SUSTAINABILITY APPRAISAL OF PART 2 OF THE LOCAL PLAN

Scoping Report

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CONTENTS

ABBREVIATIONS

AMR	Annual Monitoring Report
ANGSt	Accessible Natural Green Space Standards
AQMA	Air Quality Management Area
AONB	Areas of Outstanding Natural Beauty
BAP	Biodiversity Action Plan
CO_2	Carbon Dioxide
cSAC	Candidate Special Area of Conservation
DCLG	Department of Communities and Local Government
Defra	Department for the Environment, Food and rural Affairs
DPD	Development Plan Document
EA	Environment Agency
ESDP	European Spatial Development Perspective
FRA	Flood Risk Assessment
GCSE	General Certificate of Secondary Education
GIS	Geographical Information Systems
GP	General Practitioner
GVA	Gross Value Added
HRA	Habitats Regulations Assessment
ICT	Information and Communication Technology
IMD	Indices of Multiple Deprivation
JUVOS	The Joint Unemployment and Vacancies Operating System Cohort
LCC	Lancashire County Council
LDS	Local Development Scheme
LEP	Lancashire Enterprise Partnership
LNR	Local Nature Reserve
LSOA	Lower Super Output Area
NO_2	Nitrogen Dioxide
NNR	National Nature Reserve
NVQ	National Vocational Qualification
ODPM	Office of the Deputy Prime Minister
ONS	Office for National Statistics

OS	Ordnance Survey
PAYE	Pay As You Earn
PPG	Planning Practice Guidance
pSPA	Potential Special Protection Area
RIGS	Regionally Important Geological/Geomorphological Site
RSPB	Royal Society for the Protection of Birds
SA	Sustainability Appraisal
SAC	Special Area of Conservation
SEA	Strategic Environmental Assessment
SFRA	Strategic Flood Risk Assessment
SMR	Standardised Mortality Ratio
SPA	Special Protection Area
SSSI	Site of Special Scientific Interest
SuDS	Sustainable Drainage Systems
VAT	Value Added Tax
VOCs	Volatile Organic Compounds

1 Introduction

1.1 Background and Purpose to the Scoping Report

This Scoping Report has been prepared by Arcadis UK Ltd. on behalf of Blackpool Council as part of the combined Sustainability Appraisal (SA) and Strategic Environmental Assessment (SEA) (hereafter referred to as SA) of the emerging Local Plan. The new Local Plan will guide planning matters in Blackpool. It will eventually replace the current Blackpool Local Plan 2001-2016 (which was adopted in June 2006).

The new Local Plan will primarily be made up of:

- Local Plan Part 1: Core Strategy (adopted 20th January 2016); and
- Local Plan Part 2: Site Allocations and Development Management Policies document

Policies in the Core Strategy replace many of the policies of the Blackpool Local Plan 2001-2016. Some policies of the Local Plan 2001-2016 continue to be 'saved' Local Plan Policies until such time as they are replaced. The Core Strategy sets out where new development (including housing, employment, retail and leisure) should be located to meet Blackpool's future needs to 2027. It also identifies areas which will be regenerated, protected or enhanced and sets out the key development principles such as design and affordable housing.

In order to support the delivery of the Core Strategy, the Site Allocations and Development Management Policies Document shall set out site allocations, designations and development management policies. This is described further in Section **Error! Reference source not found.**.

SA has been conducted on the adopted Core Strategy, based upon previous SA scoping work. This SA Scoping Report represents an update to this initial stage in the SA process for the emerging Local Plan Part 2 and its purpose is to:

- Revise and set the scope and level of detail of the SA for the Site Allocations and Development Management;
- Identify relevant plans, policies, programmes and initiatives that will inform the SA process and the Local Plan Part 2;
- Identify relevant baseline information;
- Identify key sustainability issues and problems; and
- Present an SA Framework, consisting of sustainability objectives and sub-objectives, against which the Local Plan Part 2 can be assessed.

1.2 Blackpool Council Context and Location

Blackpool lies within the Fylde Coast sub-region, along with Fylde and Wyre (two-tier areas covered by Lancashire County Council and the Councils of Fylde and Wyre). In figure 1 below, Blackpool is highlighted in orange. Located on the northern/eastern edge and eastern/southern edge of the Borough boundary respectively, Wyre and Fylde are predominantly rural areas (Figure 1). The sub-region demonstrates a high level of self-containment in terms of housing markets, travel to work patterns and economic functionality; and the Fylde Coast authorities have been working together on strategic planning issues for many years. It has been important to address cross-boundary issues in a collaborative way, to ensure Blackpool's Local Plan Part 2 aligns with the policy framework of neighbouring authorities, and co-operate with them on strategic planning issues.
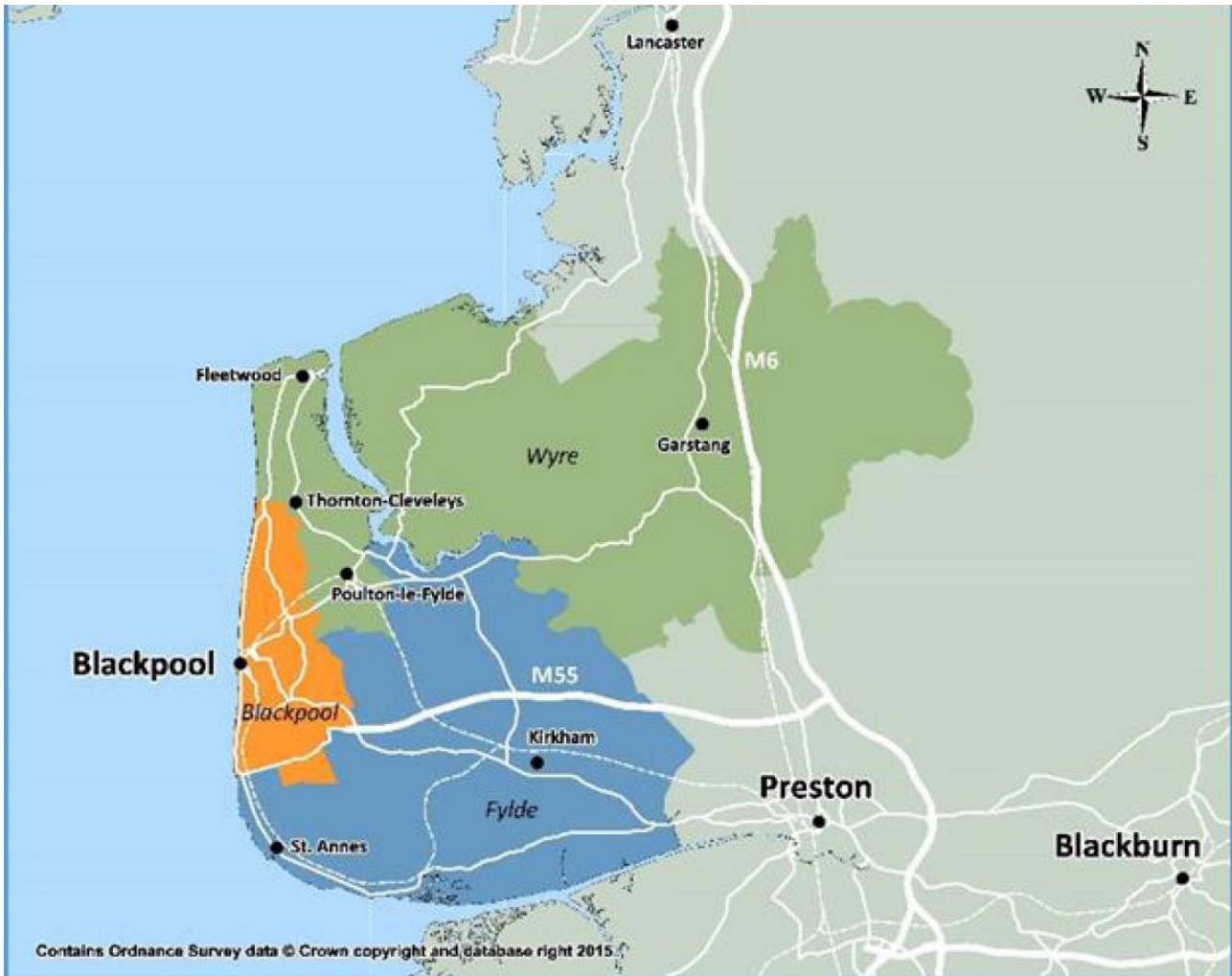
Figure 1 Location of Blackpool Borough within the sub-region

Beyond the sub-region, Blackpool and the Fylde Coast area is part of the Lancashire Enterprise Partnership (LEP). The LEP was established in April 2011, to provide strategic leadership for directing economic growth and priorities across Lancashire. Blackpool Council works with the LEP as part of the Duty to Co-operate. This has included the preparation of the Lancashire Growth Plan and the Lancashire Strategic Economic Plan, which sets out the growth ambitions for Lancashire as a whole for the next 10 years. The three Fylde Coast authorities, along with the Blackpool, Fylde and Wyre Economic Development Company, are also developing a complementary local Growth Accelerator Strategy focused on delivering economic change in the Fylde Coast area.

Blackpool covers an area of around 35km², with 11.2km (7 miles) of seafront. It is England's largest and most popular seaside resort attracting more than 10 million visitors a year. It is also the main retail, public administration, cultural and service centre for the Fylde Coast, supporting an estimated population of 141,967. 62,000 members of the population are considered to be economically active.

Blackpool is intensely urban and compact in form, characterised at its heart by the Resort Core, an area of some 5 km² and the adjoining Town Centre. Elsewhere, Blackpool is predominantly residential in character, largely built up to its boundaries, with the few remaining areas of open land located in the south and east of the town.

For a coastal town, Blackpool has good strategic transport links. This includes good connections to the national road and rail networks, as well as Blackpool Airport which is located on Blackpool's southern boundary in Fylde.

The town is built on tourism, where British holiday makers from all classes of society flocked to the resort for pleasure, fun and entertainment. It grew rapidly at the turn of the 20th century after the arrival of the railway line with a period of phenomenal development leaving a legacy of high-quality late Victorian architecture,

including the iconic Blackpool Tower, piers and promenade. Successive decades saw the introduction of the Winter Gardens, Pleasure Beach and Golden Mile, along with dense holiday guest houses and small hotels in a grid-iron pattern of terraced streets behind the seafront.

In its heyday, Blackpool attracted around 17 million visitors each year, supported more than 100,000 holiday bed spaces and was the largest holiday destination in the UK. Whilst Blackpool remains at the heart of the UK tourism and visitor economy, it has experienced a significant decline in visitor numbers from the 1980s onwards; a consequence of growing affluence, enhanced consumer choice and the perceived obsolescence of the town's visitor offer. Three decades of resort decline has led to an underperforming economy and high levels of deprivation.

2 Sustainability Appraisal and Strategic Environmental Assessment

SA is a process for assessing the social, economic and environmental impacts of a plan and aims to ensure that sustainable development is at the heart of the plan-making process. It is a legal requirement that the Local Plan Part 2 is subject to SA, under the Planning and Compulsory Purchase Act 2004. This Act stipulates that the SA must comply with the requirements of the SEA Regulations[1], which transpose the requirements of the SEA Directive[2] into UK law.

SEA is a systemic process for evaluating the environmental consequences of plans and programmes to ensure that environmental issues are integrated and assessed at the earliest opportunity in the decision-making process. Article 1 of the SEA Directive states that the aim is to:

'provide for a high level of protection of the environment and to contribute to the integration of environmental considerations into the preparation and adoption of plans and programmes with a view to promoting sustainable development'.

It is possible to combine the processes of SEA and SA, as they share a number of similarities. Guidance[3] published by the Department for Communities and Local Government (DCLG) promotes a combined process (i.e. a process which assesses social, economic and environmental effects) and this is the approach that has been adopted here. Whilst there are formalised approaches for both SA and SEA, only SEA has a legal obligation to perform certain activities. These legal obligations have been and will continue to be adhered to throughout the combined SA and SEA for the new Local Plan Part 2. This Scoping Report includes a series of boxes which clearly identify the specific requirements of the SEA Directive that need to be fulfilled.

2.1 Consultation

In accordance with Regulation 12(5) of the SEA Regulations, this updated Scoping Report has been consulted upon for a five-week period (9th Jan – 13th Feb 2017) with the statutory SEA bodies, which are:

- The Environment Agency (EA);
- Natural England; and
- Historic England.

Comments received have been taken forward to inform the SA process.

2.2 Habitats Regulations Assessment

European Council Directive 92/43/EEC on the Conservation of natural habitats and of wild flora and fauna (the 'Habitats Directive') requires that any plan or programme likely to have a significant impact upon a Natura 2000 site (Special Area of Conservation (SAC), candidate Special Areas of Conservation (cSAC), Special Protection Area (SPA), potential Special Protection Area (pSPA) and Ramsar site), which is not directly concerned with the management of the site for nature conservation, must be subject to an Appropriate Assessment. The overarching process is referred to as Habitats Regulations Assessment (HRA).

A HRA screening exercise will be undertaken to determine if the Local Plan Part 2 (either in isolation and/or in combination with other plans or projects) would generate an adverse impact upon the integrity of a Natura 2000 site, in terms of its conservation objectives and qualifying interests. This process will be documented in a Screening Report that will be submitted to Natural England for approval.

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[1]   S.I. 2004 No. 1633: The Environmental Assessment of Plans and Programmes Regulations, 2004

[2]   Directive 2001/42/EC *on the assessment of the effects of certain plans and programmes on the environment*, June 2001

[3]   DCLG (2014). *Planning Practice Guidance: Strategic environmental assessment and sustainability appraisal.* http://planningguidance.communities.gov.uk/blog/guidance/strategic-environmental-assessment-and-sustainability-appraisal/strategic-environmental-assessment-and-sustainability-appraisal-and-how-does-it-relate-to-strategic-environmental-assessment/

3 The SA Process

3.1 Stages in the SA Process

The Planning Practice Guidance (PPG) subdivides the SA process into a series of stages. While each stage consists of specific tasks, the intention should be that the process is iterative. Figure 2 presents the key stages in the SA process as they correspond with the stages of the plan-making process.

Figure 2: Stages in the SA Process
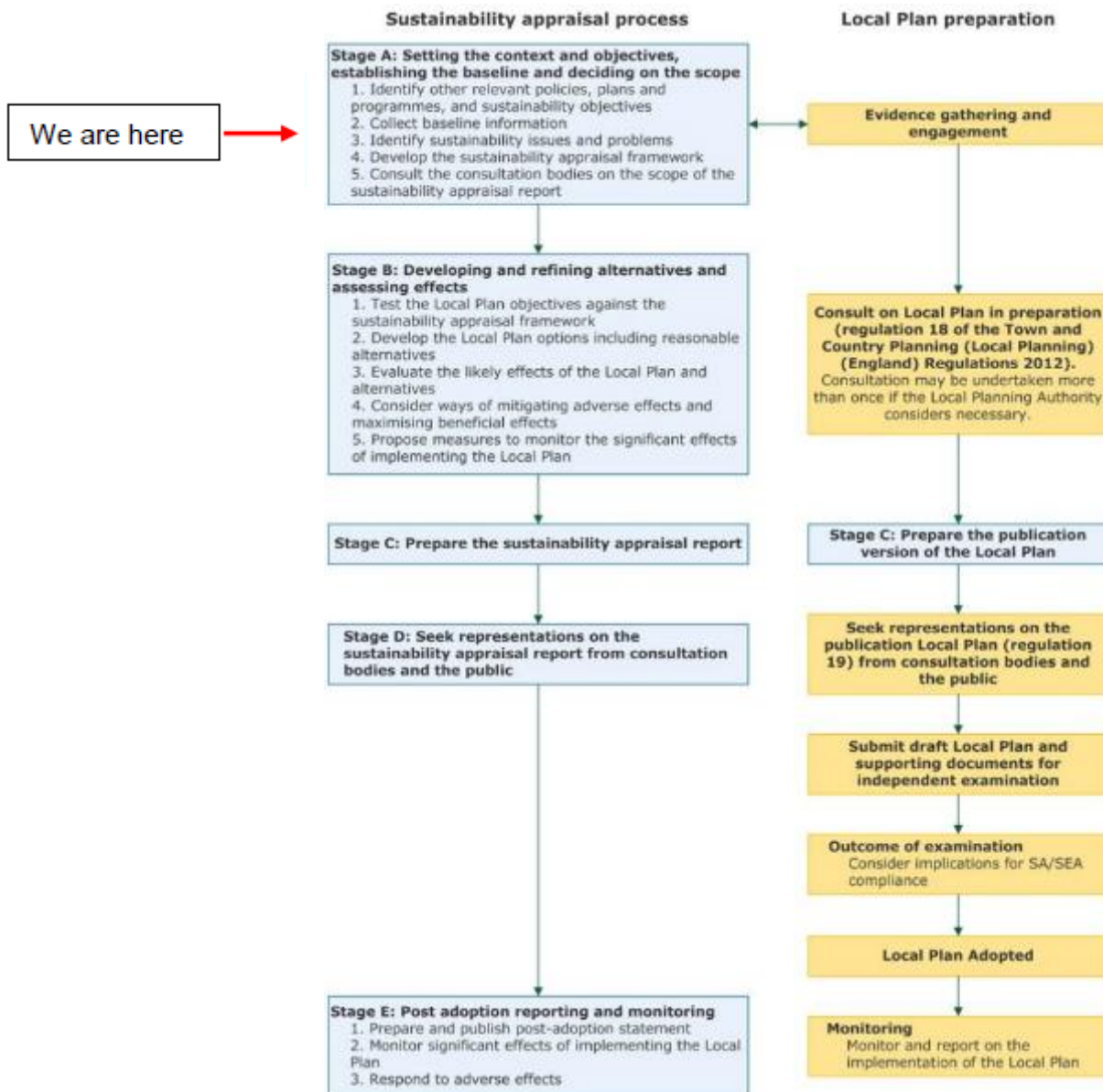
The SA Scoping stage (this stage) corresponds with Stage A of Figure 2. The table also demonstrates how each of the stages of SA are linked to the preparation and development of the Local Plan Part 2 and where that information can be found in this report.

Following the Scoping Consultation, the SA will move to Stage B which will involve the appraisal of the alternative and preferred options. This will be reported in the formal SA Report which will be consulted upon alongside the Publication version of the Local Plan Part 2 document.

4 The Local Plan

4.1 Background

The Blackpool Local Plan to 2027 sets out the long-term vision for the whole of Blackpool. It will form the main consideration when deciding planning applications. It is a package of strategic planning documents, including one which will allocate sites for new development, in turn including housing, employment and retail. It aims to also identify areas for safeguarding and protection such as public open space and Greenbelt. The Local Plan is in two parts.

- Local Plan Part 1: Core Strategy (adopted 2016). This is a key planning document which sets out the broad areas where new development such as housing, employment, retail and leisure should be located to meet Blackpool's future needs to 2027. It also identifies which areas within Blackpool will be regenerated, protected or enhanced and sets out key development principles, for example design and affordable housing.
- The Local Plan Part 2 will more specifically designate areas where particular policies will apply, for example in local centres and will allocate specific parcels of land for development. Finally, the Local Plan Part 2 will include policies to be applied when considering applications for development in topics including design, amenity and transport.

The Local Plan is supported by of a number of planning documents:

- Leisure Quarter Development Brief (adopted 2011),
- Holiday Accommodation SPD(adopted 2011),
- New Homes from Old Places SPD (adopted 2011),
- Extending Your Home SPD (adopted 2007),
- Talbot and Brunswick Neighbourhood Planning Guidance (adopted 2006),
- Talbot Gateway Planning Brief (adopted 2006),
- Affordable Housing SPD (to be prepared),
- Green Infrastructure Strategy (to be prepared)

4.2 Vision and Objectives

The Local Plan has the following Vision:

In 2027 Blackpool has built upon its status as Britain's favourite seaside resort to become renowned for the quality and innovation of its culture, entertainment and business tourism offer. Blackpool is the principal centre for business, culture and education on the Fylde Coast with the town centre firmly established as the sub-regional centre for retail.

The resort offers a high quality visitor experience attracting new audiences and creating new reasons to visit Blackpool year-round. The Promenade is revitalised, with quality development providing excellent attractions and accommodation, and public realm enhancements supporting an exciting cultural programme of events and festivals. Blackpool Town Centre is thriving at the heart of the resort core and provides an important sub-regional retail, cultural and business centre for Fylde Coast residents. The town centre offers a high quality shopping, leisure and entertainment experience throughout the day and into the evening centred on key assets including the Tower and Winter Gardens. Attractive streets and spaces host events and activities and provide strong links to the beach.

As the main economic centre of the Fylde Coast, Blackpool has a diverse and prosperous economy with a thriving culture of enterprise and entrepreneurship. It retains a strong educational offer supporting a skilled and educated workforce encouraging aspiration and ambition. A sustainable integrated transport system supports a competitive Fylde Coast economy with safe and convenient access to jobs and services, and provides visitors with a positive resort experience.

Blackpool has created a more equal society with sustainable communities having fair access to quality jobs, housing, shopping, health, education, open space, sport and recreation. The housing stock has significantly improved with a range of new, high quality homes in attractive neighbourhoods attracting new residents who aspire to live by the sea. South Blackpool makes an important contribution to rebalancing the housing market and growing the Fylde Coast economy by providing improved choice in quality homes and jobs in sustainable locations to meet community needs and support regeneration.

To complement the quality of the urban environment, Blackpool's natural environment consists of an accessible network of quality green open spaces, coast and countryside, which have been protected and enhanced for people to enjoy and to sustain a rich biodiversity. Promoting sustainable development has been integral to transforming Blackpool and addressing climate change issues. A strong sense of civic pride pervades the town.

The Local Plan has the following objectives:

GOAL 1: Sustainable regeneration, diversification and growth

Our key objectives are to:

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

Our key objectives are to:

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

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 re-balance the housing market

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

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

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

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

Our key objectives are to:

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

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

16. Establish balanced and stable 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

Our key objectives are to:

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

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

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

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

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

4.3 What Does the Local Plan Part 2 Cover?

The Blackpool Local Plan Part 2: Site Allocations and Development Management Policies Development Plan Document, in which this scoping report applies, sets out to:

- Allocate sites for new development including housing, employment and retail and identify areas for safeguarding and protection e.g. public open space, greenbelt
- Designate areas where particular policies will apply e.g. local centres
- Include policies to be applied when considering applications for development e.g. design, amenity and transport.

The Part 2 policies are anticipated to be structured under the following headings:

- Housing
- Economy
- Design and Amenity
- Historic and Built Environment
- Environment
- Community
- Transport

5 Review of Relevant Plans, Programmes and Environmental Objectives

5.1 Introduction

The box below stipulates the SEA Regulations requirements for this stage of the process.

Box 1: SEA Regulations Requirements for the Review of Plans Programmes and Environmental Protection Objectives

> *'…an outline of the contents and main objectives of the plan or programme and relationship with other relevant plans and programmers' (Schedule 2-1).*
>
> *'the environmental protection objectives, established at international, Community or Member State level, which are relevant to the plan or programme and the way those objectives and any environmental considerations have been taken into account during its preparation' (Schedule 2-5)*

A review of other plans and programmes that may affect the preparation of the Local Plan Part 2 was undertaken in order to contribute to the development of both the SA and the Plan. This included:

- Identification of any external social, environmental or economic objectives, indicators or targets that should be reflected in the SA process.
- Identification of any baseline data relevant to the SA.
- Identification of any external factors that might influence the preparation of the document, for example sustainability issues.
- Identification of any external objectives or aims that would contribute positively to the development of the Local Plan Part 2.
- Determining whether there are clear potential conflicts or challenges between other identified plans, programmes or sustainability objectives and the emerging Local Plan Part 2.

5.2 Key Results from the Review

The review included documents prepared at international, national, regional (sub-regional) and local scale. A brief summary of the documents reviewed and the main findings are summarised in Table 4-. Further details presented in Appendix A.

Table 4-1:   Summary of main findings of the Plans and Policy Review

Level	Summary
International Plans and Programmes	A review was undertaken of key International Conventions and European Directives that could potentially influence the development of the Local Plan Part 2 and the SA. European Directives are transposed into national legislation in each individual Member State and, therefore, there should be a trickle-down effect of the key principles and an application to the relevant national, regional and local circumstances in other planning documents.
National Plans and Programmes	Central Government establishes their guidelines and policies for a variety of different topics within the National Planning Policy Framework (NPPF) and PPG. The Framework and the PPG set out planning policies for England and how they are expected to be applied. It provides guidance for Local Plan Part 2 authorities and decision-takers, both in drawing up plans and making decisions about planning applications. The Framework was reviewed to ensure that the SA process aligned with its aims and objectives. A review was also undertaken of relevant White Papers, plans and strategies including the Sustainable Development Strategy which outlines the over-arching Government objective to raise the quality of life in our communities.

Level	Summary
Regional and County Level Plans	Where appropriate, county and sub-regional level plans have been considered. The objectives of these plans as well as some of the challenges they raise need to be taken on board as appropriate. However, it must be noted that the overarching goals of these plans and strategies may be outside the remit of the Local Plan Part 2 which forms only individual parts of a number of different vehicles trying to deliver the county level targets.
Local Policy	Plans produced at the local level specifically address issues relating to the economy; health; safety; sustainable communities; housing and employment. The Local Plan Part 2 and the SA should draw from these documents and transpose their aims in their policies and proposals where appropriate. These plans, should in theory, have included the main influences of international, national, regional and county level plans through the 'trickle-down effect'. They should also provide more of a local focus for the Borough. It is, through identifying these themes and incorporating them into the Local Plan Part 2 that synergies can be achieved with other relevant documents. Notable plans include the Blackpool Council Plan and the Blackpool Local Plan Part 1: Core Strategy.

