Super Output Areas (one third of the population) are in the 10 most deprived areas nationally.

2.4 Blackpool has the lowest life expectancy for males (74.2) and a below average life expectancy for females (79.5). Blackpool still has one of the highest teenage pregnancy rates (34.6 per 1000 population) although it has decreased considerably from 59 per 1000 population in 2011/12⁴.

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

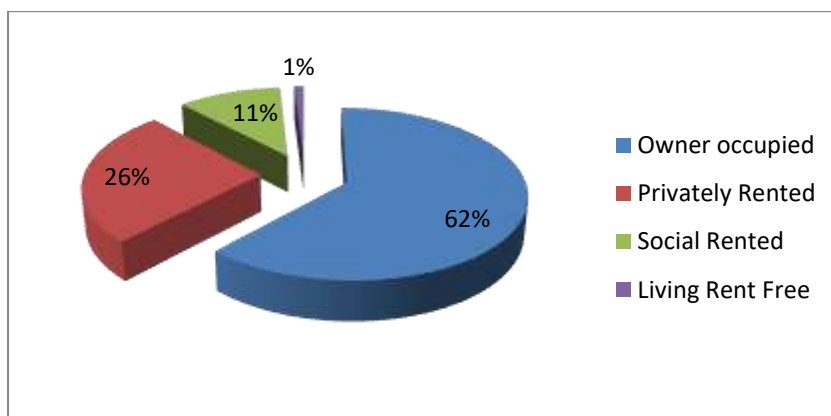
Housing

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

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

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

Figure 1: Breakdown of housing by tenure in Blackpool



⁴ Blackpool Health Profile 2018

⁵ Census Data 2011

Education

2.9 As of January 2017 Blackpool had a total of 18,977 pupils enrolled. In Blackpool 47.3% of pupils achieved GCSE grade 9 – 4 (equivalent to grade A*-C) or equivalent in Maths and English in the academic year 2017-18 compared to 59.4% nationally.

2.10 In the period January – December 2017⁶, 46.6% of the working age population held an NVQ level 3 or equivalent (A-Level), compared to 54.2% in the North West and 57.1% nationally. 23% of the working age population held an NVQ level 4 and higher or equivalent (Degree, HND, Higher Degree) compared to 34.4% in the North West and 38.5% 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, 85,600 people (61.2 % of the population) are working age and 66,600 of these (78.5%) are economically active. This figure has increased from 75.7% in 2016/17 and is higher than the North West (76.8%) and higher than the England Average (78.4%). 5.5 % of the economically active population (which equates to 3,700 people) are unemployed, which is higher than the North West figure of 4.4% and the national figure of 4.3%.

2.13 43.3% of all employees in Blackpool are in part time employment, compared to 32.6% in the North West and 32.5% in England⁷.

Tourism

2.14 Until recently, the number of visitors to the resort had been declining. However, recent visitor economy data has shown an upturn in visitor numbers for the last two years, with 2017 attracting 18 million visitors.

Planning Decisions

2.15 In the monitoring year 2017/18, there were 630 applications received, 30 of these were major applications. 598 decisions were made. Of these, 454 were granted and 69 were refused. There were 72 applications for Prior Approval determined, 14 were approved, 6 were refused and in 52 applications prior approval was not required.

2.16 There were 13 planning appeals lodged in 2017/18. 5 were allowed and 8 were dismissed by the inspectorate.

⁶ NOMIS Labour Market Statistics 2017/18

⁷ Source – NOMIS Labour Market Statistics 2017/18

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 276 dwellings in 2017/18. In total there have been 939 net dwellings completed against the Local Plan requirement of 1,530 over the period 2012 - 2018. This figure takes into account 545 demolitions that have occurred over the first six years of the plan period, the majority of which relate to key Council regeneration initiatives on social housing estates in the Borough
Number of net completions on windfall sites	1,500 net completions on windfall sites (over the Plan period 2012 – 2027)	1,2,18,19	There were 136 net completions on windfall sites in 2017/18 In total there have been 885 net completions on windfall sites since the beginning of the plan period, an average of 148 dwellings per annum, exceeding the windfall annual target in the Plan of 100 dwellings. The majority of these completions were in the form of conversions.
Proportion of gross completions on Previously Developed Land (PDL) and Greenfield sites	Continue to prioritise the re-use of previously developed land	1,2,18,19	80% of housing completions (gross) in 2017/18 were on PDL which equates to 86% over the plan period
5 Year land supply including amount of committed development (with	Identify and update annually, a supply of deliverable sites to provide 5 years'	1,2,18,19	A five year housing supply has been identified.