6 Baseline Information and Identification of Key Sustainability Issues

6.1 Introduction

The box below stipulates the SEA Regulations requirements for this stage of the process.

Box 3: SEA Regulation Requirements for baseline and the identification of key sustainability issues

> The SEA Regulations require that the SEA covers:
>
> *'relevant aspects of the current state of the environment and the likely evolution thereof without implementation of the plan or programme' and, 'the environmental characteristics of the areas likely to be significantly affected'* (Schedule 2-2 and 2-3)
>
> '*any existing environmental problems which are relevant to the plan or programme including, in particular, those relating to any areas of a particular environmental importance, such as areas designated pursuant to Council Directive 79/409/EEC on the conservation of wild birds(a) and the Habitats Directive'* (Schedule 2-4)

Characterising the environmental and sustainability baseline, issues and context is an important activity in defining the framework for the SA. It involves the following elements:

- Characterising the current state of the environment of the Borough including social and economic aspects; and
- Using this information to identify existing problems and opportunities which could be considered in the Local Plan Part 2.

6.2 Methodology

The environmental, social and economic baseline was characterised through the following methods:

- Review of relevant local, regional and national plans, strategies and programmes;
- Data research based around a series of baseline indicators developed from the Office of the Deputy Prime Minister (ODPM) guidance, previous consultation recommendations from similar SAs and the data available for the Borough; and
- Initial responses from the statutory consultees.

This also enabled the identification of sustainability issues and opportunities that affect Blackpool.

A brief overview of the baseline trends is presented below, along with an identification of the key sustainability issues and opportunities relevant to each baseline category. In accordance with best practice guidance, gaps in or uncertainties with the available data have been noted.

The baseline indicators and summaries below have been divided into baseline topics for ease of presentation, and there are many overlaps between the baseline indicators and topics. Each of the baseline topics identified in the SEA Regulation have been represented in some form. Note that some baseline indicators are contextual indicators and do not necessarily mean that they must form part of the SA Framework identified in Section 6. The SEA Regulations also require, 'material assets' to be considered within the SA/SEA. Materials assets refer to the stock of valuable assets within a study area and can include many things from valuable landscapes, natural and cultural heritage through to housing stock, schools, hospitals and quality agricultural land. It is considered that material assets of the Borough are appropriately covered in the following baseline sections, and consequently will not be repeated in its own designated topic:

- Biodiversity, flora and fauna;
- Soil and land quality;
- Cultural heritage;
- Landscape;
- Housing; and,
- Transportation.

6.3   Environmental and Sustainability Baseline

Population

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

- Population change (ONS, 2015);
- Age structure/change (Census 2011; ONS, 2015; Lancashire.gov);
- Population distribution (ONS, 2015); and,
- Percentage ethnic groups (ONS, 2015).

The population mid-year estimate for Blackpool by ONS was 139,600 in 2015 and this has decreased by 2.3% since 2005, less than national and regional averages. This decrease in population is to be expected in a coastal authority, there is a bias towards a higher percentage of people of retirement age. Blackpool has a slightly higher proportion of under 16 year olds and over 65 year olds than the regional average, with 38.6% of the population being over 65 or under 16 (2015). There is a smaller proportion of people in the 15-64 age group and particularly the 25-44 age group. This has implications for health care, employment and provision of services in that they should be appropriate for the needs of the very young and elderly.

Population density is much higher than the rest of Lancashire, at 40.7 persons per hectare which is significantly higher than the Lancashire population density of 4 persons per hectare. This is mainly due to the predominantly urban nature of the entire Borough (ONS, 2015).

Blackpool has a relatively low proportion of ethnic groups (0.2% Black Minority Ethnic) in comparison with regional and national averages.

Data Gaps and Uncertainties

There are no significant data gaps or uncertainties.

Key Issues and Opportunities

High resident population with largest proportions in upper and lower age groups. This has implications for education, employment and economy, disposable income, health and other services provision.

Since 1981, there has been a large increase in the number of very elderly residents. The proportion of the working age population is projected to reduce, whereas the proportion of retirement age population is projected to increase.
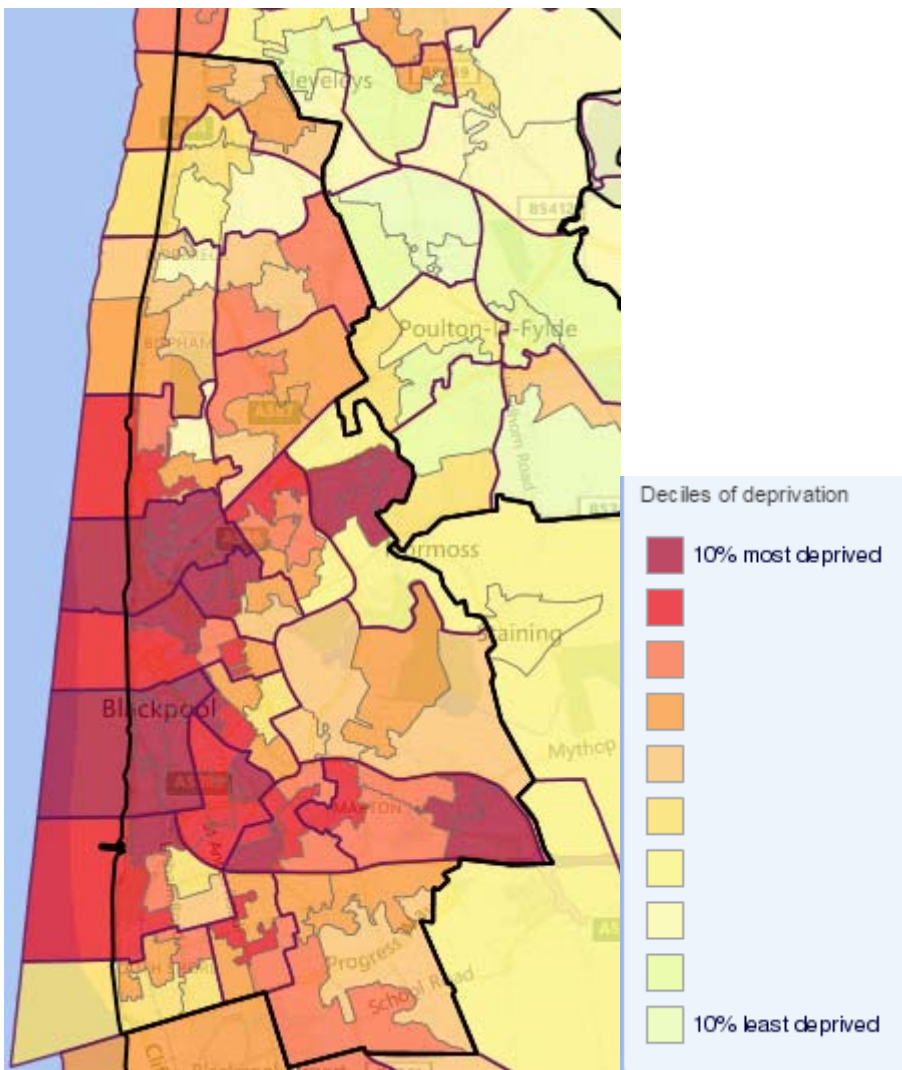
Education and Qualifications

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

- Percentage resident population with no qualifications (ONS, 2015);
- Percentage adults (16-74) with NVQ level 4/5 compared to averages (ONS, 2015);
- Percentage of 15 year old pupils in local authority schools achieving 5 or more GCSEs at Grades A* - C or equivalent (Lancashire.gov); and,
- Number of wards in the bottom 10% for education, skills and training deprivation (Indices of Multiple Deprivation (IMD)).

Levels of educational attainment are directly linked to levels of affluence as qualifications determine the type of employment of an individual which influences income and overall quality of life. Educational attainment is below the national and regional averages in Blackpool. The Borough has 36 Lower Layer Super Output Areas (LSOA) in the bottom 20% most deprived nationally in terms of education, skills and training. 23 of these fall within the bottom 10% and are in the wards of Hawes Side, Clifton, Bloomfield, Claremont, Brunswick, Tyldesley and Park. The Education, Skills & Training Deprivation Domain measures the lack of attainment among children and young people and secondly the lack of attainment of skills in the resident working age adult population.

The indicators for educational attainment indicate that for 15 year olds educational attainment at GCSE level is well below performance nationally. Overall within the Borough educational attainment is also below performance in the North West and nationally. Low attainment levels in children in Blackpool can potentially related to having a large transient population, which can result in problems with children settling into an educational establishment and courses. In 2014/ 2015, the percentage of pupils achieving five or more A*-C grades at GCSE or equivalent was 42.4% in Blackpool. This was lower than all the 14 local authorities in the broader Lancashire area and results experienced an increase in comparison to 2013/14. In 2016 10.4% of the population aged 16-74 had no qualifications, compared to 9.8% in the North West and 8.6% in Great Britain. Similarly, only 21.9% of the population of Blackpool were achieving NVQ level 4 in 2015 (ONS, 2015). Participation and attainment in adult education is a particular issue in Blackpool and relates to the reportedly low levels of aspiration amongst residents of certain wards (an issue identified in the officers workshop in December 2005). This has major implications for employment and the Borough's economy.

Figure 5.1: Blackpool – Education, Skills and Training Deprivation Domain for Blackpool SOAs by Ranking Position in England–ODPM English Indices of Deprivation 2015. (http://dclgapps.communities.gov.uk/imd/idmap.html)

Data Gaps and Uncertainties

There are no significant data gaps or uncertainties.

Key Issues and Opportunities

Low levels of educational participation and attainment in children and adults, with a particularly high proportion of adults with no qualifications.

Raising educational attainment should be a priority as it remains a driver for personal and professional development as well as overall community improvement.

Education and skills deprivation is high, with seven wards in the bottom 10% nationally.

Human Health

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

- Percentage resident population in good health compared with national/regional averages (ONS, 2011);
- Life expectancy for males/females (ONS, 2015);
- Standard mortality rates compared to national/regional averages (ONS, 2003);
- Percentage of working-age population with a long-term limiting illness (ONS, 2015);
- Standard mortality rates for the main causes of death – coronary heart disease, cancer, alcohol, compared with national/regional averages (ONS, 2015);
- Number of wards in the bottom 10% for health deprivation and disability (IMD);
- Percentage of patients to be offered a routine appointment to see a General Practitioner (GP) within 2 working days;
- Rate of teenage pregnancy per 1,000 women aged 15 – 17 (AMR 2015); and,
- Percentage of population participating in sports and exercise (at least one occasion of at least moderate intensity activity per week for at least 30 minutes) (Active People Survey, 2015).

Health in Blackpool is relatively poor compared to national and regional averages. The Census 2011 indicated that 73.6% of the Blackpool population consider themselves to be in good health, compared to 79.3% in the North West and 81.4% in England. This subjective data indicates that the health of the Blackpool population is much worse than regional levels and national levels and is supported by the life expectancy and the Standardised Mortality Ratio (SMR) statistics. The SMR in Blackpool was 119 in 2003 compared to North West average of 110 (a figure of over 100 indicates a death rate higher than the national average) (ONS 2005).

There are 55 LSOAs distributed amongst all wards in Blackpool that are in the bottom 10% for the health deprivation and disability domain. The health deprivation & disability domain identifies areas with relatively high rates of people who die prematurely or whose quality of life is impaired by poor health, or who are disabled, across the whole population.

Data from the ODPM Neighbourhood Renewal Unit indicates that cancer and circulatory diseases in Blackpool are significantly higher than the county, regional and national averages (2006). The Blackpool Health profile shows that 234 people died from cancer under the age of 75 in 2015 and 160 people under 75 died from cardiovascular related diseases (Blackpool Health Profile). Rates are decreasing year on year for all areas. Levels of teenage pregnancy are also much higher than the national average (41.7 per 1000) although this has decreased since 2011/12 (AMR 2015). Research indicates that teenage pregnancy rates are higher in the most economically disadvantaged communities and amongst the most vulnerable young people. This is also reported to be as a consequence of very low aspirations amongst young people in Blackpool and has implications for health care, economic activity and educational attainment.

25.6% of the population (2011) in Blackpool has a long-term limiting illness which is above the North West and England and Wales figures respectively and has risen in recent years. This is likely to have economic implications for the Borough.

Life expectancy in 2015 was 74 for males and 80 for females (AMR 2015).

From mid-January 2014 to mid-January 2015, 28.2% of the population in Blackpool were classed as inactive by Sport England's activity survey. This value is 3.9% lower than two years ago, indicating that the level of

active people has increased. In Lancashire, 25.2% of people from mid-January 2014 to mid-January 2015 were considered inactive.

Figure 5.2: Blackpool – Health Deprivation and Disability

Domain for Blackpool SOAs by Ranking Position in England– ODPM English Indices of Deprivation 2015. (http://dclgapps.communities.gov.uk/imd/idmap.html)
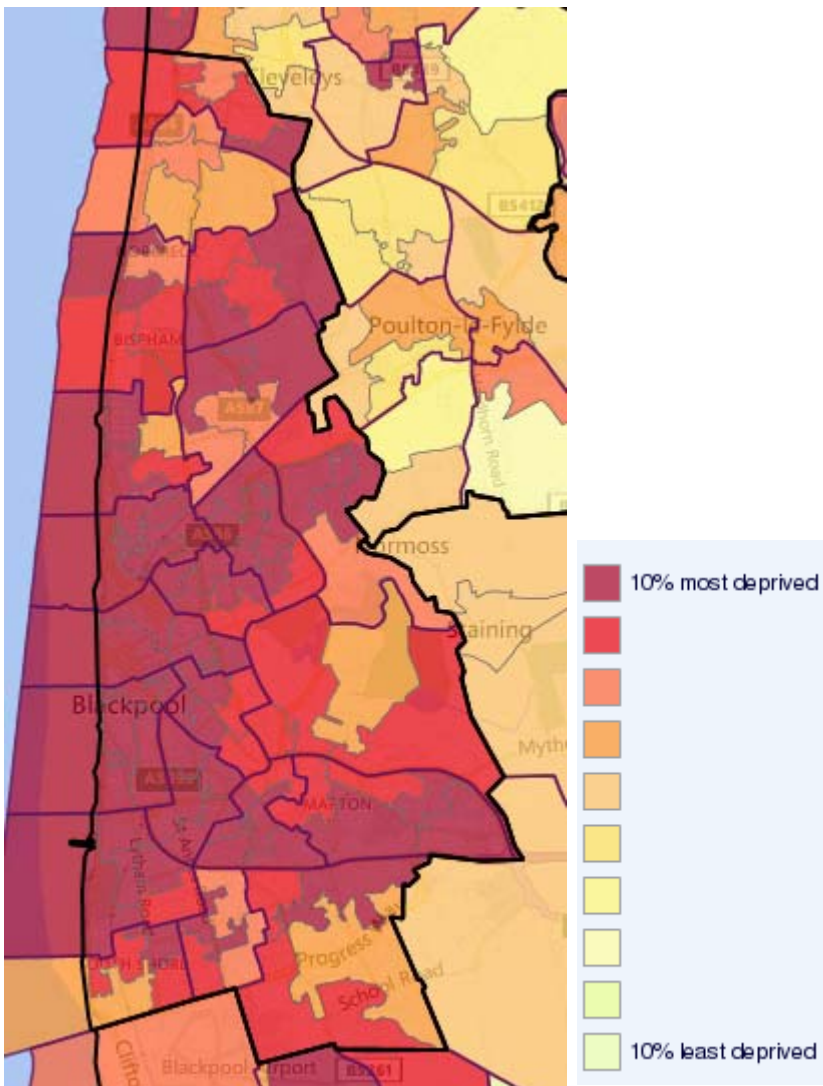
Data Gaps and Uncertainties

- Some discrepancies in data between sources
- A more recent figure for the SMR in Blackpool.

Key Issues and Opportunities

Health and life expectancy in Blackpool is poor compared to national and regional averages and shows little sign of improvement. All wards have many SOAs in the bottom 10% most deprived nationally

Alcohol and smoking-related illness is a particular concern.

High percentage of population with long-term limiting illness has potential impacts on the labour force and consequently Blackpool's economy.

Levels of teenage pregnancy are high and are linked to large numbers of economically disadvantaged and vulnerable people and low aspirations.

Water

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

- Percentage of rivers with good/fair chemical and biological water quality (Lancashire.gov);
- Distribution of poor chemical and biological water quality (Lancashire.gov); and,
- Percentage designated bathing waters achieving compliance with EC bathing water directive.

Blackpool is a coastal town, with the seafront being the primary reason for its development as a tourist resort. Bathing water quality is measured at four points along the Blackpool sea front (Bispham, Blackpool Central, Blackpool North and Blackpool South). Blackpool South achieved the 'excellent' standard, Blackpool North was classified as 'good' whilst Bispham and Blackpool central were given the 'sufficient' rating. The 2016 Blue Flag award results rated Blackpool South as the only beach in the North West that was able attain this international standard (Lancashire CC – Local Authority Profiles 2016). The Fylde Peninsula Water Management Partnership was established in 2011 and comprises the Environment Agency, United Utilities, Blackpool Council, Wyre and Fylde Borough Councils, Lancashire County Council and Keep Britain Tidy.

The partnership aims to:

- Improve coastal protection.
- Improve the quality of our bathing waters and beaches.
- Reduce the risk of surface water flooding.

Data Gaps and Uncertainties

- Additional information about sources of drinking water and groundwater quality.
- Up-to-date water quality data;

Key Issues and Opportunities

High standards of bathing water quality should be maintained and where possible improved to meet the minimum standards (sufficient) or better of the Bathing Water Directive. This has significant tourism implications.

Soil and Land Quality

The following indicators were used to ascertain baseline conditions:

- Percentage land stock contaminated (DEFRA);
- Percentage land stock derelict (DEFRA);
- Percentage land stock vacant (DEFRA);
- Distribution of best and most versatile agricultural land (Magic.gov);
- Percentage of new homes built on previously developed land (DEFRA); and,

- Distribution of areas known to have been subject to significant subsidence (DEFRA).

The management and control of contaminated sites in the Borough is essential to reduce the risks posed to the natural and built environment and human health. The Blackpool Contaminated Land Strategy aims to identify potentially contaminated sites in the Borough and classifies them into risk levels. A percentage of the total land area likely to be contaminated is not currently available. There are no sites on the Environment Agency pollution inventory which relate to incidents of land pollution.

0.3% of land stock in the Borough is classified as derelict (2004) compared with 22.35% nationally. The region as a whole contains a high proportion of the country's derelict land stock with 25% being contained in the North West alone. Blackpool's low proportion is due to the small and urban nature of the Borough and competition for development land. In addition to the urban area and urban fringe there is a small proportion of grade 2 and 3 agricultural land to the east of the Borough (see figure 5.5).

Government policy encourages the re-use of brownfield sites. Between 2014 and 2015, approximately 94% of new homes in the Borough were built on previously developed sites. This is higher than the previous year. This is comparable to the Lancashire average and significantly higher than in other parts of the county.

Figure 5.3: Distribution of Agricultural Land (DEFRA – www. magic.gov.uk)
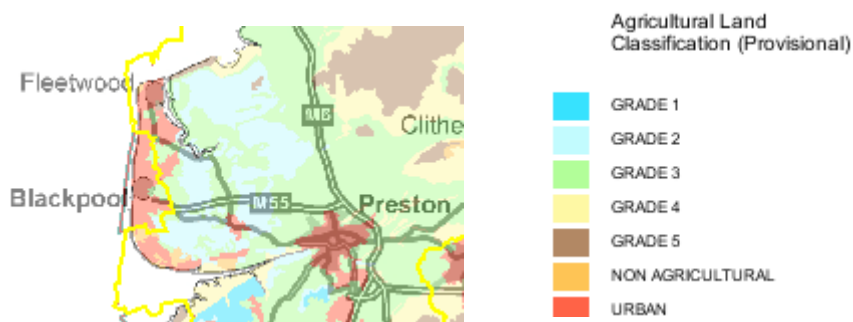
Map produced by MAGIC on 21 November 2005. Copyright resides with the data suppliers and the map must not be produced without their permission. Some information in MAGIC is a snapshot of information being maintained or continually updated by the originating organisation. Please refer to the documentation for details, as information may be illustrative or representative rather than definitive at this stage.

Data Gaps and Uncertainties

- Percentage of land stock contaminated
- Percentage land stock vacant;
- More up to date soil data.

Key Issues and Opportunities

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

Air Quality

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

- Distribution/number of Air Quality Management Areas (AQMAs) (DEFRA, 2016);
- Annual Average Air Quality measurements for Nitrogen Dioxide and Particulates in town centres of principal urban areas and AQMAs.

- Distribution of known key polluting industry.

One air quality management area (AQMA) has been designated in Blackpool encompassing parts of Blackpool Town Centre, and extending along Talbot Road to the seafront and Dickson Road to its junction with Pleasant Street. This has been designated for Nitrogen Dioxide (NO_2) emissions as a consequence of traffic congestion. Air quality is monitored outside Hawes Side Library on Hawes Side Lane.

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

Data Gaps and Uncertainties

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

Key Issues and Opportunities

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

Climatic Factors and Energy

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

- Distribution of areas at risk of coastal and fluvial flooding (Strategic Flood Risk Assessment (SFRA), 2014);
- Number of planning applications permitted contrary to Environment Agency advice on flooding;
- Household energy use;
- Percentage energy from renewable sources;
- Percentage household waste used for energy;
- Total CO_2 emissions (kg) per household per year (Lancashire.gov); and
- Electricity and gas consumption in the commercial/business sector per year.

Climate change is a global phenomenon, although the consequences of climate change are being increasingly felt at the local level, for example flooding. Blackpool is a coastal town and consequently at risk of coastal flooding. The main areas at risk are along the sea front up to the main promenade and also some inland areas to the north in Carleton and to the south between the town centre and South Shore (see figure 5.4). The Council have commenced a major programme of sea defence and coast protection works covering the length of the promenade from Anchorsholme to Starr Gate. This is nearing completion. There are also issues relating to storm water flooding in residential areas. To date, there have not been any planning applications permitted contrary to Environment Agency advice on flooding.

Green Infrastructure has multifunctional benefits which can help mitigate against and adapt to climate change. Green Infrastructure can help manage flood risk, such as through flood storage areas and slowing the flow through SUDs, improve the connectivity of habitats and allow species to adapt and enhance riparian corridors and to help cool watercourses.

In Blackpool, carbon dioxide emissions are very low when measured in terms of tonnes per resident.

Gas consumption is slightly above the national level and electricity consumption slightly below. No household waste is currently used to recover heat, power or other energy sources. There are no renewable energy facilities within the Borough.

The 2015 AMR stated that there were no planning applications incorporating renewable energy into their designs between 2013 and 2015.

Figure 5.4: Indicative Flood Risk Mapping for Blackpool (www.environment-agency.gov.uk) and Surface Water Flood Risk (SFRA 2016)
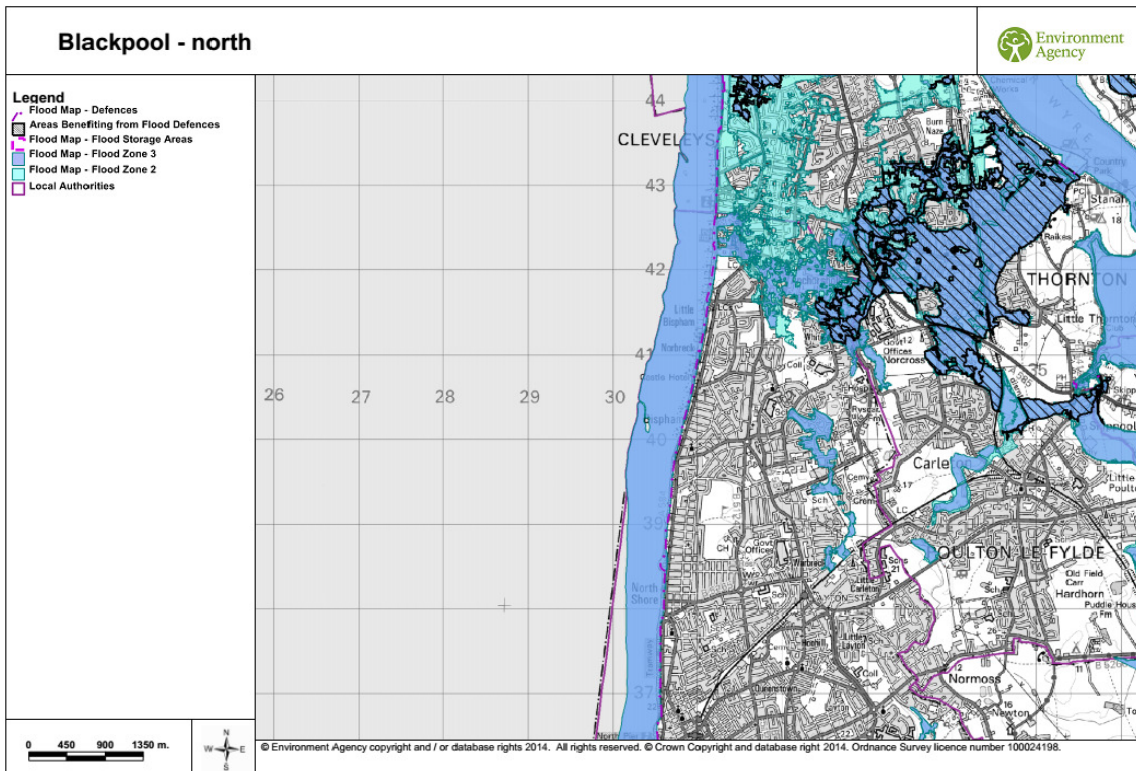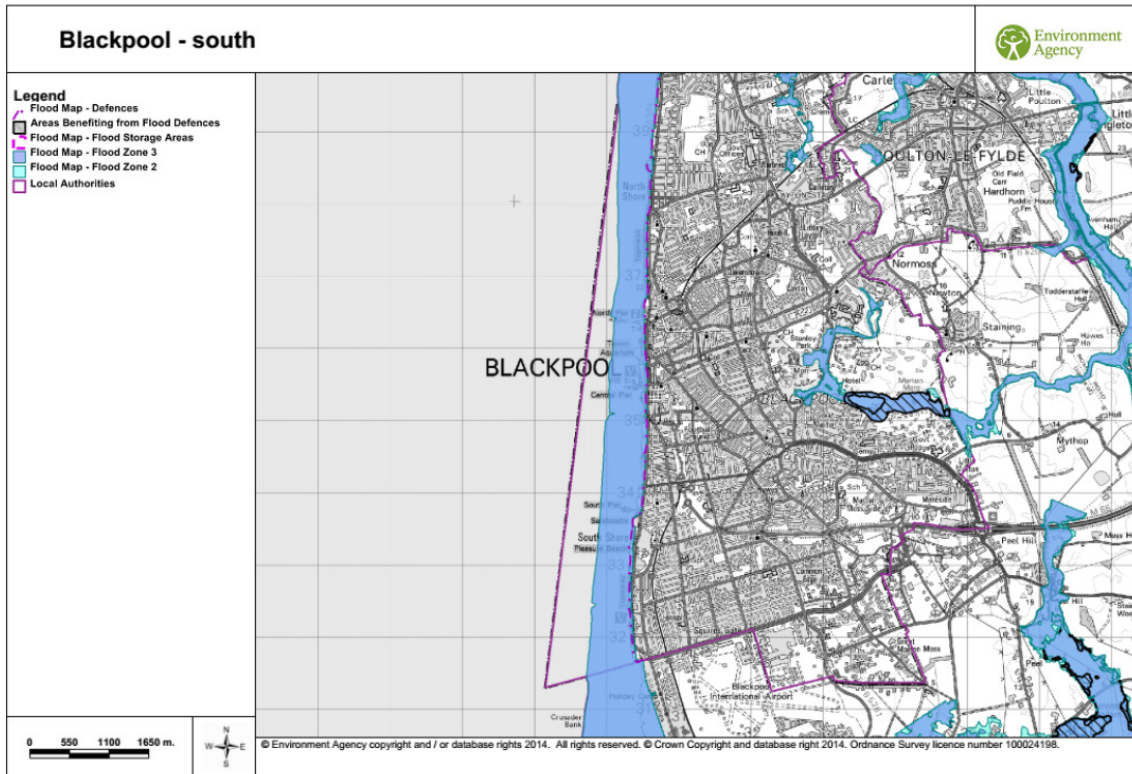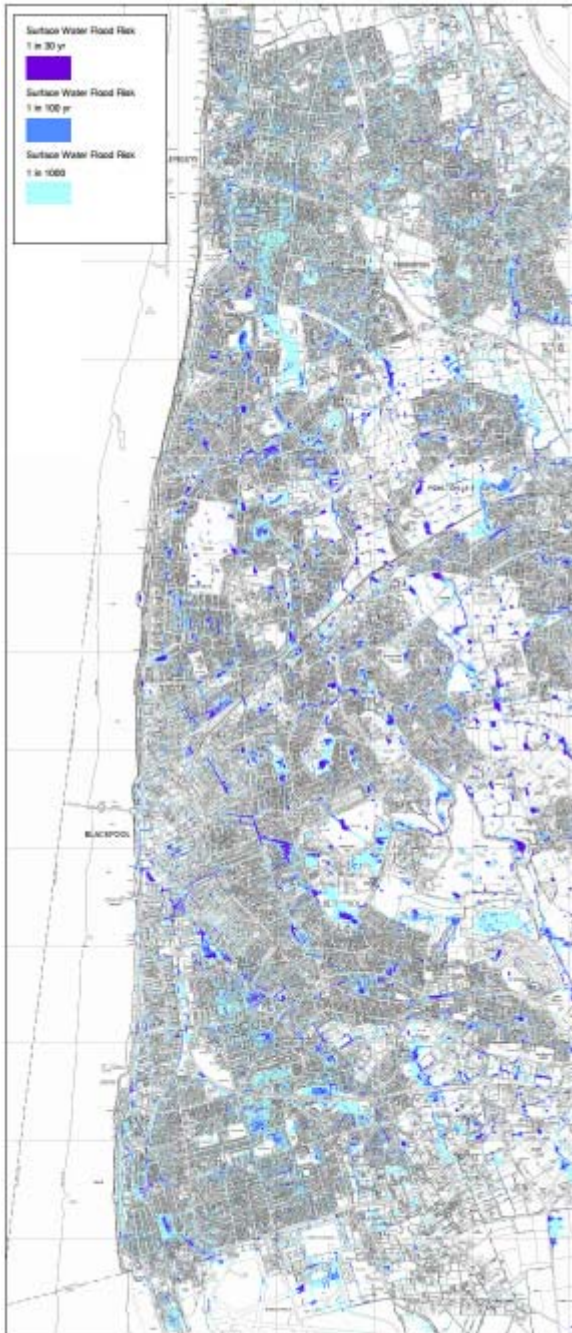
Data Gaps and Uncertainties

- Percentage energy from renewable sources;
- Total CO_2 emissions (kg) per household per year; and,
- Electricity and gas consumption in the commercial/business sector per year.

Key Issues and Opportunities

Flooding and flooding potential are issues illustrative of climate change and could have severe effects for residents. Flooding as a constraint should be given consideration in the development of the Local Plan Part 2 and also the causes of localised flooding and means to reduce that.

The promotion of Sustainable Drainage Systems is seen as an important opportunity to reduce surface run-off rates.

Biodiversity, Flora and Fauna

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

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

Blackpool is a largely urban Borough meaning that the remaining open land has important landscape and environmental value and increases the importance of optimising the amenity value of the remaining undeveloped land. There is one Site of Special Scientific Interest (SSSI)– Marton Mere, which is also a Local Nature Reserve (LNR). This covers about 39 hectares and is one of the few remaining freshwater lakes in Lancashire supporting a large number of bird species throughout the year. 100% of the area of this SSSI is in favourable condition which is well above national and regional averages. Key sites are identified in figure 5.7. There are 13 further sites of non-statutory nature conservation interest in the Borough, many of which are within public open space near the Borough's eastern boundary. Many are ponds.

A number of Lancashire BAP species are present in the Borough, although largely either in the eastern, less urbanised extremities, designated conservation areas or within pockets of greenspace within urban areas. BAP habitats present include Arable Farmland, Mossland, and Sand Dunes to the south. BAP species include: Skylark, Songthrush, Reedbunting, various species of bats and butterflies and Great Crested Newts. Populations of woodland birds are small, although small numbers of Skylark, Songthrush and Reedbunting are present. There are no areas of ancient woodland within the Borough and wooded areas are sparse within the largely urban area.

Urban greenspace is discussed in the landscape section and is an important component of enhancing the urban environment and the natural environment within it.

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

Figure 5.5: Location of SSSI, SPA and SACs (www.magic.gov.uk)
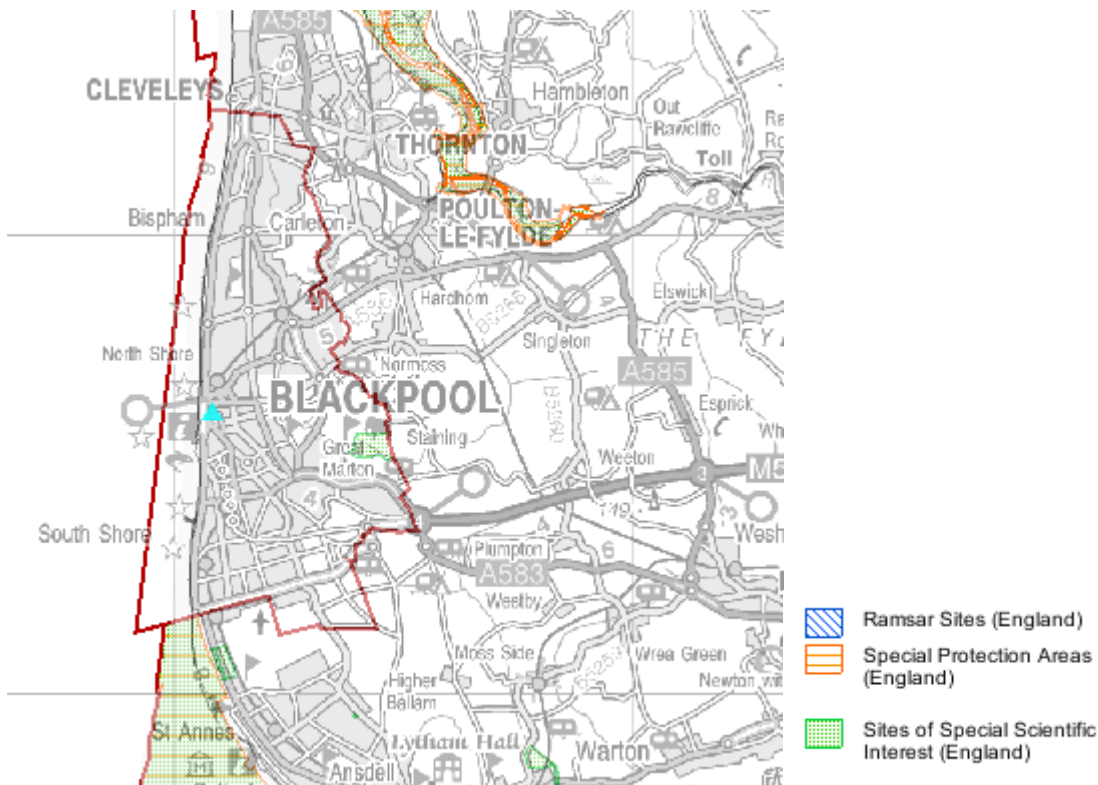
Data Gaps and Uncertainties

- Number of designated sites in land management schemes; and,
- Area and connectivity of wildlife corridors.

Key Issues and Opportunities

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

Cultural Heritage

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

- Distribution and number of listed buildings, Scheduled Monuments, conservation areas, historic parks and gardens (Magic.gov); and
- Percentage of listed buildings at risk of decay and trends (Heritage at risk, 2015).

Blackpool developed as a seaside resort in the late 18th century with the first hotels being developed in the 1780s catering for the wealthy visitor. With the opening of the railway in 1846, workers travelled to the town from all over Lancashire and Yorkshire for 'Wakes Week', when factories and mills closed for the annual holiday. The first promenade opened in 1856, the north pier in 1863, and the outdoor Pleasure Gardens in 1872. In 1879, Blackpool was the first place in the world to have electric street lighting, giving birth to the

famous illuminations. After this time the town grew rapidly, with large hotels, guest-houses, and lodgings being built to cater for the growing number of visitors. This marked the birth of the golden age of Blackpool which was responsible for the development of many of the famous landmarks and attractions known today including many fine Victorian-style buildings earmarked for restoration as part of the current regeneration proposals. In the 1880s Blackpool became home to the first electric tram system which is still popular today and many early models of tram are still in use.

Nowadays, despite competition from cheaper holidays abroad, the resort still attracts over 8 million visitors a year and the history of tourism and its past legacy is very much part of the cultural heritage of the town.

Blackpool's heritage resource is largely centred around the historic core of the town. Blackpool has 42 listed buildings although no Scheduled Monuments. There is one Grade I listed building – the Tower and four Grade II* listed buildings. The remainder are Grade II listed. There are two buildings on the 'at risk' register.

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

Data Gaps and Uncertainties

- No significant data gaps or uncertainties identified

Key Issues and Opportunities

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

Landscape

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

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

There are no landscape designations in Blackpool. The Borough is predominantly urban or urban fringe with a small area of the Landscape classification, 'South Fylde Mosses' further inland, as designated under the Lancashire Landscape Character Assessment. The mosses are very flat low-lying areas comprised of peat deposits which were formerly raised mires which have now been reclaimed for agriculture. Blackpool's town centre developed relatively haphazardly in the late nineteenth century as a result of its growth as a Victorian seaside resort. The Winter Gardens, Tower, sea, beach piers and amusements formed the early and distinctive basis of development. Blackpool town centre has been designated a conservation area in recognition of this. A further conservation area is at Stanley Park. Suburban areas developed and distinctive areas formed in response to the style of the time. The condition of many residential areas in particular wards has deteriorated and lead to some particularly run-down areas of town.

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

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

Data Gaps and Uncertainties

- There are no significant data gaps or uncertainties.

Key Issues and Opportunities

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

Minerals and Waste

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

- Household waste arising;
- Recycled household waste as a percentage of total household waste (Lancashire.gov);
- Percentage of household waste landfilled (Lancashire.gov, 2015);
- Percentage of household waste composted (Lancashire.gov, 2015);
- Industrial and commercial waste production; and
- Sales of secondary and recycled aggregates as a percentage of all aggregates sold.

Household waste arisings per head in Blackpool are well above the national and county averages, being 511.3kg per head in 2005/6. However, of this, only 15.54% was recycled and 10.58% was composted making a total of 26.12%, compared to the national average of 27%. 60.1% of household waste went to landfill in Blackpool in 2014/2015, which has increased since 2005/2006 where 73.8% of waste went to landfill. This is above the national average of 56.3%. The quantity of industrial/commercial waste has not been identified.

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

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

Data Gaps and Uncertainties

- Industrial and commercial waste production
- Sales of secondary and recycled aggregates as a percentage of all aggregates sold.

Key Issues and Opportunities

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

Transportation

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

- Distribution of major transport systems – roads, airports, ports, rail etc (google maps, 2016);
- Journey to work by mode (ONS, 2015);

- Percentage of residents travelling over 20km to work (ONS, 2015);
- Number of ICT schemes implemented; and,
- Percentage of dwelling approved and located within 400m of a proposed or existing bus stop or within 800m of and existing or proposed railway station.

The economic viability and quality of life for local residents is closely linked to the effectiveness of the local transport system and infrastructure. The M55 and Blackpool airport provide effective links into and out of the Borough and the majority of visitors arrive by car. However, internal links pose issues. The highway network comprises a grid of north south routes which can become heavily congested, particularly at junctions where incoming visitor traffic conflicts with internal traffic movements. An AQMA has been designated in response to traffic induced pollution. Blackpool airport provides economic opportunities for attracting new investment into the area and enabling indigenous business to create trade links on a national and international basis

The Blackpool North to Manchester via Preston railway is an important public transport link to other key economic and population centres in the region. The proposed electrification of this line is an important component of this. Blackpool is well served in terms of bus services, generating significant levels of all-year bus passenger movement. The Borough also houses Britain's oldest electric tramway.

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

Blackpool has a high proportion of workers who have a relatively short commute to work. The 2011 census indicated that 25.6% of Blackpool's working residents aged 16 and older commute less than two kilometres. This is the highest percentage in Lancashire and is in excess of the regional and national averages. The authority also has the highest proportion of workers who commute between 2-5km to work, at a percentage of 28.6%.

Data Gaps and Uncertainties

- Number of ICT schemes implemented
- Percentage of dwelling approved and located within 400m of a proposed or existing bus stop or within 800m of and existing or proposed railway station.

Key Issues and Opportunities

Links could be greatly improved from the north, north-east and south of the Borough and particularly within the town itself.

Localised congestion and associated adverse air quality is an issue.

The public transport system is extensive and well used, although there are opportunities to enhance this further.

Blackpool airport is an opportunity for economic growth and the marketing of Blackpool and its surrounding sub-region.

Economy

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

- Wards with SOAs in bottom 10% for income deprivation (Annual Monitoring Report (AMR, 2015);
- Number of VAT registrations;
- Employment sectors;
- Percentage unemployed;
- Economic interest in Blackpool based on industrial planning application figures;
- Pattern of industrial and office rental costs;

- % of residents who think that for their local area over the past three years that job prospects have got better or stayed the same;
- Visitor Volumes in a year;
- Number of ICT schemes implemented;
- Economic interest in Blackpool based on industrial planning application figures;
- Advertised vacant industrial floorspace; and,

The majority of economic activity in Blackpool is tourism related, catering for more visitors than any other resort in the UK and generating £545m expenditure per annum (Regeneration Strategy for Blackpool) 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 (AMR 2015).

In 2012 there were 3,165 VAT/PAYE registered businesses in Blackpool, which compares to 3,250 in 2007 (Source: DTI). This decline was offset by modest growth in Wyre and Fylde, meaning Blackpool's business base became a smaller part of the sub-regional economy over this period. Blackpool also has a lower

business density compared to the Fylde Coast, with fewer businesses per head of the working age population (AMR 2015).

The majority of Blackpool businesses are in retail (15.6%) and accommodation / food service (14.1%) sectors. There is also a higher representation of health and arts, entertainment, recreation and other services sectors compared to elsewhere (AMR 2015).

However, Gross Value Added (GVA) per head is well below the Lancashire, regional and national averages (£11, 972 in 2013) (AMR 2015). The bulk of visitors have limited disposable income and employment patterns are typified by low pay and short-term contracts (Regeneration Strategy for Blackpool). Survey work since 1989 suggests that total visitor numbers and day trips have fallen whilst overnight stays have increased. About 87% of employment in Blackpool is in the service sector. Small companies dominate in Blackpool.

6.6 % of the economically active population (which equates to 4,100 people) are unemployed, which is higher than the North West figure of 5.3% and the national figure of 5.1%. 38.6% of all employees in Blackpool are in part time employment, compared to 31.3% in the North West and 30.9% in England (Nomis 2014/15). However, the Borough has a very low proportion of economically active people. Employment follows the seasonal trends of the tourism industry in terms of summer peaks and winter troughs. There are 31 wards in Blackpool which have LSOAs in the bottom 10% of employment deprivation nationally. The employment deprivation domain of the IMD takes account of:

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

The key employment sectors in 2014 were (ONS 2014):

Primary Services (A-B: Agriculture And Mining) 0%,
Energy And Water 0.4%
Manufacturing 6.2%,
Construction 2.7%,
Services 90.6%
Wholesale And Retail, Including Motor Trades 16.7%, Transport Storage 2.3%, Tourism 12.9%, Information And Communication 1.6%
Financial And Other Business Services 8.6%
Public Admin,
Education And Health 40.2%

Other Services 8.3%

Blackpool's tourist attractions have received little major investment over recent years with the exception of the Pleasure Beach. This has led to the resort becoming less competitive with cheap foreign destinations becoming more attractive. 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 2014/15 attracting 10.16 million visitors. There is a large volume of tourist accommodation although much of the stock is of relatively low quality, lacking any national or local accreditation. There is 97,233m^2 (2015) of advertised vacant industrial floor space in the Borough. Economic diversity is also skewed with a disproportionately small proportion of manufacturing employment.

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

Educational attainment and aspiration amongst residents is low, which is allied to the relatively small proportion of working age population.

*Figure 5.6: Blackpool – Employment Domain for Blackpool SOAs by Ranking Position in England– ODPM English Indices of Deprivation 2015. (*http://dclgapps.communities.gov.uk/imd/idmap.html*)*
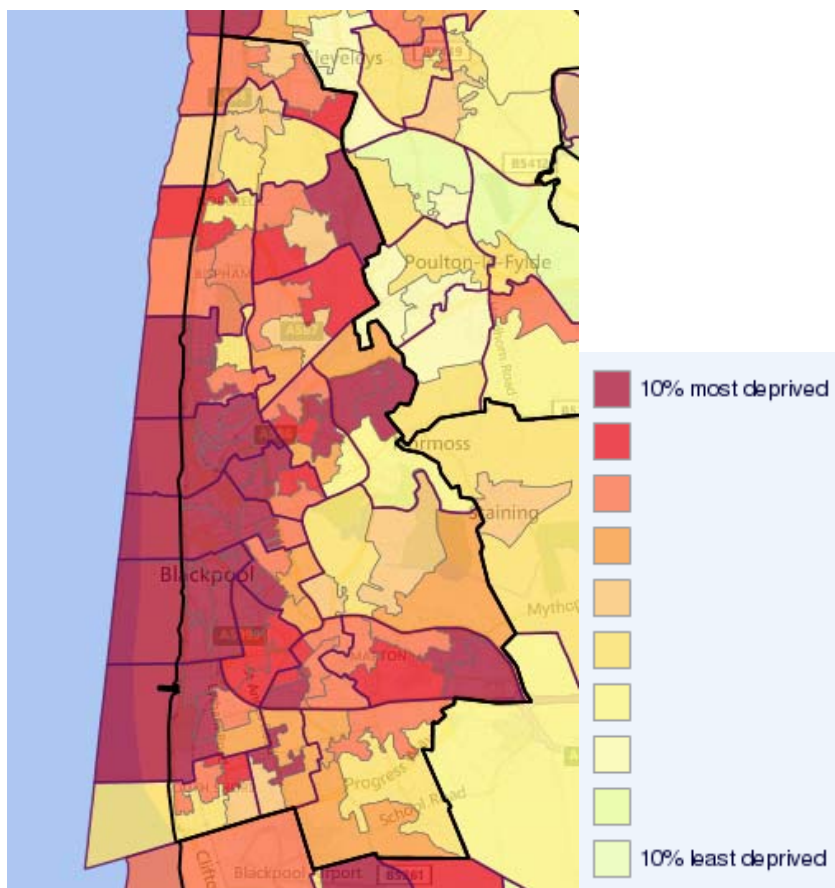
CHANGE IN VAT REGISTERED BUSINESS STOCK, 1980-2006
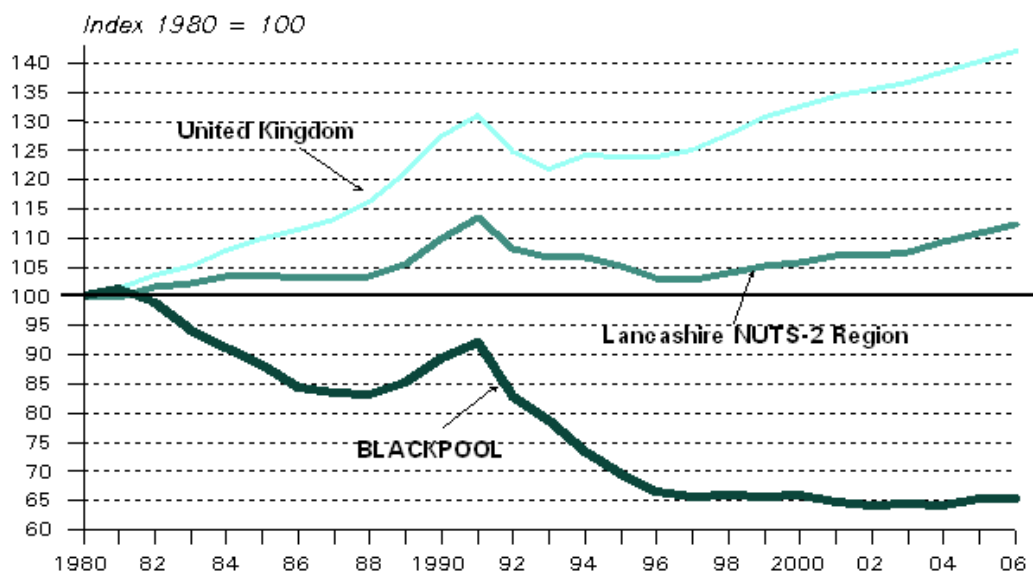
Data Gaps and Uncertainties

- Number of ICT schemes implemented.
- Peak Zone A rental data £/m^2.

Key Issues and Opportunities

The economy is not very diverse being dominated by the tourism sector. It is vital that this sector is developed sustainably and focuses on quality of product and visitor offer. This is closely linked to environmental protection and enhancement.

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

Seasonal unemployment is an issue.

Visitor numbers are steadily declining as competition increases from cheap foreign destinations.

Productivity (GVA) is low compared to county, regional and national averages partly as a result of the over-representation of service jobs such as distribution, hotels and restaurants.

Small companies dominate which require support. The wholesale and retail sector is the largest category of VAT registrations. These have remained fairly static since 1999 but have fallen overall since the early 1990s.

There is a large volume of tourist accommodation although this is generally low quality.

Opportunity to strengthen Blackpool's role as a sub-regional hub for the Fylde.