Indicator	Target/Policy Outcome	Relevant Objectives	Performance
planning permission/awaiting a S106 agreement)	worth of housing (and a 5%/20% buffer in line with the NPPF)		
Amount of housing completed in South Blackpool	750 net completions over the plan period (Including Moss House Road, Whyndyke and Runnell Farm sites)	1,2,18,19	<p>There were 5 housing completions at Runnell Farm and 35 completions at Moss House Road in South Blackpool in 2017/18.</p> <p>There have been 118 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>100 dwellings (net) were completed on identified sites within the urban area during 2017/2018.</p> <p>Since the start of the plan period -64 dwellings (net) have been completed on identified sites in the urban area, however this is attributed to the 495 dwellings demolished at Queen's Park. In gross terms 431 dwellings have been completed on identified sites since the start of the plan period.</p> <p>Completions on windfall sites in the urban area are covered by the indicator that deals with windfall sites.</p>

Policy CS3 – Economic Development and Employment

Indicator	Target/Policy Outcome	Relevant Objectives	Performance
Amount of existing industrial/business land within the defined main employment areas redeveloped for new B1, B2 and B8 uses	Safeguard around 180ha of existing industrial/business land in 13 main employment sites for employment uses, secure qualitative improvements & improve occupancy levels of underused sites, in particular South Blackpool to help strengthen the Fylde Coast economy	1,3,17	In 2017/18, 1707m ² of existing industrial/business land within the defined main employment areas was redeveloped for new B class uses.
Take-up of undeveloped, allocated industrial/business land for B1, B2 and B8 uses and amount of land available	Around 17.8 ha of land developed for new employment uses; with the remaining baseline supply expected to deliver enabling development	1,3,17	Employment land take-up in 2017/18 totals 1.2 hectares.

Indicator	Target/Policy Outcome	Relevant Objectives	Performance
Number of vacant uses and non-employment uses on allocated employment sites	Improve occupancy levels and safeguard employment uses within the defined main employment areas	1,3,17	There were 613 units on allocated industrial sites, 117 of these (19%) were vacant, 41 (6%) of these were non-employment uses (Employment Land Study 2014). This figure will be updated when a new Employment Land Survey is undertaken which is anticipated to be in March 2020.
Amount and percentage of new completed office development in Blackpool Town Centre	Promote offices, enterprise and business start-ups in Blackpool Town Centre	1,3,17	There was no new office development completed in the Town Centre in 2017/18.
Economic activity/employment rates of Blackpool's residents	Increase the number of residents in employment or actively looking for work	1,3,17	78.5% of the working age population in Blackpool are economically active. This figure has increased from 75.7% in 2016/17. 73.5% of the economically active population (which equates to 62,400 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 47.3% of pupils achieved GCSE grade 9 – 4 (equivalent to grade A*-C) in Maths and English in the academic year 2017-18 compared to 59.4% nationally.</p> <p>In the period January – December 2017, 46.6% of the working age population held an NVQ level 3 or equivalent (A-Level), compared to 46.7% in January – December 2016.</p>

Indicator	Target/Policy Outcome	Relevant Objectives	Performance
			In the period January 2017 – December 2017 23% of the working age population held an NVQ level 4 and higher or equivalent (Degree, HND, Higher Degree) compared to 25.7% between January 2016 – December 2016.

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	22m ² of retail development was completed in 2017/18. This was in one of Blackpool's local centres, accounting for 100% of completed retail development. There was no retail development completed in the town centre or in any district 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	In 2017/18 2,447.7m ² of retail/other town centre uses were completed in out-of-centre locations.