Deprivation

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

- Recorded crime rates per 1000 for key offences;
- Percentage males/females feeling 'very unsafe' about crime;
- Crime Deprivation - Wards with LSOAs within bottom 10% deprived (IMD);
- Average earnings per ward compared with national/regional average;
- Claimants of work related benefits (income support) compared to national/regional average;
- Claimants of jobseekers allowance compared to national/regional average;
- Number and distribution of wards with LSOAs in the bottom 10% of most deprived living environment;
- Number and distribution of wards with LSOAs in bottom 10% of most deprived in terms of barriers to housing and services provision;
- Areas within 1km of 5 basic services;

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

Crime

Crime rates per 1000 in Blackpool for key offences are generally comparable to national and county averages, although violent crime is well above national and county averages. Much of this is focussed in the town centre and is often related to alcohol related crime, which is seen as a big problem. Alcohol related crime is often related to criminal damage. In 2012-2012 there were 16,876 recorded crimes in Blackpool. Violent crime accounted for 27% (4574) of all crime in 2011-12. This was a 6% (276) reduction. Assaults with injury increased by 5% (90) and harassment by 45% (78), most other categories contributed to the reduction. Of note, rape fell by 30% (24), all sexual offences by 11% (28), robbery by 12.6% (19), and possession of weapons by 22% (28). In 2015, it was recorded that there are 38 LSOAs in Blackpool with crime figures in the bottom 10% of the LSOA (IMD, 2015). This includes the area with the worst crime deprivation in the whole of England.

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

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

*Figure 5.8: Blackpool – Crime Deprivation Domain for Blackpool SOAs by Ranking Position in England– ODPM English Indices of Deprivation 2015. (http://dclgapps.communities.gov.uk/imd/idmap.html)*
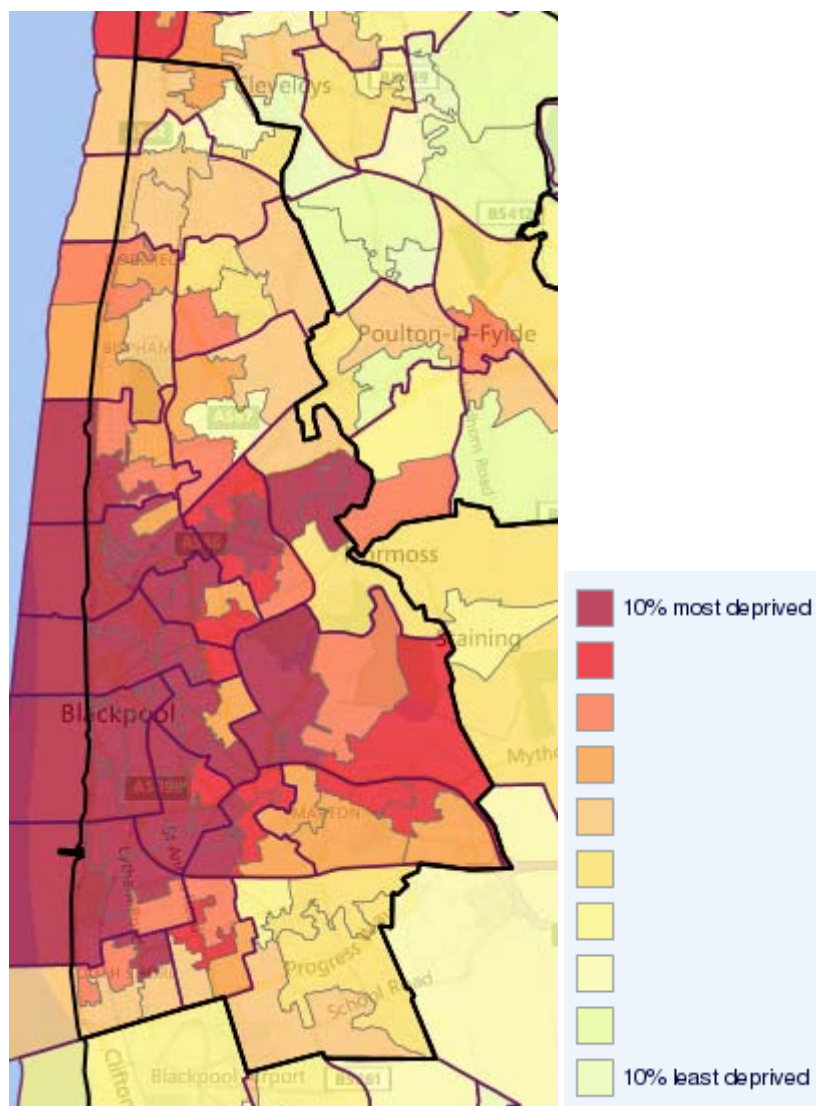
Earnings Deprivation

Full-time weekly average earnings in the Borough are well below county, regional and national levels and nine wards have LSOAs which are in the bottom 10% income deprived (Bloomfield (5); Brunswick (3); Claremont (3); Clifton (2); Hawes Side (1); Ingthorpe (1); Park (3); Tyldesley (1); Waterloo (1)) (Index of Multiple Deprivation, 2015). Claimants of job-seekers allowance are above national and regional averages.

Living Environment

The living environment in Blackpool is mixed. It is predominantly an urban area, so access to services appears to be good. However, living environment deprivation appears to be an issue in certain wards. Access to sports facilities is above national levels with 37.9% of the population in 2005 living within 20 minutes travel time of a range of 3 different sports facility types, compared to 20.86% nationally. Over 93% of residents are within 1km of 5 basic services, and 94.2% of new dwellings were in 2004. Between 2013 and 2015 100% of new residential development was within 30 minutes public transport time of a GP, hospital, primary and secondary school, employment and major health centre.

Living environment deprivation and barriers to housing and services provision deprivation are both monitored in the English Indices of Deprivation. 33 wards have LSOAs in the bottom most 10% deprived in terms of living environment. This is based upon Social and Private Housing in Poor Condition, Houses without Central

Heating, Air Quality and Road Traffic Accidents involving injury to pedestrians and cyclists. However, there are no wards which have LSOAs in the bottom 30% in terms of barriers to housing and services provision. This index is based upon: Household overcrowding, Local Authority level percentage of households for whom a decision on their application for assistance under the homeless provisions of housing legislation has been made, assigned to the constituent SOAs, Difficulty of Access to owner-occupation, Road distance to GP premises, Road distance to supermarket or convenience store, Road distance to primary school, and Road distance to a Post Office.

*Figure 5.9: Blackpool – Barriers to housing and services Deprivation Domain for Blackpool SOAs by Ranking Position in England– ODPM English Indices of Deprivation 2015. (*http://dclgapps.communities.gov.uk/imd/idmap.html*)*
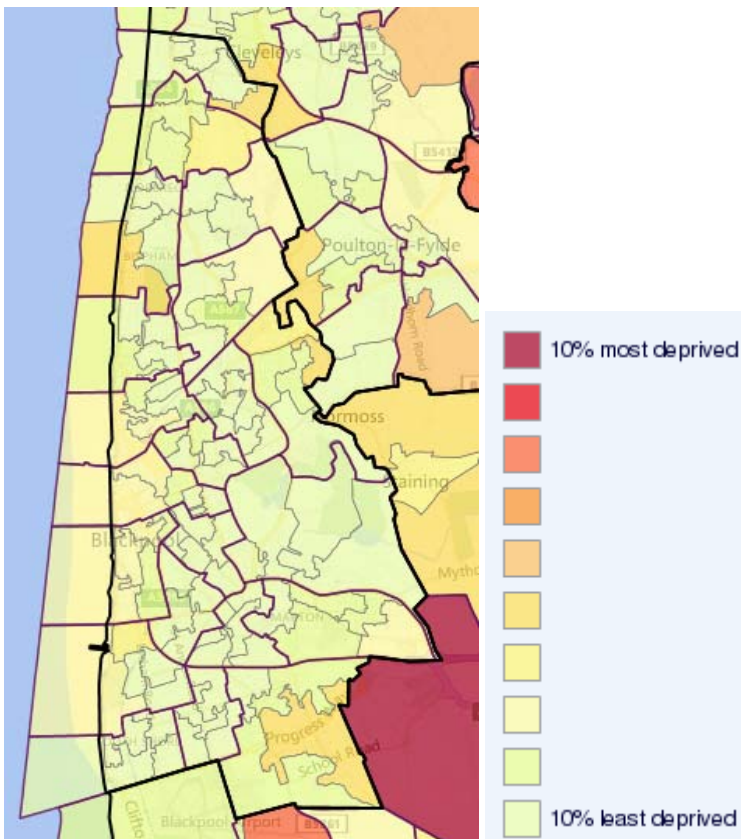
Data Gaps and Uncertainties

- No significant gaps at this stage.

Key Issues and Opportunities

Levels of violent crime are high and are focused in the town centre and are often related to alcohol. Alcohol related crime is often related to criminal damage.

Substance misuse is also an issue with drug possession and dealing rates being above the county and regional average. This has links to fear of crime and acquisitive crime.

There is a need to tackle the root causes of crime.

Earnings in Blackpool are low and the percentage of claimants of Job-Seekers Allowance is higher than national averages.

Access to services in Blackpool is generally good due to its small size and urban nature, although issues relate to quality living environments as there are 16 wards with SOAs in the bottom 25% nationally for Living Environment Deprivation.

Housing

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

- Average house price;
- Housing affordability;
- Percentage homes unfit for use compared to national/regional averages;
- Percentage development type distribution/housing densities per hectare;
- Number of people accepted as homeless as a percentage of social rented housing; and
- Affordable housing completions.

Blackpool is the fourth most densely populated local authority in England and Wales outside Greater London with a population density of 3,988 persons per kilometre (Census, 2011). In 2014/15 52% of new dwellings were built at a density above 50 dwellings per hectare.

As with much of the country, house prices in Blackpool have risen sharply in recent years with the average price of a detached house costing £208,500, a Semi-detached costing an average £160,000, a terraced house costing £82,500 and flats costing £70,000 (rightmove 2016). This is rising but is still below the regional and national average. The rate of house price growth has been greater than the rate of income growth, which presents affordability issues. In 2014/15, 111 affordable units were completed compared with none in 2013/14 (AMR 2015).

Housing tenure is a particular issue in Blackpool. 62% of dwellings are owner-occupied, 26% are privately rented which is well above the England figure of 17% (AMR 2015). Within the four wards of Bloomfield, Claremont, Talbot and Waterloo, over one third of the housing stock is privately rented. Four other wards of Brunswick, Clifton, Inglethorpe and Park have the largest proportions of local authority rented accommodation. The clustering of such housing can lead to social problems and a high rate of turnover. In 2004, 7% of housing stock was considered unfit for use, which is above national levels and regional levels (6.1%). Blackpool is also one of the most overcrowded districts in England and Wales based upon occupancy (Census 2011). Also, 19% of households reside in accommodation without central heating (Census 2011).

Data Gaps and Uncertainties

- Percentage of homeless people in Blackpool

Key Issues and Opportunities

Blackpool's large stock of poor quality, cheap, private rented accommodation sector particularly within its inner areas attracts deprived and vulnerable individuals perpetuating and exacerbating housing and social problems.

Lack of supply of affordable housing is also a major issue.

Overcrowding is an issue and a large proportion of houses are in multiple occupation.

A high proportion of houses do not have central heating.

7   The Appraisal Process

7.1   Geographical Scope of the SA

The geographical scope of the SA will be driven by the geographical scope of the Local Plan Part 2 i.e. the entirety of Blackpool. The Local Plan Part 2 must be in general conformity with the Core Strategy and so policies should be aligned. Regarding the allocations element of the Local Plan Part 2 the SA will consider the spatial extent of their likely impacts. In some cases this may be only local to the site in question whereas in other cases the impacts of the allocation may be felt over a wider area including potentially outside the Borough. Similarly, the cumulative effects of a number of allocations may result in impacts occurring over a wider area. These will also be considered in the SA.

7.2   Temporal Scope of the SA

As the Local Plan is intended to apply until 2027. This timescale will be reflected in the SA of the Local Plan Part 2. If there are likely to be any sustainability effects of the Local Plan Part 2 that would last longer than this, these would also be considered.

7.3   Aspects of the Local Plan Part 2 to be assessed and how

Individual components of the Local Plan Part 2 will be assessed to determine their sustainability performance and to provide recommendations for sustainability improvements. At this stage in the Local Plan Part 2's development it is anticipated that the following elements will need to be assessed:

- The land allocations (housing, employment)
- Reasonable alternatives to these land allocations.
- DM Policies
- Reasonable alternatives to these policies

The intention will be to ensure that the process is iterative with regular feedback occurring between the plan-makers and the SA team as options are developed. Allocations will be appraised in turn to determine how well they perform against the SA Framework Objectives. Policies will be appraised as a whole against each of the SA Objective topics. The assessors will consider each of the guide questions whilst drawing a conclusion on the performance against the headline objective.

The appraisal will be presented in an appraisal matrix for each group of policies and allocations. The matrix is an established method for clearly analysing the performance of the policies or sites and helps meet the requirements of the SEA Regulations by ensuring that the following elements are considered. This will enable significant effects to be identified:

- Impact – whether the impact will be positive, negative or neutral when assessed against the SA Objectives.
- Temporal scale – whether the impact will be short-term (within 5 years), occur in the medium term (5 – 10 years) or occur in the long-term (10 years +).
- Spatial scale – where the impacts will occur within the area. Any transboundary effects outside of the study area would also be considered.
- Permanency – whether effects will be permanent or temporary.
- Level of certainty – the level of certainty in the prediction will be classified as low, medium or high.
- Cumulative and synergistic effects.

Where negative impacts are identified, measures will be proposed to offset, avoid or otherwise mitigate for the impact. In addition, measures which may further enhance benefits will also be identified as appropriate.

The scoring used for the appraisal of the policy/allocation is defined below:

Table 7-1:   Notation used in the SA Assessment

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

The assessment of the allocations will also make use of Geographical Information Systems (GIS) to identify the relationship between the allocations and existing environmental and sustainability features, for example designated sites. Maps will be prepared that zoom into the areas where allocations are proposed to provide more detail at the assessment stage. Socio-economic factors cannot so easily be mapped using GIS although as a minimum, spatial data can be obtained pertaining to the different facets of deprivation and access to services. It will be important to consider the immediate local impacts of the allocations as well as the wider Borough and regional implications. Where appropriate, the assessment will consider existing evidence and research when making linkages between new development and the types of impact this could have on different strands of the community, for example, community cohesion, equality, health etc.

In all cases, the assessment of allocations will make good use of the baseline data collated which will be supplemented with further detail as appropriate at the assessment stage. When assessing each element, the questions will be asked:

- To what extent does the allocation meet the SA Objectives?

- To what extent will the allocation seek to address key sustainability issues?

- To what extent will the allocations/ affect the current baseline conditions?

It should also be remembered that this is a strategic assessment, and, whilst allocations will be assessed individually, it is not the intention to enter into the level of detail reserved for project-level Environmental Impact Assessment. All assessment will be desk-based.

In addition to assessing sites individually, the cumulative effects of multiple sites will also be assessed. This will consider how the allocations throughout the entire area and, where appropriate, more localised groups of allocations might affect specific receptors and receptor types. This would also consider the cumulative effects of sites within individual settlements where appropriate and in particular any cumulative impacts on

local character. These might include the receptor topic of biodiversity, for example at the district level, or specific ecological features or designations at the sub-district level. Cumulative effects of policy proposals together with sites and other potential plans and projects will also be considered.

7.4   Assessment of Alternatives

It is a requirement of the SEA Directive that alternatives are assessed and, therefore, alternative options will be assessed using the SA Framework. The purpose of the assessment will be to determine the sustainability strengths and weaknesses of each option such that this information can be used by the plan-makers to inform their decision to select the preferred options.

The number of site and policy alternatives is currently not known.

Each alternative site allocation and policy will be appraised using the same appraisal matrix identified above. The table will also identify whether the site is being taken forward as a preferred option and why or whether it is a rejected alternative and why.

7.5   The SA Framework

Background to the SA Framework

The SA Framework underpins the assessment methodology and comprises a series of Sustainability Objectives (covering social, economic and environmental issues) that are used to test the performance of the plan being assessed. Whilst the SEA Directive does not require the use of Sustainability Objectives, they are a recognised tool for undertaking the assessment and are aspirations/goals that an authority/organisation should work towards achieving.

The Sustainability Objectives are separate from the Local Plan Objectives, although there may be some overlaps between them. To help measure the performance of the Plan components against the Sustainability Objectives, it is beneficial if they are supported by a series of indicators and targets. Baseline data should be collated to support each of the indicators, as this provides a means of determining current performance across the Borough and gauging how much intervention or the extent of work needed to achieve the targets that have been identified. The following sections provide further details about the development of the SA Framework.

Development of the Sustainability Objectives

The Sustainability Objectives were previously developed for the SA of the Core Strategy (Local Plan Part 1) using the review of other relevant plans, programmes and environmental objectives, the baseline data and the key issue and opportunities. After a detailed review of the Sustainability Objectives set out for the preparation of Core Strategy, it was deemed that the Objectives remain relevant to the preparation of Local Plan Part 2 and therefore there is no requirement for any further Sustainability Objectives to be identified.

Table 7-1 presents the proposed objectives, indicators and targets that will be used in the assessment of the Plan. Where possible, the indicators selected link to those used to describe the baseline conditions across the Borough, as an understanding of the existing conditions is needed to inform the assessment. Each of the Sustainability Objectives is supported by a series of sub-objectives to add further clarity and to assist the assessment process.

Those indicators written in italics highlight current data gaps which will be reviewed and additional information gathered where possible.

The targets included in Table 7-1 will need to be reviewed throughout the SA process to take account of updates and the development of new, more challenging targets.

Table 7-1 SA Objectives, Indicators and Targets

SA Objective and Sub-Objectives	Indicators	Targets
1. To reduce crime, disorder and fear of crime		
To reduce levels of crime To reduce the fear of crime To reduce alcohol and drug misuse To reduce levels of anti-social behaviour To encourage safety by design	Number and distribution of wards with LSOAs in the bottom 10% most deprived for crime deprivation. Crime rates per 1,000 of the population for key offences. Number of new development actively incorporating safety by design principles. Number of new initiatives implemented to tackle anti-social behaviour.	Reduce the number of crimes per '000 population.
2. To improve levels of educational attainment for all age groups and all sectors of society		
To improve access to lifelong learning opportunities and other adult education To increase levels of participation and attainment in education for all members of society. To increase the percentage of young people who progress into further and higher education and work-based training.	Location and number of educational establishments in Blackpool. Number and distribution of wards with LSOAs in the bottom 10% most deprived for education, skills and training deprivation. Percentage of 15 year old pupils in local authority schools achieving 5 or more GCSEs at Grades A* - C or equivalent. Percentage of people aged 16-74 achieving National Vocational Qualification (NVQ) level 4 or above. Percentage of resident adults with no qualifications. Percentage of 16-19 year olds continuing in to higher education.	At least 95% of adults to have basic skills in both functional literacy and numeracy. At least 90% of adults to hold at least level 2 qualifications or equivalent. At least 40% of adults to hold at least level 4 qualifications or equivalent. increase access to education facilities
3. To improve physical and mental health for all and reduce health inequalities		
To improve access to health and social care services To reduce health inequalities amongst different groups in the community To promote healthy lifestyles To increase/improve access to greenspace	Percentage of the resident population who consider themselves to be in good health. Number of wards with LSOAs in the bottom 10% most deprived for health deprivation and disability. Life expectancy at birth for males and females. Percentage of working-age population with a long-term limiting illness. Percentage of adults (16+) taking part in sport and active	Increase the number of adults and young people participating in sport and physical activity through increasing accessibility to sport facilities and recreational space. Increase access to health services. Reduce Health Inequalities Maintain and increase number of people claiming to be in good health.

SA Objective and Sub-Objectives	Indicators	Targets
	recreation at least three times a week).	
	Number and distribution of sports facilities and recreational space.	
4. To ensure housing provision meets local needs		
To reduce the number of unfit homes To reduce multi-occupancy and improve the quality of rented accommodation To increase the availability of decent quality affordable housing for all To reduce levels of homelessness	Average house price. Percentage of home owners Percentage of homes deemed unfit. Percentage of housing vacant. Number of affordable housing completions per annum.	Increase the number of affordable homes provided in the Borough in accordance with housing targets. Increase the number of empty properties brought back into use. Increase percentage of home owners
5. To protect and enhance community spirit and cohesion		
To improve relations between all social groups To develop opportunities for community involvement	Percentage of people in Blackpool who are happy where they live Percentage of people in Blackpool who take part in decision making and leisure activities within the community.	Increase the percentage of residents who are happy where they live Increase the percentage of residents who take part in decision making and leisure activities within the community.
6. To improve access to basic goods, services and amenities for all groups		
To improve access to cultural and recreational facilities To maintain and improve access to essential services and facilities	Number of LSOAs in the bottom 10% most deprived for barriers to housing and services provision. Number of essential services and facilities within local settlements.	Increase access to basic services and amenities. No net loss of basic services and amenities.
7. To encourage sustainable economic growth and business development across the Borough		
To increase levels of employment and to increase the range of local employment opportunities To encourage economic growth To encourage new business formation To strengthen Blackpool as a Sub-Regional Centre	Location of key industries and major employers. Economic activity rate. Employment by sector. Number of VAT registered businesses. Visitor numbers and tourist revenue data.	Increase number of VAT registered businesses. Provision of sufficient employment land to meet economic needs. No net loss in employment land provision. Increase the visitor spend on tourism Decrease the numbers of employed people currently working outside of the District.

SA Objective and Sub-Objectives	Indicators	Targets
8. To promote sustainable tourism		
To encourage sustainable tourism To support the preservation and or development of high quality built and natural environments within the Borough To modernise the tourism industry	The number of tourists per year in Blackpool. Built and natural environment within the Borough.	Increase in the number of staying tourists a year in Blackpool. To enhance the built and natural environment whining the Borough.
9. To encourage economic inclusion		
To reduce levels of unemployment in areas most at need Improve household earnings	Number of wards with LSOAs in the bottom 10% most deprived for employment deprivation. Number of wards with LSOAs in the bottom 10% for income deprivation. Percentage of unemployed working-age population Location of employment areas relative to housing.	Increase accessibility to employment areas in particular for LSOAs exhibiting higher levels of employment and income deprivation.
10. To deliver urban renaissance		
Improve vitality and vibrancy of town centres To improve access to public transport in urban areas	The LSOA values for all deprivation areas within the town centres Number of people who travel to work by transport	Decrease the number of areas with LSOA values below 10% for all deprivation areas within the town centre. Increase the percentage of residents who travel to work by public transport rather than drive.
11. To develop and market the Borough as a place to live, work and do business		
To support the preservation and or development of high quality built and natural environments within the Borough To promote the area as a destination for short and long term visitors and new residents To enhance the Borough's image as an attractive place to do business	The number of wards with LSOA values in the bottom 10% for economic deprivation The number of wards with LSOA values in the bottom 10% for educational deprivation	Reduce number of Super Lower Output Areas (LSOA's) in the bottom 10% for health deprivation and Disability Improve the overall education of Blackpool's population
12. To protect, maintain and enhance green infrastructure, biodiversity and geodiversity		

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SA Objective and Sub-Objectives	Indicators	Targets
To protect, maintain and enhance designated sites of nature conservation importance To protect, maintain and enhance sites of green infrastrcture To protect, maintain and enhance wildlife especially rare and endangered species To protect, maintain and enhance habitats and wildlife corridors To provide opportunities for people to access wildlife and open green spaces To protect, maintain and enhance sites of geodiversity importance	Number and distribution of designated sites including SSSI's Condition of SSSIs. Proportion of the population that has full access to the requirements of the Accessible Natural Green Space Standard Number of habitats created, protected or enhanced.	Maintain and improve number of SSSIs in favourable condition. Increase access to greenspace per head.
13. To protect and enhance the Borough's landscape and townscape character and quality		
To protect and enhance landscape character and quality To protect and enhance townscape character and quality To promote sensitive design in development	Number, location, size and character of conservation areas. Amount of development in the Borough conservation areas at risk	No inappropriate development in the Borough No net loss of conservation areas. No increase in conservation areas at risk.
14. To protect and enhance the cultural heritage resource		
To protect and enhance historic buildings and sites To protect and enhance historic landscape/townscape value	Number and distribution of Listed Buildings, Scheduled Monuments, conservation areas and Registered Parks and Gardens. Percentage of listed buildings or other assets on the English Heritage at risk register. Number of permissions granted against English heritage advice.	No increase in heritage at risk as a result of new development.
15. To protect and enhance the quality of water features and resources and to reduce the risk of flooding		
To protect and enhance ground and surface waters To protect and enhance coastal waters To encourage the inclusion of flood mitigation	Distribution of areas at risk of fluvial flooding (Environment Agency) Percentage of rivers with good/fair chemical and biological water	To introduce SuDs into new development No planning permissions granted against EA advice To meet minimum requirements or better of the

SA Objective and Sub-Objectives	Indicators	Targets
measures To encourage the sustainable use of water resources	quality Number of planning applications granted permission contrary to Environment Agency advice Compliance with Bathing Water Directive	Bathing Water Directive at all monitoring points.
16. To guard against land contamination and encourage the appropriate re-use of brownfield sites within the urban boundary and to protect soil resources		
To reduce the amount of derelict, contaminated, and vacant land. To encourage development of brownfield land where appropriate To protect soil functions To prevent the contamination of controlled waters	Percentage of housing completions on previously developed land. Percentage of employment development on previously developed land.	100% of new and converted dwellings on previously developed land Greater than 51% of employment land permitted for development on previously developed land [2015 AMR]
17. To limit and adapt to climate change		
To reduce or manage flooding To reduce greenhouse gas emissions To encourage the inclusion of SuDS To promote the development of multifunctional green inforactructure.	Total carbon dioxide (CO_2) emissions per capita per year. Number of SuDS implemented across Blackpool. Number of planning applications granted permission contrary to Environment Agency advice regarding flooding. Number of GI projects implemented across Blackpool	To reduce per capita CO_2 emissions each year. No planning applications permitted contrary to EA advice on flooding. Number of new developments where SuDS are appropriately used to increase each year.
18. To protect and improve air quality		
To protect and improve local air quality	Number and distribution of AQMAs. Combined Air Quality Indicator Scores for LSOAs in Blackpool.	No new AQMAs to be designated in Blackpool or increase the area or size of the existing AQMA.
19. To increase energy efficiency and require the use of renewable energy sources		
To increase energy efficiency To increase the use of renewable energy To reduce the use of energy	Total carbon dioxide (CO_2) emissions per capita per year. Annual average domestic gas and electricity consumption per consumer. Annual gas and electricity consumption in the commercial/industrial sector. Number of applications for renewable energy developments and	To reduce per capita CO_2 emissions each year. Include more developments with renewable energy systems implemented into the design.

SA Objective and Sub-Objectives	Indicators	Targets
	details of their location.	
20. To ensure sustainable use of natural resources		
To reduce the demand for raw materials To promote the use of recycled and secondary materials in construction	Incorporation of secondary and recycled materials in new development projects. Number of sustainable design schemes implemented. Use of BREEAM[4] in new developments.	Increase use of secondary and recycled materials in construction for new developments. Increase use of water efficiency schemes in new developments.
21. To minimise waste, increase re-use and recycling		
To increase the proportion of waste recycling and re-use To reduce the production of waste To reduce the proportion of waste landfilled	Levels of composting and recycling achieved. Amount of household waste landfilled.	Increase the percentage of municipal waste recycled from. Decrease the amount of fly-tipping.
22. To promote the use of more sustainable modes of transport		
To reduce the use of private car To encourage walking, cycling and the use of public transport Encourage the uptake of ICT	Journey to work by mode. Public transport patronage. Percentage of dwellings approved and located within 400m of an existing or proposed bus stop or within 800m of an existing or proposed railway station.	To increase use of sustainable transport and reduce private car dependence. To increase access to broadband internet across the Borough (for residential and employment uses).

[4] BREEAM (BRE Environmental Assessment Method) is a widely used environmental assessment method for buildings. It sets standards for best practice in sustainable design and can be used to assess a building's environmental performance.

APPENDIX A

Plans and Programmes Reviewed

International Plans

- World Summit on Sustainable Development, Johannesburg (2002)
- European Sustainable Development Strategy (2006)
- EU Seventh Environment Action Programme to 2020 (2014)
- European Spatial Development Perspective (ESDP) (1999)
- Aarhus Convention (Convention on Access to Information, Public Participation in Decision-Making and Access to Justice in Environmental Matters) (1998)
- United Nations (UN) Framework Convention on Climate Change (1992)
- Kyoto Protocol to the UN Framework Convention on Climate Change (1997)
- Second European Climate Change Programme (2005)
- Directive to Promote Electricity from Renewable Energy (2001/77/EC)
- European Transport Policy for 2010: A Time to Decide (2001)
- EU Directive on Ambient Air Quality and Cleaner Air for Europe (2008/50/EC)
- Water Framework Directive (WFD) (2000/60/EC)
- Drinking Water Directive (98/83/EC)
- Nitrates Directive (91/676/EEC)
- Directive on the Assessment and Management of Flood Risks (2007/60/EC)
- UN Convention on Biological Diversity (1992)
- Bern Convention on the Conservation of European Wildlife and Natural Habitats (1979)
- Bonn Convention on the Conservation of Migratory Species of Wild Animals (1979)
- Directive on the Conservation of Natural Habitats and of Wild Fauna and Flora (92/43/EEC)
- EU Biodiversity Strategy (1998)
- European Landscape Convention (2000)
- Waste Framework Directive (2008/98/EC)
- Directive on the Landfill of Waste (99/31/EC)
- EU Birds Directive 2009/147/EC
- Bathing Water Directive 2006/7/EC

National Plans

- Planning Act 2008
- World Class Places: The Government's Strategy for Improving Quality of Place (2009)
- The Countryside in and Around Towns: A vision for connecting town and country in the pursuit of sustainable development (2005)
- Sustainable Communities, Settled Homes, Changing Lives – A Strategy for Tackling Homelessness (ODPM) (2005)
- Climate Change Act (2008)

- Stern Review of the Economics of Climate Change (2006)

- UK Carbon Plan (2011)

- Climate change and biodiversity adaptation: the role of the spatial planning system – a Natural England commissioned report (2009)

- Planning for Climate Change – Guidance and Model Policies for Local Authorities (2010)

- Energy Act 2011

- Delivering a Sustainable Transport System (2008)

- The Future of Transport White Paper – A Network for 2030 (2004)

- Low Carbon Transport: A Greener Future - A Carbon Reduction Strategy for Transport (2009)

- Wildlife and Countryside Act (1981) (as amended)

- The Conservation of Habitats and Species Regulations (2010)

- The Countryside and Rights of Way (CRoW) Act (2000)

- The Natural Environment and Rural Communities Act (2006)

- The Guidance for Local Authorities on Implementing the Biodiversity Duty (2007)

- Conserving Biodiversity – The UK Approach (2007)

- Working with the Grain of Nature: a Biodiversity Strategy for England (2002)

- The UK Post-2010 Biodiversity Framework (2012)

- Biodiversity by Design: A Guide for Sustainable Communities (Town and Country Planning Association) (2004)

- Biodiversity Indicators in Your Pocket (2010) Defra

- A Strategy for England's Trees, Woodlands and Forests (2007)

- Landscape Character Assessment Guidance for England and Scotland (2002)

- Open Space Strategies: Best Practice Guidance (CABE and the Greater London Authority, 2009)

- The Geological Conservation Review (GCR) (ongoing)

- Safeguarding our Soils: A Strategy for England (Defra, 2009)

- Natural England's Green Infrastructure Guidance (2009)

- Accessible Natural Green Space Standards in Towns and Cities: A Review and Toolkit for their Implementation (2003) and Nature Nearby: Accessible Green Space Guidance (2010)

- Historic Environment: A Force For the Future (2001)

- The Air Quality Strategy for England, Scotland, Wales and Northern Ireland (2007)

- Water Resources Strategy for England and Wales (2009)

- Future Water: The Government's Water Strategy for England (2008)

- Flood and Water Management Act (2010)

- Making Space for Water: Taking Forward a New Government Strategy for Flood and Coastal Erosion Risk Management (2005)

- Waste Strategy for England (2007)

- The Egan Review – Skills for Sustainable Communities (2004)

- Working for a Healthier Tomorrow – Dame Carol Black's Review of the health of Britain's working age population (2008)

- Health Effects of Climate Change in the UK 2008 – An update of the Department of Health Report 2001/2002
- Tackling Health Inequalities – A Programme for Action (2003, including the 2007 Status Report on the Programme for Action)
- By All Reasonable Means: Inclusive Access To The Outdoors For Disabled People (Countryside Agency, 2005)
- National Planning Policy Framework (2012)
- National Planning Practice Guidance (2013 with ongoing updates)
- Localism Act (2011)
- Guidance Notes for the Reduction of Light Pollution (2000)
- Good Practice Guide on Planning for Tourism (2006)

Regional and County Level Plans and Programmes

- Lancashire's Local Transport Plan 2011 – 2021
- Joint Lancashire Minerals and Waste Development Framework Core Strategy DPD (2009)
- Joint Lancashire Minerals and Waste Local Plan Part 2 – Site Allocation and Development Management Policies Part 1 and Part 2 (2013)
- Lancashire's Municipal Waste Strategy 2008 – 2020 Rubbish to Resources
- Lancashire Strategic Economic Plan (2014)
- Lancashire Growth Deal (2014)
- Lancashire Growth Plan 2013/2014
- City Implementation Plan 2015-2018
- Lancashire Sport Partnership Strategy 2013-2017
- Countryside Character Volume 2: North-West (1998)
- Lancashire Landscape Character Assessment and Landscape Strategy (2000)
- Lancashire Climate Change Strategy 2009 -2020
- Biodiversity Action Plan for Lancashire (various dates)
- Lancashire Woodland Vision 2006-2015
- North West River Basin District Flood Risk Management Plan 2015-2021 (2016)
- North West River Basin Management Plan: Part 1 and Part 2 (2015)
- Lancashire and Blackpool Flood Risk Management Strategy (2013)
- Lancashire County Council Rights of Way Improvement Plan 2015-2025 Consultation Draft

Local Level Plans and Programmes

- Lancashire Rights of Way Improvement Plan (2015- 2025)
- Blackpool Local Plan Part 1: Core Strategy 2016
- Homelessness Strategy 2008-2010
- Blackpool Council Local Transport Plan 2011-2016
- Blackpool Community Safety Plan 2012-2015

- Blackpool Local Development Scheme (LDS) 2014

- Destination Management Plan for Blackpool 2015-2017

- Blackpool Council Plan 2015-2020

- Blackpool Town Centre Strategy 2013

- Built Heritage Strategy 2016-2020

- Health and Wellbeing Strategy 2012-2015

- Child Poverty Framework 2012-2015

- Community Safety Plan 2012-2015

- Children and Young People's Plan 2016-2019

- Fylde Coast Growth Accelerator Strategy 2016-2026

- Lancashire and Blackpool Flood Risk Management Strategy 2014-2017

- Blackpool Statement of Community Involvement (SCI) November 2014

- Blackpool Council School Organisation Pupil Place Plan 2015-2020

Summary of International Plans

International Plans			
Key Objectives Relevant to Plan and SA	**Key Targets and Indicators Relevant to DPD and SA**	**Implications for DPD**	**Implications for SA**
World Summit on Sustainable Development, Johannesburg (2002)			
The World Summit reaffirmed the international commitment to sustainable development. The aims are to: ▪ Accelerate the shift towards sustainable consumption and production with a 10-year framework of programmes of action ▪ Reverse the trend in loss of natural resources ▪ Urgently and substantially increase the global share of renewable energy ▪ Significantly reduce the rate of loss of biodiversity by 2010	No specific targets or indicators, however key actions include: ▪ Greater resource efficiency ▪ Support business innovation and take up of best practice in technology and management ▪ Waste reduction and producer responsibility ▪ Sustainable consumer consumption and procurement ▪ Create a level playing field for renewable energy and energy efficiency ▪ New technology development ▪ Push on energy efficiency ▪ Low-carbon programmes ▪ Reduced impacts on biodiversity	The DPD should contribute to the protection and enhancement of biodiversity and encourage resource efficiency when allocating land.	The SA Framework should include objectives relating to renewable energy use, biodiversity protection and enhancement, and careful use of natural resources. It should include objectives to cover the action areas.
European Sustainable Development Strategy (2006)			
The Strategy sets out how the European Union (EU) will effectively live up to its long-standing commitment to meet the challenges of sustainable development. It reaffirms the need for global solidarity and the importance of strengthening work with partners outside of the EU. The Strategy sets objectives and actions for seven key priority challenges until 2010. The priorities are: • Climate change and clean energy • Sustainable transport • Sustainable consumption and production • Conservation and management of natural resources • Public Health • Social inclusion, demography and migration • Global poverty and sustainable development challenges	There are no specific indicators or targets of relevance.	The DPD needs to take on board the key objectives, actions and priorities of the Strategy and contribute to the development of more sustainable communities by creating places where people want to live and work.	The SA Framework should include objectives that complement those of this Strategy. Addressing transport, health, climate change, accessibility and biodiversity protection and enhancement.
EU Seventh Environment Action Programme to 2020 (2014)			
The programme lists nine priority objectives and what the EU needs to do to achieve them by 2020. They are: 1. to protect, conserve and enhance the Union's natural capital to turn the Union into a resource-efficient, green, and competitive	The programme identifies three priority areas where more action is needed to protect nature and strengthen ecological resilience, boost resource-efficient, low-carbon growth, and reduce threats to human health and	The DPD should be mindful of the broad goals of the Plan, e.g. recognising that local	The SA should be mindful that documents prepared will need to conform to EU goals

International Plans			
Key Objectives Relevant to Plan and SA	**Key Targets and Indicators Relevant to DPD and SA**	**Implications for DPD**	**Implications for SA**

low-carbon economy
2. to safeguard the Union's citizens from environment-related pressures and risks to health and wellbeing
3. to maximise the benefits of the Union's environment legislation by improving implementation
4. to increase knowledge about the environment and widen the evidence base for policy
5. to secure investment for environment and climate policy and account for the environmental costs of any societal activities
6. to better integrate environmental concerns into other policy areas and ensure coherence when creating new policy
7. to make the Union's cities more sustainable
8. to help the Union address international environmental and climate challenges more effectively.
	wellbeing linked to pollution, chemical substances, and the impacts of climate change.
	
	1. The first action area is linked to "natural capital" –from fertile soil and productive land and seas to fresh water and clean air – as well as the biodiversity that supports it. The EAP expresses the commitment of the EU, national authorities and stakeholders to speed up the delivery of the objectives of the 2020 Biodiversity Strategy and the Blueprint to Safeguard Europe's Water Resources. There are also topics which need further action at EU and national level, such as soil protection and sustainable use of land, as well as forest resources.
	
	2. The second action area concerns the conditions that will help transform the EU into a resource-efficient, low-carbon economy. This requires:
	    ▪ full delivery of the climate and energy package to achieve the 20-20-20 targets and agreement on the next steps for climate policy beyond 2020;
	    ▪ significant improvements to the environmental performance of products over their life cycle;
	    ▪ reductions in the environmental impact of consumption, including issues such as cutting food waste and using biomass in a sustainable way.
	
	3. The third key action area covers challenges to human health and wellbeing, such as air and water pollution, excessive noise, and toxic chemicals. The EAP sets out commitments to improve implementation of existing legislation, and to secure further reductions in air and noise pollution. The EAP also sets out a long-term vision of a non-toxic environment and proposes to address risks associated with the use of chemicals in products and chemical mixtures, especially those that interfere with the endocrine system.
		action needs to be taken with regard to climate change issues, protecting and enhancing biodiversity and encouraging waste reduction and recycling.	and aims, and should therefore include appropriate objectives, indicators and targets in the SA Framework.

European Spatial Development Perspective (ESDP) (1999)			
The ESDP is based on the EU aim of achieving balanced and	There are no specific targets or indicators of relevance.	The DPD needs to	The SA should include

International Plans			
Key Objectives Relevant to Plan and SA	**Key Targets and Indicators Relevant to DPD and SA**	**Implications for DPD**	**Implications for SA**
sustainable development, in particular by strengthening environmentally sound economic development and social cohesion. This means, in particular, reconciling the social and economic claims for spatial development with an area's ecological and cultural functions and, hence, contributing to a sustainable, and at larger scale, balanced territorial development. This is reflected in the three following fundamental goals of European policy: ▪ Economic and social cohesion ▪ Conservation of natural resources and cultural heritage ▪ More balanced competitiveness of the European territory	Targets and measures are for the most part deferred to Member States.	recognise the tensions between social, economic and environmental issues, and should encourage sustainable development.	objectives that complement the principles of the ESDP. The issues outlined in this document are of particular relevance to Blackpool in view of the high quality environment but also the need for sustainable locations for new housing and economic development.
Aarhus Convention (Convention on Access to Information, Public Participation in Decision-Making and Access to Justice in Environmental Matters) (1998)			
In order to contribute to the protection of the right of every person of present and future generations to live in an environment adequate to his or her health and well-being, each Party subject to the convention shall guarantee the rights of access to information, public participation in decision-making, and access to justice in environmental matters in accordance with the provisions of this Convention.	As this is a high level EU policy document, responsibility for implementation has been deferred to the Member States: Each Party shall take the necessary legislative, regulatory and other measures, including measures to achieve compatibility between the provisions implementing the information, public participation and access-to-justice provisions in this Convention, as well as proper enforcement measures, to establish and maintain a clear, transparent and consistent framework to implement the provisions of this Convention.	The development of the DPD needs to be a transparent process, and Blackpool's Statement of Community Involvement identifies how stakeholder involvement will be achieved.	As part of the SA process the SA should highlight that while the DPD will be prepared mostly under the provisions of national legislation and strategies, it must still comply with principles in the Convention. The council should ensure that sufficient time is provided for consultation.
United Nations (UN) Framework Convention on Climate Change (1992)			
The convention sets an overall framework for intergovernmental efforts to tackle the challenge posed by climate change. It acknowledges that the climatic system is affected by many factors and is a shared system. Under the Convention governments have to: ▪ Gather and share information on greenhouse gas emissions ▪ Launch national strategies for climate change ▪ Co-operate in adapting to the impacts of climate change	There are no specific targets or indicators of relevance.	The DPD should recognise that local action needs to be taken with regard to climate change issues.	The SA Framework should include objectives, indicators and targets that relate to climate change, flooding and the need to reduce greenhouse gas emissions. A number of locations across Blackpool are at risk of flooding and the

International Plans			
Key Objectives Relevant to Plan and SA	**Key Targets and Indicators Relevant to DPD and SA**	**Implications for DPD**	**Implications for SA**
			results of the Strategic Flood Risk Assessment should be considered in the SA.
Kyoto Protocol to the UN Framework Convention on Climate Change (1997)			
The Kyoto protocol, adopted in 1997, reinforced the UN Framework Convention on Climate Change. It addressed the problem of anthropogenic climate change by requiring developed countries to set legally binding emission reduction targets for greenhouse gases.	Industrial nations agreed to reduce their collective emissions of greenhouse gases by 5.2% from 1990 levels by the period 2008 to 2012. Countries can achieve their Kyoto targets by: ▪ Reducing greenhouse gas emissions in their own country ▪ Implementing projects to reduce emissions in other countries ▪ Trading in carbon. Countries that have achieved their Kyoto targets will be able to sell their excess carbon allowances to countries finding it more difficult or too expensive to meet their targets	The DPD should consider the broad goals of the Kyoto Protocol, e.g. recognising that local action needs to be taken with regard to climate change issues.	The SA Framework should include objectives, indicators and targets that relate to climate change, flooding and the need to reduce greenhouse gas emissions. A number of locations across Blackpool are at risk of flooding and the results of the Strategic Flood Risk Assessment should be considered in the SA.
Second European Climate Change Programme (2005)			
The programme builds on the First Climate Change Programme and seeks to drive climate change mitigation across Europe, with the aim of limiting climate change and meeting Kyoto targets. It also seeks to promote adaptation to the effects of inevitable and predicted climate change.	Most initiatives in the programme refer to EU-wide elements of policy related, for example, to emissions trading, technological specifications and carbon capture and storage. There are therefore no specific targets or indicators of relevance.	The DPD should take account of the need to understand and adapt to the potential impacts of climate change such as weather extremes and river flooding.	The SA Framework should include a target to contribute towards the mitigation and adaption of the effects of climate change. As well as ensuring that policies are relevant from a climate change and flood risk perspective.
Directive to Promote Electricity from Renewable Energy (2001/77/EC)			
This Directive aims to promote an increase in the contribution of renewable energy sources to electricity production in the internal market for electricity and to create a basis for a future Community Framework. Member States are obliged to take steps to increase the consumption of electricity produced from renewable energy sources, by setting	Member States are obliged to take appropriate steps to encourage greater consumption of electricity produced from renewable energy sources. Global indicative target: 12% of gross national energy consumption by 2010 and 22.1% indicative share of electricity produced from renewable energy sources in	The DPD should recognise the importance of renewable energy and the need to increase the consumption of	The SA Framework should include objectives to cover the action areas and encourage energy efficiency.

International Plans			
Key Objectives Relevant to Plan and SA	**Key Targets and Indicators Relevant to DPD and SA**	**Implications for DPD**	**Implications for SA**
national indicative targets, in terms of a percentage of electricity consumption by 2010.	total Community electricity consumption by 2010. UK target: renewables to account for 15% of UK consumption by 2020.	electricity produced from renewable energy sources.	
European Transport Policy for 2010: A Time to Decide (2001)			
This policy outlines the need to improve the quality and effectiveness of transport in Europe. A strategy has been proposed which is designed to gradually break the link between transport growth and economic growth to reduce environmental impacts and congestion. The policy advocates measures that promote an environmentally friendly mix of transport services.	There are no specific indicators or targets of relevance.	The development of the DPD should consider issues relating to transport and access.	The SA Framework should include objectives relating to the need for a sustainable and efficient transport system. Accessibility of communities to facilities should be a central consideration of the SA process.
EU Directive on Ambient Air Quality and Cleaner Air for Europe (2008/50/EC)			
The Directive demonstrates a commitment to improving air quality in the EU by setting binding standards for a number of air pollutants. It merges four previous directives and one Council decision into a single directive on air quality. It sets standards and target dates for reducing concentrations of SO_2, NO_2/NO_x, PM_{10}/$PM_{2.5}$, CO, benzene and lead which are required to be translated into UK legislation. The Directive seeks to maintain ambient-air quality where it is good and improve it in other cases.	Thresholds for pollutants are included in the Directives.	The DPD should consider the maintenance of good air quality and the measures that can be taken to improve it; for example, reducing the number of vehicle movements.	The SA Framework should include objectives that address the protection of air quality.
Water Framework Directive (WFD) (2000/60/EC)			
The purpose of this Directive is to establish a framework for the protection of inland surface waters, transitional waters, coastal waters and groundwater which: (a) prevents further deterioration and protects and enhances the status of aquatic ecosystems and, with regard to their water needs, terrestrial ecosystems and wetlands directly depending on the aquatic ecosystems (b) promotes sustainable water use based on a long-term protection of available water resources (c) aims at enhanced protection and improvement of the aquatic environment, inter alia, through specific measures for the progressive reduction of discharges, emissions and losses of priority substances and the cessation or phasing-out of discharges, emissions and losses of the priority hazardous substances	Objectives for surface waters: ▪ Achievement of good ecological status and good surface water chemical status by 2015 ▪ Achievement of good ecological potential and good surface water chemical status for heavily modified water bodies and artificial water bodies ▪ Prevention of deterioration from one status class to another ▪ Achievement of water-related objectives and standards for protected areas Objectives for groundwater: ▪ Achievement of good groundwater quantitative and chemical status by 2015	The DPD should consider how the water environment can be protected and enhanced, and should seek to promote the sustainable use of water resources.	The SA Framework should include objectives that consider effects upon water quality and resources.

International Plans			
Key Objectives Relevant to Plan and SA	**Key Targets and Indicators Relevant to DPD and SA**	**Implications for DPD**	**Implications for SA**
(d) ensures the progressive reduction of pollution of groundwater and prevents its further pollution (e) contributes to mitigating the effects of floods and droughts	▪ Prevention of deterioration from one status class to another ▪ Reversal of any significant and sustained upward trends in pollutant concentrations and prevent or limit input of pollutants to groundwater ▪ Achievement of water related objectives and standards for protected areas		
Drinking Water Directive (98/83/EC)			
Sets standards for a range of drinking water quality parameters.	The Directive includes standards that constitute legal limits.	The DPD needs to recognise the effects of development on drinking water quality, and provide development and operational controls to prevent non-conformances.	The SA Framework should include objectives, indicators and targets that address water quality.
Nitrates Directive (91/676/EEC)			
This Directive has the objective of: ▪ Reducing water pollution caused or induced by nitrates from agricultural sources ▪ Preventing further such pollution	The Directive provides guidelines for monitoring nitrate levels for the purpose of identifying vulnerable zones.	The DPD should seek to protect water resources.	Blackpool is a rural Borough with many agricultural businesses. Therefore the SA Framework should include objectives that seek to protect environmental quality and promote enhancements with regard to nitrate levels resulting from agricultural practice.
Directive on the Assessment and Management of Flood Risks (2007/60/EC)			
This Directive aims to reduce and manage the risks that floods pose to human health, the environment, cultural heritage and economic activity. It requires Member States to assess whether all watercourses and coastlines are at risk from flooding, to map the flood extent and assets and humans at risk in these areas, and to take adequate and coordinated measures to reduce this flood risk. The Directive shall be carried out in co-ordination with the WFD, most	There are no specific targets or indicators of relevance.	The DPD should consider potential flood risk, and prevent development within floodplains.	The SA Framework should include objectives that promote the reduction and management of flood risk.