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	In 2017/18 there was 879.1m ² of other town centre uses completed in the town centre, local centres and district centres. The split between the town centre, district centres and local centres is as follows: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Town Centre: 761.1m² (86.6%) • District Centres: 88m² (10%) • Local Centres: 30m² (3.4%)
Composition of units/floorspace in the town centre	Allow for new comparison goods floorspace of up to 16,369sqm to 2021	3, 8, 15	The composition as at August 2017 was: Convenience – 19,788 sqm, 36 units Comparison – 47,660 sqm, 183 units Retail Service – 3,892 sqm, 40 units Leisure Service – 59,544 sqm, 193 units Financial and Business Service – 6,932 sqm, 44 units Vacant – 19,410 sqm, 125 units Total: 157,226 sqm, 621 units
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 nd 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 th 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 2017/18, 100% of all new residential development was within 30 minutes public transport time of a GP, primary school, secondary school, major health centre and employment area/site
Proportion of all major developments receiving planning permission with an agreed travel plan	Reducing car use and changing travel behaviour	1, 4, 8, 11, 21	33%. This equates to 3 major applications granted in 2017/18
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	<p>The Church Street phase of the Town Centre Quality Corridors Project, which brought landscaping improvements, was completed in June 2017.</p> <p>The public transport hub project (phase 1), on Market Street was completed in May 2017, improving public transport access by centralising bus services. An ongoing bus shelter improvement programme is being implemented.</p> <p>The following bridge repairs have been undertaken including:</p>

Indicator	Target/Policy Outcome	Relevant Objectives	Performance
			<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Plymouth Road Bridge (completed July 2017) • Waterloo Road Bridge (completed August 2017) • Harrowside Bridge (completed February 2018) • Squires Gate Bridge (completed March 2018)

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 2017/18 there were no parks submitted for a Green Flag award in Blackpool. Measured against the Green Flag award criteria, the Open Spaces Assessment 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	1.4 hectares of public open space was lost to other uses in 2017/18 at land at Marton Mere Holiday Village, Mythop Road and 1.6 hectares was lost at the former Co-Operative Sports & Social Club, Preston New Road.
Committed sums payments received and spent	Secure qualitative improvements to existing green infrastructure provision	5, 8, 11, 20	In 2017/18 no committed sum monies were spent and £26,488.00 committed sum monies were received

Indicator	Target/Policy Outcome	Relevant Objectives	Performance
Amount (£) invested in Green Infrastructure and where	Secure qualitative improvements to existing green infrastructure provision	5, 8, 11, 20	£41,492 has been invested in parks and greenspaces in Blackpool in 2017/18.
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 2017/18 100% 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	5, 8, 11, 20	No developments were approved in the Green Belt

Indicator	Target/Policy Outcome	Relevant Objectives	Performance
	separation of settlements		
Change in the areas and populations of biodiversity importance including: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> I. Change in the priority habitats and species by type II. Change in the priority habitats and species for their intrinsic value, including sites of international, national, regional and sub-regional significance 	Protect international, national and local sites of biological and geological conservation importance and enhance local ecological networks and priority habitats/species	5, 8, 11, 20	No change recorded

Indicator	Target/Policy Outcome	Relevant Objectives	Performance
Condition of Sites of Special Scientific Interest	Maintain the 100% 'favourable' condition of the Marton Mere SSSI	5, 8, 11, 20	In September 2010, the Marton Mere SSSI received a 100% 'Favourable' rating. No further assessment has been undertaken since.

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	54 applications were refused in 2017/18 whereby 48 of these were refused on poor design grounds. Of these, 1 application was initially refused due to poor design but was later allowed at appeal (Ref: 17/0152).
Amount of public realm improved (ha)	Provide public (and private) spaces that are well designed, safe, attractive and complement the built form	5, 9	The Church Street phase of the Town Centre Quality Corridors (TCQC) scheme, which brought landscaping improvements, was completed in June 2017. Improvements to Marton Mere informal greenspace including a new visitor centre were completed in December 2017 and green space at the Foxhall Village development, Rigby Road, was also completed in 2017/18.

Policy CS8 – Heritage

Indicator	Target/Policy Outcome	Relevant Objectives	Performance
Number of Conservation Areas	Safeguard heritage assets from inappropriate development	5, 14	4 – Blackpool Town Centre, Stanley Park, Foxhall Area and Raikes Hall Area
Number of: I. Listed Buildings II. Locally listed buildings of architectural and/or historic interest	Conserve buildings of architectural and/or historic interests and identify and adopt a local list of heritage assets	5, 14	I. There are 46 Listed Buildings in the Borough II. There are currently 282 buildings or groups of buildings on the Local List
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 at Our Lady of Lourdes and the Holy Trinity Church at Dean Street.
Number of applications for Listed Building Consent	Safeguard heritage assets from inappropriate development	5, 14	There have been 6 applications for Listed Building consent in 2017/18. 4 applications were approved, 1 was withdrawn and 1 was deleted from the records.