Key Objectives Relevant to Plan and SA	Key Targets and Indicators Relevant to DPD and SA	Implications for DPD	Implications for SA
notably through flood risk management plans and river basin management plans, and also through co-ordination of the public participation procedures in the preparation of these plans.			
UN Convention on Biological Diversity (1992)			
This was one of the main outcomes of the 1992 Rio Earth Summit. The key objectives of the Convention are: ▪ The conservation of biological diversity ▪ The sustainable use of its components ▪ The fair and equitable sharing of the benefits arising from the use of genetic resources The achievement of the objectives in the Convention relies heavily upon the implementation of action at the national level.	The Convention aims to halt the worldwide loss of animal and plant species and genetic resources and save and enhance biodiversity.	It is essential that the development of the DPD should consider biodiversity protection.	The SA Framework should include objectives relating to the protection (and enhancement where possible) of Blackpool's European, national and local designated sites.
Bern Convention on the Conservation of European Wildlife and Natural Habitats (1979)			
The principle objectives of the Convention are to conserve wild flora and fauna and their natural habitats, especially those species and habitats whose conservation requires the co-operation of several States, and to promote such co-operation. Particular emphasis is given to endangered and vulnerable species, including migratory species. In order to achieve this the Convention imposes legal obligations on contracting parties, protecting over 500 wild plant species and more than 1000 wild animal species. Each Contracting Party is obliged to: ▪ Promote national policies for the conservation of wild flora, wild fauna and natural habitats, with particular attention to endangered and vulnerable species, especially endemic ones, and endangered habitats, in accordance with the provisions of this Convention ▪ Have regard to the conservation of wild flora and fauna in its planning and development policies and in its measures against pollution ▪ Promote education and disseminate general information on the need to conserve species of wild flora and fauna and their habitats	There are no specific targets or indicators of relevance.	The DPD must take into account the habitats and species that have been identified under the Convention, and should include provision for the preservation, protection and improvement of the quality of the environment as appropriate.	The SA Framework should include objectives relating to the protection (and enhancement where possible) of Blackpool's European, national and local designated sites.
Bonn Convention on the Conservation of Migratory Species of Wild Animals (1979)			
The Convention is an intergovernmental treaty under the UN Environment Programme. The aim is for contracting parties to work together to conserve terrestrial, marine and avian migratory species and their habitats (on a global scale) by providing strict protection for endangered migratory species.	There are no specific targets or indicators of relevance.	The DPD must take into account the habitats and species that have been identified under this directive, and should include provision	The SA Framework should include objectives protecting biodiversity and also enhancement where possible.

International Plans			
Key Objectives Relevant to Plan and SA	**Key Targets and Indicators Relevant to DPD and SA**	**Implications for DPD**	**Implications for SA**
The overarching objectives set for the Parties are: ▪ Promote, co-operate in and support research relating to migratory species ▪ Endeavour to provide immediate protection for migratory species included in Appendix I ▪ Endeavour to conclude Agreements covering the conservation and management of migratory species included in Appendix II		for their protection, preservation and improvement.	
Directive on the Conservation of Natural Habitats and of Wild Fauna and Flora (92/43/EEC)			
Directive seeks to conserve natural habitats, and wild fauna and flora within the EU.	Member States are required to take measures to maintain or restore at favourable conservation status, natural habitats and species of Community importance. This includes Special Areas of Conservation and SPAs and it is usually accepted as also including Ramsar sites (European Sites). Plans that may adversely affect the integrity of European sites may be required to be subject to Appropriate Assessment under the Directive.	The DPD must take into account the habitats and species that have been identified under the Directive, and should include provision for the preservation, protection and improvement of the quality of the environment as appropriate.	The SA must recognise the conservation provisions of the Directive, and include objectives that address the protection of biodiversity. Habitats Regulations Assessment (HRA) screening should be completed in parallel to the SA.
EU Biodiversity Strategy (1998)			
The Strategy aims to anticipate, prevent and attack the causes of significant reduction or loss of biodiversity at the source, which will help both to reverse present trends in biodiversity decline and to place species and ecosystems, including agro-ecosystems, at a satisfactory conservation status, both within and beyond the territory of the EU.	There are no specific indicators or targets of relevance.	It is essential that the development of the DPD should consider biodiversity protection.	The SA Framework should include objectives relating to the protection (and enhancement where possible) of Blackpool's European, national and local designated sites. HRA screening should be completed in parallel to the SA.
European Landscape Convention (2000)			
The aims are to promote European landscape protection, management and planning, and to organise European co-operation on landscape issues. The Convention is part of the Council of Europe's work on natural and cultural heritage, spatial planning, environment and local self-government, and establishes the general legal principles which should serve as a basis for adopting national landscape policies and	There are no specific indicators or targets of relevance.	The DPD needs to consider the preservation and enhancement of the landscape (including views) as a significant	The SA Framework should include objectives that relate to landscape protection and enhancement.

International Plans			
Key Objectives Relevant to Plan and SA	**Key Targets and Indicators Relevant to DPD and SA**	**Implications for DPD**	**Implications for SA**
establishing international co-operation in such matters. The UK is a signatory to this Convention and is committed to its principles.		part of Blackpool	
Waste Framework Directive (2008/98/EC)			
This replaces the old Waste Framework Directive (2006/12/EC). The aims of this Directive are: ▪ To provide a comprehensive and consolidated approach to the definition and management of waste. ▪ To shift from thinking of waste as an unwanted burden to a valued resource and make Europe a recycling society. ▪ To ensure waste prevention is the first priority of waste management. ▪ To provide environmental criteria for certain waste streams, to establish when a waste ceases to be a waste (rather than significantly amending the definition of waste).	There are no specific targets or indicators of relevance.	The DPD should seek to promote the key objectives of prevention, recycling and processing of waste, conversion of waste to usable materials, and energy recovery.	The SA needs to incorporate objectives, indicators and targets that address waste issues, e.g. minimisation and re-use etc.
Directive on the Landfill of Waste (99/31/EC)			
The Directive is intended, by way of stringent operational and technical requirements on the waste and landfills, to prevent or reduce the adverse effects of the landfill of waste on the environment, in particular on surface water, groundwater, soil, air and human health.	The Directive establishes guidelines and targets for the quantities or biodegradable waste being sent to landfill. The key targets are set to be achieved within set timeframes from the start year. Some of these are now out of date and are therefore not included. With 2001 as the start year: ▪ By approximately 2016, biodegradable municipal waste going to landfills must be reduced to 35%.	Lancashire County Council is responsible for waste and landfills within Blackpool, and where appropriate the DPD must comply with this Directive, other international legislation, national policy and Lancashire's Minerals and Waste Local Development Framework.	The SA Framework should incorporate principles of waste management in conjunction with Lancashire County Council – the competent waste authority.
EU Birds Directive 2009/147/EC			
The directive recognises that habitat loss and degradation are the most serious threats to the conservation of wild birds. The Directive places great emphasis on the protection of habitats for endangered as well as migratory species (listed in Annex I), especially through the establishment of a coherent network of Special Protection Areas (SPAs) comprising all the most suitable territories for these species.	There are no specific targets or indicators of relevance.	The development of the DPD must consider the preservation / enhancement of biodiversity resources including the protection of bird species.	The SA Framework should include sustainability objectives, indicators and targets for the preservation /enhancement of biodiversity resources. HRA screening which

International Plans			
Key Objectives Relevant to Plan and SA	**Key Targets and Indicators Relevant to DPD and SA**	**Implications for DPD**	**Implications for SA**
			has been undertaken in parallel to the SA has assessed the potential for significant effects on European sites within Blackpool.
Bathing Water Directive 2006/7/EC	The Directive establishes guidelines and targets for bathing water quality.	The development of the DPD must consider there are no undue impacts on bathing water quality	The SA needs to incorporate objectives, indicators and targets that address bathing water quality.

Summary of National Plans

National Plans			
Key Objectives Relevant to Plan and SA	**Key Targets and Indicators Relevant to Plan and SA**	**Implications for DPD**	**Implications for SA**
Planning Act 2008			
The Act created amendments to the functioning of the planning system, following recommendations from the Barker Review first proposed in the 2007 White Paper: Planning for a Sustainable Future. The two principal changes are: ▪ The establishment of an Infrastructure Planning Commission to make decisions on nationally significant infrastructure projects. ▪ Creation of the Community Infrastructure Levy, a charge to be collected from developers by local authorities for the provision of local and sub-regional infrastructure.	There are no specific targets or indicators of relevance.	The preparation of the DPD should consider the recommended actions in this document.	The SA should consider the measures included within the Act that relate to sustainable development, including: having regard to the desirability of achieving good design.
World Class Places: The Government's Strategy for Improving Quality of Place (2009)			
The Strategy identifies the benefits of creating well-designed places, including elements of spatial planning, urban design, architecture, green infrastructure and community involvement. It seeks to promote the consideration of place at all levels of planning. An Action Plan accompanying the Strategy sets out the following seven broad objectives 1: Strengthen leadership on quality of place at the national and regional level 2: Encourage local civic leaders and local government to prioritise quality of place 3: Ensure relevant government policy, guidance and standards consistently promote quality of place and are user-friendly 4: Put the public and community at the centre of place-shaping 5: Ensure all development for which central government is directly responsible is built to high design and sustainability standards and promotes quality of place 6: Encourage higher standards of market-led development 7: Strengthen quality of place skills, knowledge and capacity	The majority of actions reflect how the Government will take forward the strategy and use it in the creation of new guidance and to direct its interactions with relevant agencies. However, of particular relevance are: 2.3: Working with local authorities to achieve high quality development 2.5: Establishing an award scheme for high quality places 4.1: Encouraging public involvement in shaping the vision for their area and the design of individual schemes 4.2: Ensuring the citizens and service users are engaged in the design and development of public buildings 4.3: Encouraging community involvement in ownership and management of the public realm and community facilities 4.4: Promoting public engagement in creating new homes and neighbourhoods 6.1: Encouraging local authorities to set clear quality of place ambitions in their LDFs 7.1: Strengthening advisory support on design quality for local authorities, the wider public sector and developers 7.2: Encouraging local authorities to share planning, design, conservation and related expertise	The DPD should seek to reinforce and promote a sense of place, particularly in key regeneration areas. High standards of design and public consultation should be encouraged as part of new development.	The SA Framework should recognise the importance of developing a high quality built environment and promoting high levels of community involvement.
The Countryside in and Around Towns: A vision for connecting town and country in the pursuit of sustainable development (2005)			
This document was jointly published by the Countryside Agency and Groundwork, in 2005.	There are no specific targets or indicators of relevance.	The DPD needs to complement the aims of the strategy and seek to	The SA Framework should include objectives, indicators

National Plans			
Key Objectives Relevant to Plan and SA	**Key Targets and Indicators Relevant to Plan and SA**	**Implications for DPD**	**Implications for SA**
It presents a new vision for the countryside in and around England's towns and cities. The vision is to reduce the pressures that urban life places on the local and global environment - 'the *need to ensure a high quality of life for all while at the same time reducing our collective impact on the resources we share'*.		develop sustainable communities.	and targets that seek to promote sustainable communities and protect both the urban and rural environment. As part of the assessment the needs of the rural settlements in the Borough and their accessibility to services must be considered.
Sustainable Communities, Settled Homes, Changing Lives – A Strategy for Tackling Homelessness (ODPM) (2005)			
The key actions of the strategy for addressing homelessness are: ▪ Preventing homelessness ▪ Providing support for vulnerable people ▪ Tackling the wider causes and symptoms of homelessness ▪ Helping more people move away from rough sleeping ▪ Providing more settled homes For each of the above points a series of actions are identified.	Key target: ▪ Halve the number of households living in temporary accommodation by 2010	The DPD needs to recognise the causes of homelessness and should seek to reduce the number of people sleeping rough.	The SA Framework should include objectives that address housing issues including homelessness. In particular, affordable housing, which is an issue within Blackpool.
Climate Change Act (2008)			
The Act commits the UK to action in mitigating the impacts of climate change. It has two key aims: ▪ To improve carbon management, helping the transition towards a low-carbon economy ▪ To demonstrate UK leadership internationally, signalling a commitment to take our share of responsibility for reducing global emissions in the context of developing negotiations on a post-2012 global agreement at Copenhagen in December 2009 [and beyond].	Relevant commitments within the Act are: ▪ The creation of a legally binding target of at least an 80% cut in greenhouse gas emissions by 2050, to be achieved through action in the UK and abroad (against 1990 levels). Also a reduction in emissions of at least 34% by 2020. ▪ A carbon budgeting system which caps emissions over 5-year periods. ▪ The creation of the Committee on Climate Change - to advise the Government on the level of carbon budgets and on where cost-effective savings can be made. ▪ The inclusion of International aviation and shipping emissions in the Act or an explanation to Parliament why not - by 31 December 2012. ▪ Further measures to reduce emissions, including: powers to introduce domestic emissions trading schemes more quickly and easily through secondary	The DPD should ensure that it encourages a reduction in CO_2 emissions whilst promoting sustainable economic growth.	The SA Framework should include objectives that address climate change issues including flooding and the need to reduce greenhouse gas emissions.

Key Objectives Relevant to Plan and SA	Key Targets and Indicators Relevant to Plan and SA	Implications for DPD	Implications for SA
	legislation; measures on biofuels; powers to introduce pilot financial incentive schemes in England for household waste; powers to require a minimum charge for single-use carrier bags (excluding Scotland). ▪ New powers to support the creation of a Community Energy Savings Programme.		
Stern Review of the Economics of Climate Change (2006)			
The review examines the evidence on the economic impacts of climate change and explores the economics of stabilising greenhouse gases in the atmosphere. The second part of the review considers the complex policy challenges involved in managing the transition to a low-carbon economy and in ensuring that societies are able to adapt to the consequences of climate change. The document clearly identifies that adaptation is the only available response for impacts that will occur over the next few decades.	There are no specific targets or indicators of relevance.	The DPD should ensure that it encourages the reduction in CO_2 emissions whilst promoting sustainable economic growth.	The SA Framework should include an objective relating to reducing greenhouse gas emissions as well as considering issues such as flood risk and the vulnerability to climate change.
UK Carbon Plan (2011)			
The Carbon Plan sets out the Government's plans for achieving the emissions reductions committed to in the first four carbon budgets, on a pathway consistent with meeting the UK's 2050 target. The publication brings together the Government's strategy to curb greenhouse gas emissions and deliver climate change targets.	The Carbon Plain includes the following targets: ▪ Commitment to reduce carbon emissions by at least 80% by 2050.	It should be ensured that reducing carbon emissions is a key theme throughout the DPD.	The SA Framework should include objectives that complement the priorities of this Plan.
Climate change and biodiversity adaptation: the role of the spatial planning system – a Natural England commissioned report (2009)			
The report examines ways in which the land use planning system can help biodiversity adapt to climate change. Strategies are identified that enable LDFs to deliver against the Department for Food, Environment and Rural Affairs' (Defra) 12 core adaptation goals: 1. Conserve existing biodiversity 1a Conserve protected areas and other high quality habitats 1b Conserve range and ecological variability of habitats and species 2 Reduce sources of harm not linked to climate 3 Develop ecologically resilient and varied landscapes 3a Conserve and enhance local variation within sites and habitats 3b Make space for the natural development of rivers and coasts 4 Establish ecological networks through habitat protection, restoration and creation 5 Make sound decisions based on analysis	There are no specific targets or indicators of relevance.	Development of the DPD should include recommendations from this report. Biodiversity assets within Blackpool should be protected from inappropriate development and i.e. use of buffer zones around sensitive sites.	The SA should refer to specific guidance in the document for using SA to improve the ability of biodiversity to adapt to climate change.

National Plans			
Key Objectives Relevant to Plan and SA	**Key Targets and Indicators Relevant to Plan and SA**	**Implications for DPD**	**Implications for SA**
5a Thoroughly analyse causes of change 5b Respond to changing conservation priorities 6 Integrate adaptation and mitigation measures into conservation management, planning and practice			
Planning for Climate Change – Guidance and Model Policies for Local Authorities (2010)			
The document has been produced by the Planning and Climate Change Coalition, a group of organisations seeking to ensure that the planning system responds effectively to the climate challenge. The guide is designed to provide clarity and guidance to local authorities and Local Enterprise Partnerships on how best to plan for climate change, both in terms of reducing CO_2 emissions, and adapting to future climatic conditions. Guidance is provided on developing both strategic and development control policies.	There are no specific targets or indicators of relevance, other than to support local authorities in mitigating and adapting to climate change.	This guidance should be followed when developing the DPD and climate change issues should be addressed.	The SA should examine the likely effectiveness of the DPD in mitigating and adapting to climate change. Such judgements should be made with reference to the guidance.
Energy Act 2011			
The Act sets out new legislation to: ▪ Reflect the availability of new technologies (such as CCS and emerging renewable technologies) ▪ Correspond with our changing requirements for security of supply infrastructure (such as offshore gas storage) ▪ Ensure adequate protection for the environment and the tax payer as our energy market changes.	There are no specific targets or indicators of relevance.	The DPD should ensure that it seeks to encourage the reduction in CO_2 emissions whilst promoting sustainable economic growth.	The SA Framework should include an objective relating to minimising greenhouse gas emissions.
Delivering a Sustainable Transport System (2008)			
The document explains how the strategic aims set out in 'Towards a Sustainable Transport System' (2007) will be translated into policy and practical actions. It takes on recommendations contained in the Eddington transport study and the Stern Review. The five goals are: ▪ To support national economic competitiveness and growth, by delivering reliable and efficient transport networks; ▪ To reduce transport's emissions of CO_2 and other greenhouse gases, with the desired outcome of tackling climate change; ▪ To contribute to better safety, security and health and longer life expectancy by reducing the risk of death, injury or illness arising from transport, and by promoting travel modes that are beneficial to health; ▪ To promote greater equality of opportunity for all citizens, with the	The document does not contain specific targets or indicators, but rather sets out broad strategic priorities at a national level. Nonetheless, the goals provide a framework for local as well as national action.	The DPD should recognise the importance of safe, reliable and efficient transport systems to economic and social wellbeing. The sustainability impacts of transport should also be fully understood.	The SA Framework should ensure inclusion of objectives that promote sustainable transport and consider the location of new development in relation to sustainable transport links.

National Plans			
Key Objectives Relevant to Plan and SA	**Key Targets and Indicators Relevant to Plan and SA**	**Implications for DPD**	**Implications for SA**
desired outcome of achieving a fairer society; and ▪ To improve quality of life for transport users and non-transport users, and to promote a healthy natural environment.			
The Future of Transport White Paper – A Network for 2030 (2004)			
This Paper sets out the vision for a modern, efficient and sustainable transport system for the next 30 years, with a funding commitment until 2015. The aim is for a transport network that can meet the challenges of a growing economy and the increasing demand for travel, but that can also achieve environmental objectives. This means coherent networks with: ▪ The road network providing a more reliable and freer-flowing service for both personal travel and freight, with people able to make informed choices about how and when they travel ▪ The rail network providing a fast, reliable and efficient service, particularly for interurban journeys and commuting into large urban areas ▪ Reliable, flexible, convenient bus services tailored to local needs ▪ Making walking and cycling a real alternative for local trips ▪ Improving international and domestic links from ports and airports The strategy is built around three key themes: ▪ Sustained investment over the long term ▪ Improvements in transport management ▪ Planning ahead sustained Underlining these themes is the need to balance travel demand with improving quality of life. This means seeking solutions that meet long term economic, social and environmental goals.	The document indicates a number of Public Service Agreement objectives. Those of relevance include; ▪ Reduce greenhouse gas emissions to 12.5% below 1990 levels in line with our Kyoto commitment and move towards a 20% reduction in CO_2 emissions below 1990 levels by 2010, through measures including energy efficiency and renewables. ▪ Improve air quality by meeting the Air Quality Strategy targets for CO, lead, NO_2, PM_{10}, SO_2, benzene and 1, 3 butadiene.	The DPD should address the need for an integrated and sustainable transport network.	The SA Framework should contain objectives that support an efficient and sustainable transport system, and also cover issues relating to improving air quality by reducing harmful emissions.
Low Carbon Transport: A Greener Future - A Carbon Reduction Strategy for Transport (2009)			
The Strategy sets out how the transport sector will meet its emissions reduction obligations and contribute to the Government's overall policy on climate change as set out in the Climate Change Act 2008.	The Strategy does not contain its own targets; rather it sets out how those committed to elsewhere, notably in the Climate Change Act 2008, will be met by the transport sector and what actions the Government will take to see they are met.	The DPD should promote low-carbon transport options for passengers and freight. This should require the promotion of new and emerging technology and a modal shift in transport choices.	The SA should seek the promotion of low-carbon forms of transport.
Wildlife and Countryside Act (1981) (as amended)			

National Plans			
Key Objectives Relevant to Plan and SA	**Key Targets and Indicators Relevant to Plan and SA**	**Implications for DPD**	**Implications for SA**
The Act still forms the basis of conservation legislation in Great Britain, although it has been much modified. Schedules 5 and 8 of the Act detail lists of legally protected wild animals and plants respectively. These are updated every five years.	There are no specific targets or indicators of relevance.	The DPD must ensure that the requirements of the Act are complied with and that species and habitats are protected.	The SA Framework should include objectives relating to the protection and enhancement of biodiversity resources.
The Conservation of Habitats and Species Regulations (2010)			
These Regulations make provision for the purpose of implementing, for Great Britain, Council Directive 92/43/EEC[8] on the conservation of natural habitats and of wild fauna and flora. They replace and update the Conservation (Natural Habitats, &c.) Regulations 1994 (as amended) in England and Wales (and to a limited degree, Scotland - as regards reserved matters).	There are no specific targets or indicators of relevance.	It is essential that the development of the DPD considers biodiversity protection.	The SA Framework should include objectives relating to the protection and enhancement of biodiversity resources.
The Countryside and Rights of Way (CRoW) Act (2000)			
The purpose of the Act is to create a new statutory right of access on foot to certain types of open land, to modernise the public rights of way system, to strengthen nature conservation legislation, and to facilitate better management of Areas of Outstanding Natural Beauty (AONBs).	There are no specific targets or indicators of relevance.	It is essential that the development of the DPD should consider access to rights of way and nature conservation legislation.	The SA Framework should include objectives relating to access to rights of way and nature conservation legislation.
The Natural Environment and Rural Communities Act (2006)			
The act created Natural England and the Commission for Rural Communities and, amongst other measures, it extended the biodiversity duty set out in the CRoW Act to public bodies and statutory undertakers to ensure due regard to the conservation of biodiversity. The Duty is set out in Section 40 of the Act, and states that every public authority must, in exercising its functions, have regard to the purpose of conserving biodiversity. The aim of the biodiversity duty is to raise the profile of biodiversity in England and Wales, so that the conservation of biodiversity becomes properly embedded in all relevant policies and decisions made by public authorities.	There are no specific targets or indicators of relevance.	It is essential that the development of the DPD considers biodiversity protection.	The SA Framework should include objectives relating to the protection and enhancement of biodiversity resources in Blackpool, including European, national and locally designated sites, and protected species. A HRA screening report will be undertaken in parallel to the SA process which guard against inappropriate development within Blackpool.

Key Objectives Relevant to Plan and SA	Key Targets and Indicators Relevant to Plan and SA	Implications for DPD	Implications for SA
The Guidance for Local Authorities on Implementing the Biodiversity Duty (2007)			
This guidance was issued by Defra and WAG to assist local authorities in fulfilling their Biodiversity Duty.	The guidance references a biodiversity indicator to measure local authority performance, which is based on four sub-indicators relating to: ▪ The management of local authority landholdings (e.g. % of landholdings managed to a plan which seeks to maximise the sites' biodiversity potential). ▪ The condition of local authority managed Sites of Special Scientific Interest (SSSIs) (e.g. % of SSSI in 'favourable' or 'unfavourable recovering' condition). ▪ The provision of accessible greenspace. ▪ The effect of development control decisions on designated sites (e.g. change in designated sites as a result of planning permissions).	It is essential that the development of the DPD considers the provisions of the biodiversity duty.	The SA Framework should include objectives relating to the protection and enhancement of biodiversity resources. Targets should also form part of the SA monitoring-framework.
Conserving Biodiversity – The UK Approach (2007)			
The document sets out an approach to biodiversity conservation that is designed to meet the commitment to halt the loss of biodiversity by 2010 but also to guide action into the second decade of the 21st Century. The statement emphasises an ecosystem approach. There is a close relationship between ecosystems and human well-being and there is a need to take action to reverse ecosystem degradation by addressing the key drivers and valuing ecosystem services. There is a need to maintain, create and restore functional combinations of habitats. The shared priorities for action are: ▪ Protecting the best sites for wildlife ▪ Targeting action on priority species and habitats ▪ Embedding proper consideration of biodiversity and ecosystem services in all relevant sectors of policy and decision-making. ▪ Engaging people and encouraging behaviour change ▪ Developing and interpreting the evidence base ▪ Ensuring that the UK plays a proactive role in influencing the development of Multilateral Environmental Agreements and contributes fully to their domestic delivery.	In June 2007 the UK Biodiversity Partnership published 18 indicators that can be used to monitor biodiversity progress across the UK. They will be used as part of a wider evidence base to determine whether the target to halt biodiversity loss is being achieved. Some of the relevant indicators include: ▪ Trends in populations of selected species of birds and butterflies ▪ Protected areas ▪ Sustainable woodland management ▪ Area of agri-environment land ▪ Sustainable fisheries ▪ Ecological impact of air pollution ▪ Invasive species ▪ Habitat connectivity ▪ River quality	It is essential that the development of the DPD considers biodiversity protection.	The SA Framework should include objectives relating to the protection of biodiversity resources.
Working with the Grain of Nature: a Biodiversity Strategy for England (2002)			
The Strategy seeks to ensure biodiversity considerations become embedded in all main sectors of public policy and sets out a	A key Defra objective is: to protect and improve the rural, urban, marine and global environment and lead on the	The DPD should support the vision of	The SA Framework should include

Key Objectives Relevant to Plan and SA	Key Targets and Indicators Relevant to Plan and SA	Implications for DPD	Implications for SA
programme to make the changes necessary to conserve, enhance and work with the grain of nature and ecosystems rather than against them. The Strategy sets out a series of actions that will be taken by the Government and its partners to make biodiversity a fundamental consideration in: ▪ Agriculture: encouraging the management of farming and agricultural land so as to conserve and enhance biodiversity as part of the Government's Sustainable Food and Farming Strategy. ▪ Water: aiming for a whole catchment approach to the wise, sustainable use of water and wetlands. ▪ Woodland: managing and extending woodland so as to promote enhanced biodiversity and quality of life. ▪ Marine and coastal management: so as to achieve the sustainable use and management of our coasts and seas using natural processes and the ecosystem-based approach. ▪ Urban areas: where biodiversity needs to become a part of the development of policy on sustainable communities and urban green space and the built environment.	integration of these with other policies across Government and internationally. Under this objective, key targets are: ▪ To care for natural heritage, make the countryside attractive and enjoyable for all and preserve biological diversity by ▪ Reversing the long-term decline in the number of farmland birds by 2020 ▪ Bringing into favourable condition by 2010 95% of all nationally important wildlife sites Of the Government's Quality of Life Counts indicators, those that are particularly important for biodiversity are: ▪ The populations of wild birds ▪ The condition of SSSIs ▪ Progress with BAPs ▪ Area of land under agri-environment agreement ▪ Biological quality of rivers ▪ Fish stocks around the UK fished within safe limits	emphasising biodiversity.	sustainability objectives, indicators and targets that address biodiversity.
The UK Post-2010 Biodiversity Framework (2012)			
The UK Post-2010 Biodiversity Framework supersedes the 1994 UK Biodiversity Action Plan. The Framework covers the period from 2011 to 2020, and was developed in response to two main drivers: the Convention on Biological Diversity's (CBD's) Strategic Plan for Biodiversity 2011-2020 and its 5 strategic goals and 20 'Aichi Biodiversity Targets', published in October 2010; and the EU Biodiversity Strategy (EUBS), released in May 2011. The Framework shows how the work of the four UK countries joins up with work at a UK level to achieve the 'Aichi Biodiversity Targets' and the aims of the EU biodiversity strategy. It identifies the activities required to complement the country biodiversity strategies, and where work in the country strategies contributes to international obligations. In total, 23 areas of work have been identified where all the countries have agreed that they want to contribute to, and benefit from, a continued UK focus, and an Implementation Plan was published in November 2013. Reporting on progress with the Implementation Plan is also undertaken. Most work which was previously carried out under the UK Biodiversity Action Plan (UK BAP) is now focussed at the country level (England,	The framework identifies the following strategic goals and the key activities required to achieve these goals at a UK scale: ▪ Strategic Goal A: Address the underlying causes of biodiversity loss by mainstreaming biodiversity across government and society. ▪ Strategic Goal B: Reduce the direct pressures on biodiversity and promote sustainable use. ▪ Strategic Goal C: To improve the status of biodiversity by safeguarding ecosystems, species and genetic diversity. ▪ Strategic Goal D: Enhance the benefits to all from biodiversity and ecosystems ▪ Strategic Goal E: Enhance implementation through participatory planning, knowledge management and capacity building.	It is essential that the development of the DPD considers the protection of biodiversity.	The SA Framework should include objectives relating to the protection of biodiversity resources.