Policy CS9 – Water Management

Indicator	Target/Policy Outcome	Relevant Objectives	Performance
Number of planning permissions granted contrary to the advice of the Environment Agency on flood defence grounds or water quality	None granted in order to minimise surface water flood risk and improve the quality of Blackpool’s bathing water	6	There were no applications granted contrary to the advice of the Environment Agency either on flood defence grounds or water quality in 2017/18.
Compliance with the standards of the EU bathing water directive	Achieve compliance with the EU Bathing Waters Directives Standards at all monitoring points and maintain annually	6	Bispham - Good Blackpool North - Good Blackpool Central – Good Blackpool South - Excellent
Number of planning permissions granted that incorporate Sustainable Drainage Solutions (SuDS)	Minimise surface water flood risk	6	There were 10 permissions granted that incorporate Sustainable Drainage (SuDS) in 2017/18. There were also 6 applications that improved water management by providing attenuation basins.

Policy CS10 – Sustainable Design and Renewable and Low Carbon Energy

Indicator	Target/Policy Outcome	Relevant Objectives	Performance
Number of planning permissions granted for developments that incorporate renewable and low-carbon energy into their schemes	Minimise carbon dioxide emissions from new developments and support the generation of energy from renewable and low carbon energy sources	6	There were no new renewable and low carbon energy generation schemes installed and operational in 2017/18.
Number of new non-residential development over 1,000m ² completed to BREEAM 'very good' standard or above	All new non-residential development over 1,000m ² should achieve the BREEAM 'very good' standard	6	There were no non-residential completions over 1,000m ² in 2017/18
Number of renewable and low carbon energy generation schemes installed and operational	Minimise carbon dioxide emissions from new developments and support the generation of energy from renewable and low	6	There were no new renewable and low carbon energy generation schemes installed and operational in 2017/18

Indicator	Target/Policy Outcome	Relevant Objectives	Performance
	carbon energy sources		

Policy CS11 – Planning Obligations

Indicator	Target/Policy Outcome	Relevant Objectives	Performance
Planning appeals dismissed for development not demonstrating adequate infrastructure capacity to serve the development	100% appeals dismissed	7, 18, 21	In 2017/18 there was one appeal decision dismissed of a total of one appeal that upheld inadequate infrastructure as a reason for dismissal.
Value of developer contributions collected from new development and spent on infrastructure projects	Regular monitoring of Section 106 agreements (S106)	7, 18, 21	In 2017/18 £49,292 was paid in section 106 contributions. This was comprised of: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Affordable Housing - £34,500 • Public Open Space/Sports - £14,792 In 2017/18 £583,000 of section 278 payments was spent to improve highways. This includes £98,000 at Amy Johnson Way, £79,000 at Runnell Farm, Midgeland Road and £406,000 at Rigby Road

Indicator	Target/Policy Outcome	Relevant Objectives	Performance
<p>Number of infrastructure projects identified in the Infrastructure Delivery Plan (IDP) that have been committed, commenced or completed annually</p>	<p>To achieve delivery of infrastructure in Blackpool in line with the Blackpool IDP</p>	<p>7,18,21</p>	<p><u>Physical Infrastructure</u></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • An Integrated Traffic Management System using Variable Message Signage (VMS), traffic monitoring cameras and car park threshold counters was completed in March 2018 and brought into operation. This includes 21 signs, 16 cameras and Bluetooth systems which have the object of managing car parking and traffic flows increasingly effectively. • The following bridge repairs have been undertaken including: <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Plymouth Road Bridge (completed July 2017) 2. Waterloo Road Bridge (completed August 2017) 3. Harrowside Bridge (completed February 2018) 4. Squires Gate Bridge (completed March 2018) <p><u>Green Infrastructure</u></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Improvements to Marton Mere informal greenspace including a new visitor centre were completed in December 2017 and detailed in the Marton Mere HLF final report. Post project, the volunteer coordinator in post has continued the positive management of the site using volunteers through parks services funding. • Green space at the Foxhall Village development, Rigby Road, was completed in 2017/18.

Policy CS12 – Sustainable Neighbourhoods

Indicator	Target/Policy Outcome	Relevant Objectives	Performance
Number of dwellings completed from major housing developments at Rigby Road and Queens Park	Around 410 new dwellings at Rigby Road and 198 (gross) new dwellings at Queens Park, providing high quality housing with an appropriate mix of types and tenures to meet the needs and aspirations of existing and future residents	2, 8, 16, 19	<p>Rigby Road Completions – 22</p> <p>Queens Park Completions -23</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>In all there have been 284 dwelling completions (gross) since the beginning of the plan period from 2012 (115 at Queens Park and 169 at Rigby Road).</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	19 HMO's were removed from the inner area wards in 2017/18.
Number of unlawful residential uses subject to successful enforcement action	Continue to investigate unauthorised uses	2, 8, 16, 19	1

Indicator	Target/Policy Outcome	Relevant Objectives	Performance
	and take appropriate action		

Policy CS13 – Housing Mix, Standards and Density

Indicator	Target/Policy Outcome	Relevant Objectives	Performance
Density of new build dwelling completions (dwellings per hectare – DPH)	Make efficient use of land, seeking to achieve an optimum density appropriate to the character of the locality	2, 5, 9, 16, 19	Below 30 dph – 48 dwellings 30-50 dph – 53 dwellings Over 50 dph- 49 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 – 54 dwellings Semi-detached – 43 dwellings Terrace – 34 dwellings Flats – 19 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 – 7 2 bed – 46 3 bed – 60 4+ bed – 37
Number of new homes meeting Blackpool’s standards for conversion or new build	New developments (conversions and new build) should meet the adopted minimum standards to provide quality homes	2, 5, 9, 16, 19	100% of all conversions have been completed in accordance with the Council’s approved standards. Approved standards for conversions are taken from the New Homes from Old Places SPD and the nationally described space standards set 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)	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 23 affordable housing dwelling completions in 2017/18
Number of committed affordable units (i.e. with extant planning permission)		2, 10, 19	There are 138 affordable units committed with extant planning permission (all new build).
Developer contributions received for affordable housing, i.e. financial contribution from planning obligations (106) or amount of discounted/free land	Off-site contributions from developments creating 3-14 net dwellings (as a % of the open market value of the dwellings) and from larger developments as appropriate	2, 10, 19	£34,500 in developer contributions were received for affordable housing in 2017/18

Indicator	Target/Policy Outcome	Relevant Objectives	Performance
	(equivalent to 30% on site provision)		
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 - 5 Two Bed –11 Three Bed - 7 Four + Bed - 0
Number of additional affordable housing units as a result of a change in tenure of existing housing stock (acquisitions)	Maximise affordable housing delivery to help address Blackpool’s assessed need	2, 10, 19	None

Policy CS15 – Health and Education

Indicator	Target/Policy Outcome	Relevant Objectives	Performance
Amount (sqm) of additional health	Provide new/enhance existing facilities to meet identified	8, 11, 12	External alterations to form a new children’s day nursery at George Street were completed in April 2017. A two storey side extension forming an additional child nursery area was also completed at Happy Tots nursery, Egerton Road in September 2017.

Indicator	Target/Policy Outcome	Relevant Objectives	Performance
and education facilities completed	health/education needs		
Male and Female life expectancy	Improve the health and wellbeing of Blackpool's residents	8, 11, 12	Male life expectancy in Blackpool is 74.2 years compared to 74.3 in 2016/17 and 74.7 in 2015/16 Female life expectancy is 79.5 years compared to 79.4 in 2016/17 and 79.9 in 2015/16
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 2015 study on English indices of deprivation there are currently 55 LSOA'S in the bottom 10% for health deprivation and disability
Percentage of pupils in local authority schools achieving 5 or more GCSE's at Grade A*C or equivalent	Improve the overall education of Blackpool's population	8, 11, 12	In the 2017/18 academic year, 47.3% of students in Blackpool achieved Maths and English GCSE's at grade 9-4 (Equivalent to grade A*-C. This compares to 48.2% in 2016/17.
Percentage of working age people with no qualifications	Improve the overall education of Blackpool's population	8, 11, 12	At December 2017 9.6% of Blackpool's working age population had no qualifications which is a reduction from 10.4% in December 2015.