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Key Objectives Relevant to Plan and SA	**Key Targets and Indicators Relevant to Plan and SA**	**Implications for DPD**	**Implications for SA**
Northern Ireland, Scotland, and Wales).			
The aim of the guide is to provide guidance on how to maximise the opportunities for biodiversity in the planning and design of sustainable communities. The guidance is designed to apply at a variety of scales from whole sub-region growth points, to neighbourhood schemes.	This is a guidance document and therefore does not set targets or identify indicators	The DPD should recognise the multi-functional nature of open space. The DPD should seek to protect and enhance biodiversity resources and open space.	The SA Framework should seek to protect Blackpool's European, national and locally designated sites along with areas of open space.
Biodiversity Indicators in Your Pocket (2010) Defra			
These indicators show changes in aspects of biodiversity such as the population size of important species or the area of land managed for wildlife. They provide part of the evidence to assess whether the targets set out in the following column have been achieved.	The UK Government committed to two important international targets to protect biodiversity: 1. In 2001, European Union Heads of State or Government agreed that biodiversity decline should be halted, with the aim of reaching this objective by 2010. 2. In 2002, Heads of State at the United Nations World Summit on Sustainable Development committed themselves to achieve, by 2010, a significant reduction of the current rate of biodiversity loss at the global, regional and national level, as a contribution to poverty alleviation and to the benefit of all life on Earth. There are eighteen UK biodiversity indicators grouped under six focal areas aligned to those used by the Convention on Biological Diversity: 1. Status and trends in components of biodiversity 2. Sustainable use 3. Threats to biodiversity 4. Ecosystem integrity and ecosystem goods and services 5. Status of resource transfers and use 6. Public awareness and participation	The DPD should include indicators relating to biodiversity in order to monitor progress.	The SA Framework should include objectives relating to biodiversity and the quality of the natural environment. The proposed Monitoring Framework should also include biodiversity indicators to monitor effects of the Core Strategy on biodiversity resources.
A Strategy for England's Trees, Woodlands and Forests (2007)			
The strategy strives to achieve sustainable forest management and has five aims for Government intervention in trees, woods and forests over the following 10-15 years: ▪ To provide a resource of trees, woods and forests where they can contribute most in terms of environmental, economic and social	There are no specific targets or indicators of relevance.	It is essential that the development of the DPD considers biodiversity protection.	The SA Framework should include objectives relating to the protection of biodiversity resources, which includes areas of

Key Objectives Relevant to Plan and SA	Key Targets and Indicators Relevant to Plan and SA	Implications for DPD	Implications for SA
benefits now and in the future. ■ To ensure that existing and newly-planted trees, woods and forests are resilient to the impacts of climate change and also contribute to the way in which biodiversity and natural resources adjust to climate change. ■ To protect and enhance the environmental resources of water, soil, air, biodiversity and landscapes and the cultural and amenity values of trees and woodland. ■ To increase the contribution that trees, woods and forests make to the quality of life for those living, working and visiting England. ■ To improve the competitiveness of woodland businesses and to promote new or improved markets for sustainable woodland products.			woodland, particularly ancient woodland.
Landscape Character Assessment Guidance for England and Scotland (2002)			
Produced jointly by the former Countryside Agency and Scottish Natural Heritage, this document comprises the accepted national guidance on the practice and procedure of landscape character assessment.	There are no specific targets or indicators of relevance.	The DPD should recognise the importance of protecting and enhancing landscape character, particularly within the Forest of Bowland Area of Outstanding National Beauty (AONB).	The SA should include an objective related to landscape and townscape character.
Open Space Strategies: Best Practice Guidance (CABE and the Greater London Authority, 2009)			
This document offers clear, practical guidance to local authorities and their stakeholders on how to prepare an open space strategy.	There are no specific targets or indicators of relevance.	The DPD should recognise the multi-functional benefits of open space.	The SA should consider the potential for impacts on open spaces and opportunities for enhancements.
The Geological Conservation Review (GCR) (ongoing)			
The GCR is designed to identify sites of national and international importance needed to show all the key scientific elements of the Earth heritage of Britain. They display sediments, rocks, fossils, and features of the landscape that make a special contribution to our understanding and appreciation of Earth science and the geological history of Britain	There are no specific targets or indicators of relevance.	The DPD should recognise the status of GCR sites in Blackpool and aim to protect this and other geodiversity sites (i.e. Blackpool's 25	The SA should consider potential impacts on geodiversity. In addition, the SA should consider opportunities to improve understanding of

National Plans			
Key Objectives Relevant to Plan and SA	**Key Targets and Indicators Relevant to Plan and SA**	**Implications for DPD**	**Implications for SA**
		Regionally Important Geological and Geomorphological Sites (RIGS).	important geological assets within the Borough.
Safeguarding our Soils: A Strategy for England (Defra, 2009)			
Vision: By 2030, all England's soils will be managed sustainably and degradation threats tackled successfully. This will improve the quality of England's soils and safeguard their ability to provide essential services for future generations. The Strategy sets out how Government intends to improve the management of soil to manage threats to its quality and integrity.	There are no specific targets or indicators of relevance.	The DPD should include measures to ensure that soils are protected in line with the Strategy's aims. In addition the protection of valuable soil resources should be promoted within the DPD.	The assessment should consider the extent to which soils may be impacted by proposals supported within the DPD.
Natural England's Green Infrastructure Guidance (2009)			
The guidance outlines the benefits of developing multi-functional green infrastructure. It provides advice to local authorities on how to deliver green infrastructure improvements through the planning system, including reference to LDFs.	There are no specific targets or indicators of relevance.	The DPD should protect existing green infrastructure and promote new multi-functional green spaces. Guidance should be followed where possible.	The assessment should consider the impact of DPD on the quality and quantity of green infrastructure and the extent to which the guidance has been followed.
Accessible Natural Green Space Standards in Towns and Cities: A Review and Toolkit for their Implementation (2003) and Nature Nearby: Accessible Green Space Guidance (2010)			
These publications by Natural England explain and give guidance on the concept of Accessible Natural Green Space Standards (ANGSt). The 2010 report provides practical advice to planning authorities on meeting the standards within new and existing developments.	ANGSt recommends that everyone, wherever they live, should have an accessible natural greenspace: ■ of at least 2ha in size, no more than 300m (5 minutes' walk) from home; ■ at least one accessible 20ha site within 2km of home; ■ one accessible 100ha site within 5km of home; and ■ one accessible 500ha site within 10km of home; plus ■ a minimum of 1ha of statutory Local Nature Reserves per thousand population.	The DPD should attempt to ensure that the standards are met within the Borough.	The SA Framework should contain an objective relating to the provision of green space.
Historic Environment: A Force For the Future (2001)			
The Government vision is: ■ Public interest in the historic environment is matched by effective partnerships and the development of a sound base from which to	There are no specific indicators or targets of relevance.	The DPD will need to take on board the issues and themes that have been identified in	The SA Framework should include objectives that relate to the protection and

National Plans			
Key Objectives Relevant to Plan and SA	**Key Targets and Indicators Relevant to Plan and SA**	**Implications for DPD**	**Implications for SA**
develop policies. ▪ Maximising the full potential of the historic environment as a learning resource. ▪ Ensuring the historic environment is accessible to everybody and is seen as a something with which the whole of society can identify and engage with. ▪ The historic environment is protected and sustained for the benefit of our own and future generations. ▪ The historic environment is an economic asset that is well harnessed. The document sets out actions to protect and sustain heritage for future generations.		the document. This would ensure heritage assets within the Borough are protected and sensitive areas are protected (i.e. Conservation Areas). In addition, the Local Plan Part 2 should include opportunities to promote understanding of local heritage within Blackpool.	enhancement of the historic environment.
The Air Quality Strategy for England, Scotland, Wales and Northern Ireland (2007)			
The Strategy sets out air quality objectives and policy options to further improve air quality in the UK to deliver environmental, health and social benefits. It examines the costs and benefits of air quality improvement proposals, the impact of exceedences of the strategy's air quality objectives, the effect on ecosystems and the qualitative impacts.	The Strategy sets objectives and targets for each air quality pollutant, e.g. to achieve and maintain 40µg/m^{-3} of annual average NO_2.	The DPD should consider the maintenance of good air quality and the measures that can be taken to improve it.	The SA Framework should include objectives that address the protection of air quality.
Water Resources Strategy for England and Wales (2009)			
This document forms the EA's strategy for water resource management for the next 25 years. The focus of the strategy is on understanding the present state of water resources and planning for the management of water resources to prevent long-term environmental damage and degradation. The strategy highlights where water abstractions are unsustainable and where further water is needed. The issue of climate change and its impact upon our water resources is also considered. 30 action points are identified to deliver the strategy, which include developing leakage control, encouraging good practice when using water and promoting the value of water.	There are no specific targets or indicators of relevance.	The DPD needs to consider the protection and enhancement of water resources.	The SA Framework should include objectives that promote the protection of the water environment.
Future Water: The Government's Water Strategy for England (2008)			
Defra's vision for the state of the water environment in 2030 is for: ▪ An improved quality of the water environment and the ecology which it supports, and continued high levels of drinking water quality; ▪ Sustainably managed risks from flooding and coastal erosion, with greater understanding and more effective management of surface	The Strategy contains few quantitative targets. It sets out broad ambitions for improvements in the areas of water demand, supply, quality, surface water drainage, flooding, greenhouse gas emissions, water charging and the regulatory framework. One headline target is to reduce per capita consumption of	The DPD should help to support the aims of this Strategy through requiring high levels of protection for the water environment and	The SA Framework should contain objectives related to water resources, flooding and climate change.

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Key Objectives Relevant to Plan and SA	**Key Targets and Indicators Relevant to Plan and SA**	**Implications for DPD**	**Implications for SA**
water; ▪ Sustainable use of water resources, and implemented fair, affordable and cost reflective water charges; ▪ Reduced greenhouse gas emissions; and ▪ An embedded continuous adaptation to climate change and other pressures across the water industry and water users.	water to an average of 130 litres per person per day by 2030, or possibly even 120 litres per person per day depending on new technological developments and innovation.	innovative new development to reduce water consumption.	
Flood and Water Management Act (2010)			
The Act will provide better, more comprehensive management of coastal erosion and flood risk for people, homes and businesses. It also contains financial provisions related to the water industry. The Act will give the EA an overview of all flood and coastal erosion risk management and unitary and county councils the lead in managing the risk of local floods. It will also enable better management of water resources and quality, and will help to manage and respond to severe weather events such as flood and drought.	There are no specific targets or indicators of relevance.	The DPD should consider flood risk issues and seek to avoid siting new development in the floodplain and ensure the sustainable use of water resources.	The SA Framework should include objectives, targets and indicators that address flooding risk and the need to manage runoff effectively.
Making Space for Water: Taking Forward a New Government Strategy for Flood and Coastal Erosion Risk Management (2005)			
This 20-year strategy seeks to implement a more holistic strategy to flood and coastal erosion risks. The aim is to manage risks by employing an integrated portfolio of approaches which reflect both national and local priorities to reduce the threat to people and their property and to deliver the greatest environmental, social and economic benefits A whole catchment and whole shoreline approach will be adopted and adaptation to climate change will be an inherent part of flood and coastal erosion decisions.	There are no specific targets or indicators of relevance.	The DPD needs to ensure that development in floodplains is avoided and Flood Risk Assessments (FRAs) are completed where necessary.	The SA Framework should include objectives, targets and indicators that address flooding risk and the need to manage runoff effectively.
Waste Strategy for England (2007)			
The aim has to be to reduce waste by making products with fewer natural resources. The link between economic growth and waste growth must be broken. Most products should be re-used or their materials recycled. Energy should be recovered where possible. Land filling of residual waste, in small amounts, may be necessary. The strategy highlights that significant progress has been made since the 2000 strategy. However, performance still lags behind other European countries. The Government's key objectives are: ▪ To decouple waste growth from economic growth and put more emphasis upon waste prevention and re-use. ▪ Meet and exceed the Landfill Directive diversion targets for	The strategy includes targets for reducing household waste production but these are not relevant to this PPP review. The strategy expects a reduction of commercial and industrial waste going to landfill by at least 20% by 2010 compared to 2004. A number of indicators are used in the strategy to characterise current waste management in England.	The DPD should seek to ensure sustainable waste management.	The SA Framework should include objectives, indicators and targets that address sustainable waste management issues.

Key Objectives Relevant to Plan and SA	Key Targets and Indicators Relevant to Plan and SA	Implications for DPD	Implications for SA
biodegradable municipal waste in 2010, 2013 and 2020. ■ Increase diversion from landfill of non-municipal waste and secure better integration of treatment for municipal and non-municipal waste. ■ Secure the investment in infrastructure needed to divert waste from landfill and for the management of hazardous waste. ■ Get the most environmental benefit from investment through increased recycling of resources and recovery of energy from residual waste using a mix of technologies.			
The Egan Review – Skills for Sustainable Communities (2004)			
"*Sustainable communities meet the diverse needs of existing and future residents, their children and other users, contribute to a high quality of life and provide opportunity and choice. They achieve this in ways that make effective use of natural resources, enhance the environment, promote social cohesion and inclusion and strengthen economic prosperity.*" The key components of sustainable communities are: ■ Governance – effective and inclusive participation, representation and leadership. ■ Transport and connectivity – Good transport services and communications linking people to jobs, schools, health and other services. ■ Services – a full range of appropriate, accessible public, private community and voluntary services. ■ Environmental – providing places for people to live in an environmentally friendly way. ■ Economy – A flourishing and diverse local economy. ■ Housing and the Built Environment – a quality built and natural environment ■ Social and cultural – vibrant, harmonious and inclusive communities.	A series of indicators are defined for each of the key components to monitor progress. These include: ■ Percentage of population who live in wards ranking within the most deprived 10% and 25% of wards nationally. ■ Percentage of residents surveyed and satisfied with their neighbourhoods as a place to live. ■ Percentage of respondents surveyed who feel they 'belong' to the neighbourhood (or community). ■ Domestic burglaries per 1000 households and % detected. ■ Percentage of adults surveyed who feel they can influence decisions affecting their local area. ■ Household energy use (gas and electricity). ■ Percentage people satisfied with waste recycling facilities. ■ Average no. of days where air pollution is moderate or higher for NO_2, SO_2, O_3, CO or PM_{10}. ■ No. of unfit homes per 1,000 dwellings. ■ Percentage of Grade I and II* listed buildings at risk of decay. ■ Percentage of residents surveyed finding it easy to access key local services. ■ Percentage of people of working age in employment. ■ Average life expectancy. ■ No. of primary care professionals per 100,000 population.	The DPD should support the principles of the Egan Review and seek to develop sustainable communities.	There are a number of objectives and indicators in the document that should be integrated into the SA Framework.

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Key Objectives Relevant to Plan and SA	**Key Targets and Indicators Relevant to Plan and SA**	**Implications for DPD**	**Implications for SA**
Working for a Healthier Tomorrow – Dame Carol Black's Review of the health of Britain's working age population (2008)			
This Review sets out the first ever baseline for the health of Britain's working age population, seeking to lay the foundations for urgent and comprehensive reform through a new vision for health and work in Britain. Three principles lie at the heart of this vision: ▪ Prevention of illness and promotion of health and well-being ▪ Early intervention for those who develop a health condition ▪ An improvement in the health of those out of work so that everyone with the potential to work has the support they need to do so The Review recognises the human, social and economic costs of impaired health and well-being in relation to working life in Britain. The aim of the Review is not to offer a utopian solution for improved health in working life, but more to identify the factors that stand in the way of good health and to elicit interventions (including services, changes in attitudes, behaviours and practices) that can help to overcome them. Monitoring the baseline presented in this Review will be critical, together with a research programme to inform future action with a comprehensive evidence base and increased cross-governmental effort to ensure progress.	Although there are no relevant targets within the Review, it presents a number of indicators of working age health, which include: ▪ Life expectancy ▪ Mortality during working age ▪ Percentage of the working age population being in good, fairly good or poor health ▪ Proportion of people out of work due to sickness or disability ▪ Sickness absence per annum ▪ Sickness notes issued per medical condition ▪ Percentage of working time lost due to sickness ▪ Percentage of working age population on incapacity benefits ▪ Employment rate ▪ Employment rate for disabled people ▪ Income rates ▪ Economic inactivity and reasons for inactivity, split into those inactive who would like to work and those seeking work ▪ Proportion of deviation from perfect health by social class (Quality Adjusted Life Year health measure) and work status ▪ Proportion of adult population who smoke ▪ Work related illness by industry ▪ Proportion of working age population with mental health conditions ▪ Incapacity benefits claimants by primary medical condition ▪ Costs of working age ill health	The DPD should consider issues relating to human health. Planning and DPDs can contribute to improving quality of life.	The SA Framework should include objectives that seek to protect human health and reduce health inequalities.
Health Effects of Climate Change in the UK 2008 – An update of the Department of Health Report 2001/2002			
The 2001/2 Report and its update seek to provide quantitative estimates of the possible impacts of climate change on health. Since the original report, the assessment of future climate change has been updated. A new generation of high-resolution climate models has allowed for improved estimates of future changes in the	A number of indicators are presented in this Report. The key ones include: ▪ Mean annual temperature ▪ Number of days per year with daily mean exceeding 20°C	The DPD should address the issues relating to climate change, and the need to encourage provision of	The SA Framework should include objectives that address climate change issues including flooding and

National Plans			
Key Objectives Relevant to Plan and SA	**Key Targets and Indicators Relevant to Plan and SA**	**Implications for DPD**	**Implications for SA**
frequency, intensity and duration of extreme events in the UK. Some of the major areas of concern are: ▪ Flooding ▪ Vector-borne diseases ▪ Food-borne diseases ▪ The effects of climate change on drinking water supplies ▪ The direct effects of high temperatures ▪ The air pollution climate ▪ Exposure to ultra-violet light	▪ Number of days per year with daily mean below 0°C ▪ Annual total rainfall ▪ Seasonal rainfall ▪ Maximum daily wind speed ▪ Annual highest maximum daily wind speed ▪ Annual cases of malaria	high quality and flexible health services that are accessible to new developments.	the need to reduce greenhouse gas emissions. It should also include an objective related to human health.
Tackling Health Inequalities – A Programme for Action (2003, including the 2007 Status Report on the Programme for Action)			
This Programme for Action was prepared by the Department of Health, setting out plans for the following three years to tackle health inequalities that are found across different geographical areas, between genders and different ethnic communities and also between different social and economic groups. It established the foundations required to achieve the challenging national target to reduce the gap in infant mortality across social groups, and raise life expectancy in the most disadvantaged areas faster than elsewhere, by 2010. The programme was organised around four themes: ▪ Supporting families, mothers and children – to ensure the best possible start in life and break the inter-generational cycle of health ▪ Engaging communities and individuals – to ensure relevance, responsiveness and sustainability ▪ Preventing illness and providing effective treatment and care – making certain that the NHS provides leadership and makes the contribution to reducing inequalities that is expected of it ▪ Addressing the underlying determinants of health – dealing with the long-term underlying causes of health inequalities These themes are underpinned by discrete principles to guide how health inequalities are tackled in practice. The programme sets out an ambitious agenda including targets and milestones, in order to help to reduce inequalities by progressing against the 2010 national target and also tackling the underlying causes in the future.	The Programme for Action presents a number of national headline indicators that can be attributed to health inequality, including the following: ▪ Primary care professionals per 100,000 population ▪ Road casualties in disadvantaged communities ▪ Proportion of children living in low-income households ▪ Proportion of those aged 16 who get qualifications equivalent to 5 GCSEs at grades A* to C ▪ Proportion of households living in non-decent housing ▪ Prevalence of smoking among people in manual social groups, and among pregnant women ▪ Age-standardised death rates per 100,000 population for the major killer diseases (cancer, circulatory diseases), ages under 75 (for the 20% of areas with the highest rates compared to the national average).	The DPD should address the issues relating to climate change, and the need to encourage provision of high quality and flexible health services that are accessible to new developments.	The SA Framework should include objectives that seek to protect human health and reduce health inequalities.
By All Reasonable Means: Inclusive Access To The Outdoors For Disabled People (Countryside Agency, 2005)			
This guide is designed to help countryside and urban greenspace managers and landowners improve accessibility of their sites, routes	The guide does not contain targets or indicators.	The DPD should support inclusive	The SA should consider issues of access for all

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National Plans			
Key Objectives Relevant to Plan and SA	**Key Targets and Indicators Relevant to Plan and SA**	**Implications for DPD**	**Implications for SA**
and facilities.		access to the outdoors.	groups.
National Planning Policy Framework (2012)			
The National Planning Policy Framework sets out the Government's economic, environmental and social planning policies for England. Taken together, these policies articulate the Government's vision of sustainable development, which should be interpreted and applied locally to meet local aspirations. The Government aims to achieve sustainable development through: ▪ Building a strong, competitive economy ▪ Ensuring the vitality of town centres ▪ Supporting a prosperous rural economy ▪ Promoting sustainable transport ▪ Supporting high quality communications infrastructure ▪ Delivering a wide choice of high quality homes ▪ Requiring good design ▪ Promoting healthy communities ▪ Protecting green belt land ▪ Meeting the challenge of climate change, flooding and coastal change ▪ Conserving and enhancing the natural environment ▪ Conserving and enhancing the historic environment ▪ Facilitating the sustainable use of minerals	There are no specific targets or indicators of relevance.	The DPD should adhere to the principles of the draft Planning Policy Framework ensuring that all aspects of the core land-use planning principles underpin the plan-making process.	The SA Framework should include objectives relating to economic, environmental and social issues.
National Planning Practice Guidance (2013 with ongoing updates)			
The planning practice guidance sets out clear and concise advice on a range of issues including: ▪ new affordability test for determining how many homes should be built ▪ opening up planning appeal hearings to be filmed ▪ discouraging councils from introducing a new parking tax on people's driveways and parking spaces ▪ encourage more town centre parking spaces and end aggressive 'anti-car' traffic calming measures like speed bumps ▪ housing for older people - councils should build more bungalows and plan positively for an ageing population ▪ new neighbourhood planning guidance to help more	The guide documents do not contain targets or indicators.	This guidance should be used to inform the DPD.	This SA Framework should take this guidance into consideration.