Policy CS16 - Traveller Sites

Indicator	Target/Policy Outcome	Relevant Objectives	Performance
Total provision of Gypsy/Traveller pitches/plots	Meet locally set pitch and plot targets (according to the recent Gypsy, Traveller and Travelling Showperson Accommodation needs Assessment agreed by the Council)	13	There are currently 45 Traveller pitches in Blackpool. There are currently 2 unauthorised Showpersons plots.
Net additional traveller pitches completed		13	There were no new pitches/plots completed in 2017/18
Number of planning applications for new sites that were refused, due to not meeting the policy criteria	Make adequate site provision of traveller sites that are sustainable economically, socially and environmentally	13	No applications were determined for new sites in 2017/18
Number of unauthorised encampments or	Meet identified need and provide adequate traveller	13	There are 2 unauthorised Showpersons plots in Blackpool

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

Policy CS17 – Blackpool Town Centre

Indicator	Target/Policy Outcome	Relevant Objectives	Performance
Number of vacant retail units in the Town Centre	Reduce vacancy rates within the Town Centre and Retail Core	3, 15	In February 2018 there were 130 vacant units in the Town Centre (of 643), giving a vacancy rate of 20.2%
Number of residential completions in the Town Centre	Introduce a high quality residential offer in the longer term	3, 15	There were no residential completions in the town centre in 2017/18.
Town Centre pedestrian flows/footfall	Increase in footfall	3, 15	Footfall in 2017/18 has fallen to 16,980,973 from 18,638,142 in 2014/15
Diversity of main Town Centre uses (by number, type	Introduce a more diverse town centre offer, including	3, 15	Convenience – 19,778 sqm Comparison – 47,660 sqm Retail Service – 3,892 sqm

Indicator	Target/Policy Outcome	Relevant Objectives	Performance
and amount of floorspace) as identified in Town Centre Health Checks/GOAD	quality cafes/restaurants, leisure, cultural and entertainment activities and offices		Leisure Service – 59,544 Financial and Business Service – 6,932 sqm Vacant – 19,410 sqm Data is provided in the June 2018 retail study. The data reflects the position at August 2017.
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	As of February 2018, 22 of the 28 national retailers recognised by Experian Goad were present in Blackpool Town Centre.

Policy CS18 – Winter Gardens

Indicator	Target/Policy Outcome	Relevant Objectives	Performance
'At Risk' status of the Winter Gardens	Secure the future of the Winter Gardens so that it is no longer identified 'at risk'	14, 15	There has been no change to the Status of the Winter Gardens in this monitoring year. The Winter Gardens is currently a priority category E, defined in the Historic England at Risk Register as 'Under repair or in fair to good repair, but no user identified; or under threat of vacancy with no obvious new user (applicable only to buildings capable of beneficial use)'

Indicator	Target/Policy Outcome	Relevant Objectives	Performance
Additional uses bought forward in the Winter Gardens	Re-establish the Winter Gardens as a key leisure, entertainment and conferencing venue for the resort in accordance with an agreed business plan/model	14, 15	There were no additional uses bought forward in the Winter Gardens in 2017/18

Policy CS19 – Central Business District (Talbot Gateway)

Indicator	Target/Policy Outcome	Relevant Objectives	Performance
Type (use class) and amount (sqm) of completed retail development in the Central Business District	Comprehensive redevelopment of the Central Business District with mixed-use development	3, 15	There was no new retail development in the Central Business District in 2017/18.

Policy CS20 – Leisure Quarter (Former Central Station Site)

Indicator	Target/Policy Outcome	Relevant Objectives	Performance
Amount (sqm) of completed leisure development on the site	Comprehensive redevelopment of the entire site for major leisure development	14, 15	There have been no completed leisure developments on the site in 2017/18
Type (use class) and amount (sqm) of complementary development on the site	Complementary uses, including leisure, hotel, ancillary retail and parking, that would add value/support the major leisure development and deliver comprehensive redevelopment of the entire site	14, 15	There has been no development on the site in 2017/18

Policy CS21 – Leisure and Business Tourism

Indicator	Target/Policy Outcome	Relevant Objectives	Performance
Amount (sqm) of completed leisure development over 500m ² by location (i.e. % completed in Blackpool Town Centre and the Resort Core)	Tourism attractions focused on the town centre and resort core	14	No new leisure development was completed in 2017/18
Amount (sqm) of new visitor accommodation by location (i.e. in the Town Centre, Resort Core and adjacent Holiday Accommodation Areas)	Visitor accommodation focused on the town centre, resort core and holiday accommodation areas	14	There have been no completions for new visitor accommodation in 2017/18
Number of visitors to the resort	Increase in visitor numbers due to a stronger resort appeal	14	There were 18 million visitors to the resort in 2017

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	Yeadon Way Phase 1 was completed in 2015 and involved extensive ground stabilisation works, vegetation clearance and installation of new lightweight vehicle restraint system.
Number and type of improvements made to parking and reception facilities	Improved parking and reception facilities	2, 4, 14, 16	In May 2017 Wimbourne car park opened, providing 80 new spaces.
Amount (sqm) of improved vehicular, pedestrian and cycling linkages through Central Corridor	CS22	2, 4, 14, 16	None
Number and type of improvements made to landscaping, signage, lighting and security	CS22	2, 4, 14, 16	An Integrated Traffic Management System using Variable Message Signage (VMS), traffic monitoring cameras and car park threshold counters was completed in March 2018 and brought into operation. This includes 21 signs, 16 cameras and Bluetooth systems which have the object of managing car parking and traffic flows increasingly effectively.

Policy CS23 – Managing Holiday Bed Spaces

Indicator	Target/Policy Outcome	Relevant Objectives	Performance
Number of planning permissions/refusals for change of use from holiday accommodation within the main holiday accommodation areas	Retain existing holiday accommodation unless exceptional circumstances are demonstrated as set out in the policy	2, 8, 14, 16	In 2017/18 there were 2 planning permissions granted for the change of use from holiday accommodation within the main holiday accommodation areas. There were no applications refused to change 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 2017/18 there were 2 planning permissions granted for the change of use from hotels outside of the main holiday accommodation areas. There were no applications refused to change from hotels within the holiday accommodation areas.
Number of staying visits to the resort	Increase in staying visits to the resort	2, 8, 14, 16	There were 3.436 million staying visits to the resort in 2017. This compares to 3.4 million staying visits in 2016.
Number of net new dwellings completed as a change of use	Encourage change of use from holiday accommodation to high quality homes	2, 8, 14, 16	There was 46 net dwellings completed as a change of use from holiday accommodation in 2017/18. This equates to 52 (gross) and 46 (net) dwellings. This relates to planning applications only.

Indicator	Target/Policy Outcome	Relevant Objectives	Performance
from holiday accommodation			

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 2017/18 employment land take-up was 1.2 hectares. 0.8ha of this was in South Blackpool.
Amount of existing employment land redeveloped to provide business/industrial facilities (class B	Support the redevelopment of existing employment sites within South Blackpool	3, 17	In 2017/18, 1707m ² of existing industrial/business land within the defined main employment areas in South Blackpool was redeveloped for new B class uses.

Indicator	Target/Policy Outcome	Relevant Objectives	Performance
uses) in South Blackpool			

Policy CS25 – South Blackpool Housing Growth

Indicator	Target/Policy Outcome	Relevant Objectives	Performance
Net dwellings completed in South Blackpool	750 net completions over the plan period (including Moss House Road, Whyndyke and Runnell Farm sites)	2, 18, 19, 20	<p>There were 40 net dwellings completed in South Blackpool in 2017/18. 5 dwellings were completed at Runnell Farm and 35 dwellings were completed at Moss House Road.</p> <p>There have been 118 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	<p>There have been 4 semi-detached and 1 detached dwellings completed at Runnell Farm in 2017/18.</p> <p>There have been 4 semi-detached and 31 detached dwellings completed at Moss House Road in 2017/18.</p>
New build completions by dwelling size in South Blackpool	Dwelling size mix complements, rather than competes with, new housing being	2, 18, 19, 20	<p>There have been 4 three bed houses and 1 four bed house completed at Runnell Farm in 2017/18.</p> <p>There have been 12 three bed houses and 23 four bed houses completed at Moss House Road in 2017/18</p>

Indicator	Target/Policy Outcome	Relevant Objectives	Performance
	delivered in the inner area		

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	3 applications were approved and 5 applications were 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	5,20	Consultation exercise held by Blackpool Council between 3 rd November and 11 th December 2017 with residents and business owners in Marton Moss. There were 83 responses to the online questionnaire from 82 people at 70 addresses.

Indicator	Target/Policy Outcome	Relevant Objectives	Performance
	acceptable development		

Policy CS27 – South Blackpool Connectivity

Indicator	Target/Policy Outcome	Relevant Objectives	Performance
Developments permitted in South Blackpool with green travel plans	Major new housing and employment developments to incorporate green travel plans	4, 21	There were no developments permitted in South Blackpool with travel plans in 2017/18
Projects that have helped connectivity in South Blackpool	A comprehensive public transport, pedestrian and cycle improvement strategy for South Blackpool	4, 21	None

5.0 Future Monitoring

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

Table 1: Unavailable Data

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

6.0 Local Development Scheme progress

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

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

Local Development Documents

Blackpool Local Plan Part 1: Core Strategy

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

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

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

Affordable Housing SPD

- Evidence/information gathering and preparing a draft SPD: Completed
- Consultation on draft SPD: 2020
- Response to representations and preparing for final SPD: 2020
- Adoption by the Council: 2020

Greening Blackpool SPD

- Evidence/information gathering and preparing a draft SPD: Completed
- Consultation on draft SPD: 2020
- Response to representations and preparing for final SPD: 2020
- Adoption by the Council: 2020

7.0 Duty to Co-operate

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

7.2 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.

7.3 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.

7.4 In 2017/18 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.

7.5 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.

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

7.7 Key activities undertaken in 2017/18 include:

- Meetings at officer and member level held with neighbouring authorities focused on housing, employment and transport related matters.

- Ongoing engagement with the Fylde Peninsular Water Management Group, Fylde Coast Strategic Transport Group as well as utility, education, health and transport providers to inform continued work on developing policy and evidence base documents including the Infrastructure Delivery Plan.
- Dialogue with the Lancashire Enterprise Partnership to inform sub-regional strategy development.

Appendices

Appendix A – Overview of Housing and Employment

Housing Overview

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

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

Blackpool's Future Housing Provision

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

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

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

- Blackpool Local Plan and Community Infrastructure Levy Viability Study Report (2014)

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

Housing Monitoring

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

Economy Overview

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

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

In 2018 there were 4,905 VAT/PAYE registered businesses in Blackpool, which compares to 4,850 in 2017. Blackpool also has a lower business density compared to the Fylde Coast, with fewer businesses per head of the working age population.

The majority of Blackpool employment is in human Health and Social Care (21.7%), Wholesale and Retail Trade; Repair Of Motor Vehicles And Motorcycles (15.0%) and accommodation / food service (11.7%) sectors. There is also a higher representation of health and arts, entertainment, recreation and other services sectors compared to elsewhere.⁸

Employment Land

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

⁸ Source – ONS 2016

Table 2: Available Employment Land at July 2012

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

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

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

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

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

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

Public Health

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

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

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

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

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

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

comprehensive range of indicators which makes more explicit the health impacts achievable through spatial planning.

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

Physical Infrastructure

- Yeadon Way Phase 1 was completed in 2015 and involved extensive ground stabilisation works, vegetation clearance and installation of new lightweight vehicle restraint system.
- Project 30 was completed in 2014 where maintenance works included footway and carriageway resurfacing.
- Regarding wayfinding signage directional monoliths have been installed in the town centre starting at the train station. These will eventually form part of a comprehensive wayfinding scheme.
- The Marton Mere Pumping Station and Spillway Surface Water Flood Defences were completed in March 2015.

Improvements to car park quality include:

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

The following bridge repairs have been undertaken including:

1. Princess Street Bridge (completed March 2016)
2. Seaside's Way Subway (Completed March 2016)

Green Infrastructure

The refurbishment of Stanley Park under 12's playground was completed in August 2014.