National Plans			
Key Objectives Relevant to Plan and SA	**Key Targets and Indicators Relevant to Plan and SA**	**Implications for DPD**	**Implications for SA**
communities start their own plans ■ new local green space guidance to help councils and local communities to plan for open space and protect local green spaces which are special to them There are a selection of guides including the following: ■ Air quality ■ Climate change ■ Conserving and enhancing the historic environment ■ Ensuring the vitality of town centres ■ Flood risk and coastal change ■ Health and wellbeing ■ Housing and economic development needs assessment ■ Local Plan ■ Natural Environment ■ Open space, sports and recreation facilities, public rights of way and local green space			
Localism Act 2011			
The Localism Act contains a number of proposals to give local authorities new freedoms and flexibility shifting power from the central state. In summary the Act gives: ■ New freedoms and flexibilities for local government; - Gives local authorities everywhere the formal legal ability and greater confidence to get on with the job of responding to what local people want - Cuts red tape to enable councillors everywhere to play a full and active part in local life without fear of legal challenge - Encourages a new generation of powerful leaders with the potential to raise the profile of English cities, strengthen local democracy and boost economic growth - Enables ministers to transfer functions to public authorities in cities in order to harness their potential to drive growth and prosperity ■ New rights and powers for local communities - Makes it easier for local people to take over the amenities they love and keep them part of local life - Ensures that local social enterprises, volunteers and	There are no specific targets or indicators of relevance.	The DPD should be mindful of the key principles of this Act.	The SA Framework should be mindful of this Act as its principles will help to create vibrant, cohesive and empowered communities within Blackpool.

National Plans			
Key Objectives Relevant to Plan and SA	**Key Targets and Indicators Relevant to Plan and SA**	**Implications for DPD**	**Implications for SA**
community groups with a bright idea for improving local services get a chance to change how things are done - Enables local residents to call local authorities to account for the careful management of taxpayers' money ▪ Reform to make the planning system clearer, more democratic and more effective - Places significantly more influence in the hands of local people over issues that make a big difference to their lives - Provides appropriate support and recognition to communities who welcome new development - Reduces red tape, making it easier for authorities to get on with the job of working with local people to draw up a vision for their area's future - Reinforces the democratic nature of the planning system - passing power from bodies not directly answerable to the public, to democratically accountable ministers ▪ Reform to ensure that decisions about housing are taken locally - Enables local authorities to make their own decisions to adapt housing provision to local needs, and make the system fairer and more effective - Gives local authorities more control over the funding of social housing, helping them to plan for the long term - Gives people who live in social housing new ways of holding their landlords to account, and make it easier for them to move			
Good Practice Guide on Planning for Tourism (2006)			
This Good Practice Guide replaces PPG21: Tourism. The document is intended to: ▪ Ensure that planners understand the importance of tourism when preparing development plans and taking planning decisions. ▪ Ensure that those involved in the tourism industry understand the principles of national planning policy as they apply to tourism. ▪ Ensure that planners and the tourism industry work together effectively to facilitate, promote and deliver new tourism developments in a sustainable way. The guide highlights the strong link between tourism and the quality	There are no specific targets or indicators of relevance.	The DPD needs to recognise the potential benefits offered by tourism and seek to identify areas where further development could occur. However, the full environmental implications of such development must be appropriately mitigated.	The SA should include objectives relating to economic development including tourism and also the protection of the environment.

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National Plans			
Key Objectives Relevant to Plan and SA	**Key Targets and Indicators Relevant to Plan and SA**	**Implications for DPD**	**Implications for SA**
of the environment.			

Summary of Regional and Sub-Regional Plans

Regional and Sub-Regional Plans			
Key Objectives Relevant to Plan and SA	**Key Targets and Indicators Relevant to Plan and SA**	**Implications for DPD**	**Implications for SA**
Lancashire's Local Transport Plan 2011 - 2021			
There are seven transport goals for the plan which will enable the shared transport priorities and the wider social and economic objectives of the County Council to be met. They are to: ▪ To help to secure a strong economic future by making transport and travel into and between our major economic centres more effective and efficient and by improving links to neighbouring major economic areas and beyond. ▪ To provide all sections of the community with safe and convenient access to the services, jobs, health, leisure and educational opportunities that they need. ▪ To improve the accessibility, availability and affordability of transport as a contribution to the development of strong and cohesive communities. ▪ To create more attractive neighbourhoods by reducing the impact of transport on our quality of life and by improving our public realm. ▪ To reduce the carbon impact of Lancashire's transport requirements, whilst delivering sustainable value for money transport options to those who need them. ▪ To make walking and cycling more safe, convenient and attractive, particularly in the more disadvantaged areas of Lancashire, bringing improvements in the health of Lancashire's residents. ▪ In all that we do, to provide value for money by prioritising the maintenance and improvement of Lancashire's existing transport infrastructure where it can help to deliver our transport goals. The LTP states that Lancashire County Council will invest £22.21 million on highways and transport services in Blackpool, with £7.70 million of capital funding and £14.51 million of revenue support. It will be targeted at: ▪ Proper access to employment areas for those without access to a car ▪ Tackling rural isolation	Progress of the plan will be measures using a series of performance indicators grouped under the following headings: ▪ Supporting Economic Growth and Regeneration ▪ Access to Education and Employment ▪ Improving Accessibility, Quality of Life and Well-being ▪ Improving Safety ▪ Affordable and Sustainable Transport ▪ Care of Our Assets ▪ Reducing Carbon Emissions and its Effects	The DPD needs to encompass transportation issues and the LTP goals.	The SA Framework should include the goals and indicators within the plan to address transport and accessibility, and seek to ensure that any new transport development in the Borough is sustainable and encourages a modal shift away from the use of the private car.
Joint Lancashire Minerals and Waste Development Framework Core Strategy DPD (2009)			
The Core Strategy sets the vision and direction – the amounts, broad locations and priorities – for future mineral extraction and waste	▪ 25% of construction aggregates to be recycled or secondary materials by 2021.	The DPD should take account of any minerals	The SA Framework should include

Regional and Sub-Regional Plans			
Key Objectives Relevant to Plan and SA	**Key Targets and Indicators Relevant to Plan and SA**	**Implications for DPD**	**Implications for SA**
management in Lancashire, Blackburn with Darwen and Blackpool. It will guide the more specific locations for any new quarries and waste facilities, including sites for recycling and composting facilities, treatment plants, and any possible new landfill sites in the future. Its high level objectives are: ▪ Safeguarding Lancashire's mineral resources ▪ Minimising the need for minerals extraction ▪ Meeting the demand for new minerals ▪ Identifying sites and areas for minerals extraction ▪ Achieving sustainable minerals production ▪ Community involvement and partnership working ▪ Promoting waste minimisation and increasing waste awareness ▪ Managing our waste as a resource ▪ Identifying capacity for managing our waste ▪ Achieving sustainable waste management	▪ Zero growth in industrial and commercial waste ▪ 1% growth in municipal waste ▪ 1% growth in construction and demolition waste ▪ Recycle and compost 46% of MSW by 2010, to reach 56% by 2015 and 61% by 2020 ▪ Additionally recover value from 18% of MSW by 2015 ▪ Recycle 35% of industrial and commercial waste by 2010, 40% by 2015 and 45% by 2020 ▪ Additionally recover value from 30% of I&C waste by 2010, falling to 25% by 2020 ▪ Recycle 50% of commercial and domestic waste by 2010, 55% by 2015 and 60% by 2020 ▪ Additionally recover value from 42 % of C&D waste by 2010, falling to 35% by 2020	and waste issues that are likely to affect the Borough.	objectives, targets and indicators that seek to promote sustainable waste management and effective resource use.
Joint Lancashire Minerals and Waste Local Plan – Site Allocation and Development Management Policies Part 1 and Part 2 (2013)			
The plan provides site specific policies and allocations, and detailed development management policies for minerals and waste planning in the areas covered by the Councils of Lancashire, Blackpool and Blackburn with Darwen. It should be read together with the Joint Lancashire Minerals and Waste Local Plan Core Strategy adopted in 2009 and the individual local plans of the two unitaries and the twelve districts which make up the Plan area.	The plan outline development management policies which when read in conjunction with the Minerals and Waste Core Strategy support key targets and indicators identified within the core strategy.	The DPD should take account of these policies and any minerals and waste issues that are likely to affect the Borough.	The SA Framework should include objectives, targets and indicators that seek to promote sustainable waste management and effective resource use.
Lancashire's Municipal Waste Strategy 2008 – 2020 Rubbish to Resources			
The key Strategy Objectives are: ▪ To recognise municipal waste as a resource. ▪ To minimise the amount of municipal waste produced. ▪ To maximise recovery of organic and non-organic resources. ▪ To deal with waste as near to where it is produced as possible. ▪ To minimise contamination of the residual waste stream. ▪ To minimise the amount of waste going for disposal to landfill. ▪ Where landfill does occur to minimise its biodegradable content. ▪ To effectively manage all municipal waste within the wider waste context. ▪ To develop local markets and manufacturing for recovered materials.	Key targets of this strategy include: ▪ Reduce and stabilise waste to 0% growth each year ▪ Continue to provide financial support for awareness raising, education campaigns and other initiatives ▪ Extend the three-stream collection to all households and to extend the segregated collection service to all households to include the collection of food waste for composting. ▪ Recycle and compost 56% of all waste by 2015, increasing to 61% by 2020 ▪ Recover 81% of all waste by 2015 and 88% by 2020 ▪ Reuse, recycle and compost 70% every year at each Household Waste Recycling Centre	The key objectives in the plan should be carried forward into the DPD. The planning process should promote recycling and re-use of materials in preference to landfilling.	The SA should promote sustainable waste management principles.

Regional and Sub-Regional Plans			
Key Objectives Relevant to Plan and SA	**Key Targets and Indicators Relevant to Plan and SA**	**Implications for DPD**	**Implications for SA**
▪ To achieve sustainable waste management. ▪ To develop strong partnerships between local authorities, community groups and the private sector. ▪ To ensure services are accessible to all residents.	▪ Provide a network of facilities to manage and treat Lancashire County Council and Blackpool Council's municipal waste.		
Lancashire Strategic Economic Plan (2014)			
The LSEP identifies key priorities and programmes, which command local support and funding commitments. All programmes have the ability to deliver and benefit from Growth Deal and European Structural & Investment Fund support from 2015/16 onwards. The LSEP is also seeking a number of specific Government policy flexibilities to maximise their impact.	The Growth Deal Innovation Excellence Programme represents a comprehensive £270m investment framework, involving 11 major initiatives, which can deliver nearly 3,000 new employment opportunities, safeguard a further 1,500 jobs, and generate almost £400m in new GVA by 2020.	The DPD should promote the priorities and outcomes of this plan.	The SA Framework should consider objectives, targets and indicators that support this plan.
Lancashire Growth Deal (2014)			

Lancashire's Growth Deal takes the vision, objectives and priorities of the SEP and sets out an integrated programme of interventions that the LEP believes are capable of generating the step change required to move the local economy forward.
 	
The Growth Deal identifies six key priorities, set out below, against which the LEP's Single Local Growth Fund is set out.
The six key priorities are:
  1.   Sector Development & Growth Realise the full potential of Lancashire's competitive economic strengths and business base.
  2.   Innovation Excellence Maximise the economic value of Lancashire's centres of research and innovation excellence and globally competitive business clusters.
  3.   Skills for Growth Refocus Lancashire's approach to skills provision, ensuring it is responsive to business needs and demands.
  4.   Business Growth & Enterprise Strengthen and refresh Boost, Lancashire's business growth hub, and improve our strategic marketing capacity to attract new investors and occupiers.
  5.   Releasing Local Growth Potential Create the right conditions for business and investor growth, and unlock new development and employment opportunities across Lancashire.
  6.   The Renewal of Blackpool Focus on addressing
	The Growth Deal includes a number of aims and projects which are linked to each of its priority areas that collectively contribute to improving the local economy.	The DPD should recognise the significance of the growth deal in shaping the local economy and facilitating future growth.	The SA Framework should include objectives, targets and indicators that seek to enable economic growth.

Regional and Sub-Regional Plans			
Key Objectives Relevant to Plan and SA	**Key Targets and Indicators Relevant to Plan and SA**	**Implications for DPD**	**Implications for SA**
Blackpool's unique characteristics which require a specific focus, to create economic opportunities for its local communities.			
Lancashire Growth Plan 2013/2014			
The plan sets out how the Lancashire Enterprise Partnership intends to achieve strong and sustainable economic growth. The Growth Plan provides the opportunity to articulate the LEPs agenda for change, with the LEPs purpose and focus to: ▪ Establish Lancashire as a natural home for high growth companies ▪ Reclaim Lancashire's role as one of the nation's key centres for advanced manufacturing ▪ Maximise the economic value and benefits of an emerging arc of innovation across Lancashire ▪ Drive forward the Lancashire Enterprise Zone and Preston City Deal, as the key drivers of new growth ▪ Oversee and develop complementary Local Growth Accelerator Strategies ▪ Develop Sector Delivery Plans to unlock opportunities of national significance in emerging and established growth sectors ▪ Create the right local conditions for business success ▪ Refocus the local skills system to make it more responsive to business skills demands ▪ Ensure Lancashire's major transport projects are fully aligned with the delivery of key economic priorities ▪ Strengthen Lancashire's strategic casemaking and refresh the area's offer to attract new investors and businesses	The Growth Plan includes a number of aims and projects that collectively seek to contribute to improving the local economy.	The DPD should recognise the significance of the growth plan in shaping the local economy and facilitating future growth.	The SA Framework should include objectives, targets and indicators that seek to enable economic growth.
City Implementation Plan 2015-2018			
The Preston, South Ribble and Lancashire City Deal agreed with Government, builds on the strong economic performance of the area over the last 10 years and will help to ensure that the city deal area continues to grow by addressing strategic transport infrastructure and development challenges to deliver new jobs and housing across the city deal area. This document sets out the arrangements for the City Deal implementation for the period 2015-2018 outlining critical financial and project delivery milestones and risks, and the management	Over a ten-year period the deal will generate: 1. More than 20,000 net new private sector jobs, including 5,000 in the Lancashire Enterprise Zone; 2. Nearly £1 billion growth in Gross Value Added (GVA); 3. 17,420 new homes; and 4. £2.3 billion in leveraged commercial investment.	The DPD should consider the city deal priorities and should address the development of transport infrastructure.	The SA Framework should include objectives, targets and indicators that relate to transport infrastructure.

Regional and Sub-Regional Plans			
Key Objectives Relevant to Plan and SA	**Key Targets and Indicators Relevant to Plan and SA**	**Implications for DPD**	**Implications for SA**
mechanisms in support of government monitoring and reporting processes.			
Lancashire Sport Partnership Strategy 2013-2017			
Lancashire Sport Partnership, is part of the network of 49 County Sport Partnerships across the Country. The Partnership is the 'one voice for sport' in Lancashire, co-ordinating delivery to avoid duplication and ensuring the optimum use of existing and potential resources. Within Lancashire local partners include Local Authorities, National Governing Bodies of Sport, Sports Clubs, Schools, Colleges and Universities, and Health, the Constabulary and Voluntary sector organisations. The partnership aims to improve the health and well-being of the groups below by growing the number of people taking part in sport and physical activity, retaining those already involved, and improving the infrastructure. The priorities agreed as groups who are less likely to take part in sport and physical activity: - Young People (11-25) - Disabled People (11 plus) - Women - Girls (11-17) - Inactive People (11 plus) - People resource (Coaches & Volunteers) - Places resource (Clubs & Facilities)	The strategy outlines a focus for each group linked to either growth, retaining or improving participation, activity and skills.	The DPD should seek to contribute towards improving health, well-being and physical activity among the population.	The SA Framework should include objectives, indicators and targets that relate to health, well-being and physical activity.
Countryside Character Volume 2: North-West (1998)			
This document presents the results of Natural England's survey of the countryside character and landscape of the North-West. It reflects the guidance issued by the Countryside Agency and Scottish Natural Heritage (2002), referred to in the National Plans and Policies section above.	The document contains no targets or indicators.	Landscape character should form a component of the DPD baseline and should be considered when proposing new development.	The SA Framework should include an objective on landscape quality.
Lancashire Landscape Character Assessment and Landscape Strategy (2000)			
The four main objectives of the landscape character assessment are: • To outline how the landscape of Lancashire has evolved in terms	There are no specific targets or indicators of relevance. However, it will important for the SA to take into	The DPD should include seek to restore, protect	The landscape character assessment

Regional and Sub-Regional Plans			
Key Objectives Relevant to Plan and SA	**Key Targets and Indicators Relevant to Plan and SA**	**Implications for DPD**	**Implications for SA**
of physical forces and human influences. ■ To classify the landscape into distinct landscape types identifying key characteristics and sensitivities and providing principles to guide landscape change. ■ To describe the current appearance of the landscape, classifying it into distinct zones of homogenous character, summarising the key features of each landscape character area. ■ To describe the principal urban landscape types across the County, highlighting their historical development. The document outlines the characteristics of the Lancashire landscape and divides the landscape into character areas. The strategy objectives are: ■ To review the forces for change that are affecting the landscape, highlighting key issues and implications of different forms of development and land use change for landscape character and quality. ■ For each landscape character type, to identify key environmental features and the specific implications of change, as well as appropriate strategies and actions to manage and guide the landscape change in a positive way. ■ To produce an overview of strategic issues for Lancashire, identifying the key actions that need to be taken to bring about positive landscape change, including the development of landscape indicators and targets. For each of the landscape character types a series of recommendations are outlined to protect, restore and enhance various landscape elements.	consideration the recommendations for each of the relevant landscape character types.	and enhance landscape and townscape character and quality.	has been used to identify the baseline conditions and the SA Framework should include objectives, indicators and targets relating the preservation and enhancement of landscape and townscape quality.
Lancashire Climate Change Strategy 2009 -2020			
The Lancashire Climate Change Strategy sets out the Partnership's long-term vision that Lancashire is "low carbon and well adapted by 2020". The key objectives of this strategy are to: ■ Reduce greenhouse gas emissions resulting from the use of energy in homes, by improving energy efficiency, minimising waste and exploiting renewable sources of energy. ■ Reduce greenhouse gas emissions through better waste management, including waste minimisation and increased recycling. ■ Develop and maintain an integrated, efficient and sustainable transport system.	A key target of this strategy is that it aims that in 2020 Lancashire will have reduced its emissions of CO_2 by at least 30% relative to 1990. The strategy also includes the following national indicators which may be of relevance to the SA and LDF: ■ CO_2 reduction from local authority operations. ■ Per capita reduction in CO_2 emissions in the LA area. ■ Tackling fuel poverty - % of people receiving income based benefits living in homes with a low energy efficiency rating.	The DPD should recognise local action needs to be taken with regard to climate change issues and should seek to contribute towards achieving Lancashire's CO_2 reduction target.	The SA Framework should include objectives, indicators and targets that relate to climate change and the need to reduce greenhouse gas emissions.

Regional and Sub-Regional Plans			
Key Objectives Relevant to Plan and SA	**Key Targets and Indicators Relevant to Plan and SA**	**Implications for DPD**	**Implications for SA**
▪ Increase the use of public transport, walking and cycling. ▪ Promote the use of more efficient vehicles and alternative transport fuels, including sustainable bio-fuels. ▪ Encourage a sustainable and competitive Lancashire economy that will measure, mitigate and reduce its contribution to climate change, through energy and resource efficiency actions. ▪ Create an informed, skilled and environmentally responsible work force and work place able to compete in an emerging and diverse 'environmental economy'. ▪ Ensure that future economic plans ensure a low carbon economy. ▪ More efficient use of resources and more environmentally-aware procurement, including of infrastructure. ▪ Actively promote decentralised energy production and medium and large scale renewable energy generation ▪ Make the most of Lancashire's environmental assets and ensure that the climate change mitigation and adaptation functions of Lancashire's green infrastructure are maximised to deliver economic, environmental and social benefits. ▪ Support the development of mechanisms to reduce greenhouse gas emissions through the sustainable management of Lancashire's woodlands. ▪ Manage Lancashire's upland and lowland peat lands to sequester carbon and prevent its release. ▪ Identify what the impacts of climate change on biodiversity will be in Lancashire and support the uptake of practical adaptation measures. ▪ Ensure development and critical infrastructure is resilient to flooding and other climate change impacts and the risk of these impacts are managed effectively. ▪ Realise the economic development opportunities associated with developing adaptation capacity in Lancashire. ▪ Support practical measures to allow Lancashire's biodiversity to adapt to climate impacts. ▪ Encourage strong community participation in climate solutions.	▪ Planning to adapt to climate change.		
Biodiversity Action Plan for Lancashire (various dates)			
The plan comprises a series of action plans for habitats and species in Lancashire. For each of the habitats and species information is provided about	For each habitat type/species a series of objectives, actions and timescales for implementation are identified. The actions are also assigned a priority for implementation	The DPD should support and promote the enhancement of	The relevant objectives, targets and indicators should be integrated

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Regional and Sub-Regional Plans			
Key Objectives Relevant to Plan and SA	**Key Targets and Indicators Relevant to Plan and SA**	**Implications for DPD**	**Implications for SA**
current national, regional and local status.	i.e. low, medium and high.	biodiversity.	into the SA Framework.
The document seeks to guide new planting and woodland management in the context of the Lancashire landscape strategy. Main objectives are to: ▪ Formulate a strategy or vision to guide the development of woodlands and associated businesses in Lancashire. ▪ Produce local woodland vision statements for the 21 landscape character types and urban landscape types of Lancashire. ▪ Identify priorities for woodland planting and management action. ▪ Assist in formulating advice and targeting resources through existing and proposed grant aid schemes. ▪ Inform the public at large of woodlands and their management in the context of Lancashire landscapes. There is a specific vision and objective for the woodland resource in each of the landscape character types.	There are no specific targets or indicators of relevance.	The DPD should take opportunities to promote urban forestry and street trees and to protect the wider biodiversity resource.	The SA Framework should include objectives that seek to protect biodiversity including woodland.
North West River Basin District Flood Risk Management Plan 2015-2021 (2016)			
Risk Management Authorities are committed to producing Flood Risk Management Plans (FRMPs) required by the EU Floods Directive. This FRMP is an important part of meeting that objective and aligns with the Defra Strategy and guiding principles of the National Flood and Coastal Erosion Risk Management Strategy. The FRMP will provide the evidence to support decision making. The FRMP will also help promote a greater awareness and understanding of the risks of flooding, particularly in those communities at high risk, and encourage and enable householders, businesses and communities to take action to manage the risks. The highest priority is to reduce risk to life.	The Plans do not contain specific targets or indicators.	The DPD should consider potential flood risk, and prevent development within the floodplain.	The SA Framework should include objectives that promote reduction and management of flood risk.
North West River Basin Management Plan: Part 1 and Part 2 (2015)			
The River Basin Management Plan provides a framework for protecting and enhancing the benefits provided by the water environment. To achieve this, and because water and land resources are closely linked, it also informs decisions on land-use planning. This plan contains 4 sets of information that groups who manage land and water should pay particular attention to:	The Plan identifies contributions to environmental outcomes for 2021 including: ▪ A programme of improvements (currently in development phase) including actions to improve habitat quality and connectivity, improve water quality, provide natural flood management for improved climate resilience. ▪ Additionally, a sub-project targeting rural pollution in the	The DPD should consider how the water environment can be protected and enhanced.	The SA Framework should include objectives that consider effects upon water quality and resource.

Regional and Sub-Regional Plans			
Key Objectives Relevant to Plan and SA	**Key Targets and Indicators Relevant to Plan and SA**	**Implications for DPD**	**Implications for SA**
▪ Baseline classification of water bodies ▪ Statutory objectives for protected areas ▪ Statutory objectives for water bodies ▪ Summary programme of measures to achieve statutory objectives This plan is an update of and replaces the river basin management plan published in 2009.	Lower Ribble will improve water quality and contribute to improvement of bathing waters.		
Lancashire and Blackpool Local Flood Risk Management Strategy (2013)			
The Lancashire and Blackpool Flood Risk Management Strategy (LFRMS) has been produced by Lancashire County Council as Lead Local Flood Authority (LLFA), in partnership with Blackpool Council. The Flood Water Management Act places a legal duty on each LLFA to produce a LRMS and this document creates a framework around which flood risk management will be undertaken by the LLFA.	▪ The LFRMS identifies strategic objectives which are sub-divided into short term (within 1 year) and medium term (within 1 to 3 years). These strategic objectives include: ▪ Identify Risk Management Authorities (RMAs) and define each RMA's roles and responsibilities in relation to managing risk from all sources of flooding ▪ Deliver flood risk management through effective partnership working ▪ Establish effective data sharing agreements ▪ Take account of climate change when fulfilling duties and responsibilities in flood risk management ▪ Understand key local flood risks ▪ Work together with other RMAs to investigate and manage interactions between Main River, coastal flooding, sewer flooding and local flood risks ▪ Record, investigate and report flooding incidents ▪ Ensure alignment of local Flood Risk Management and Emergency Planning functions ▪ Manage development so that it reduces flood risk ▪ Promote the use of SuDS ▪ Encourage stakeholder and community involvement in flood risk management ▪ Set out an asset management plan ▪ Work with the owners of assets with a flood risk management function ▪ Define the approach to, and opportunities for, resourcing and funding local flood risk management activities	The DPD should consider how flood risk from local sources will be managed.	The SA Framework should include indicators, targets and objectives that address flood risk management.

Regional and Sub-Regional Plans			
Key Objectives Relevant to Plan and SA	**Key Targets and Indicators Relevant to Plan and SA**	**Implications for DPD**	**Implications for SA**
	• Encourage beneficiaries to invest in local flood risk management • Integrate economic, social and environmental improvements with local flood risk management in line with sustainability principles • Encourage innovation in local flood risk management • Allow RMAs to make efficient decisions on flood risk management and exploit opportunities effectively • Five RMAs powers to undertake flood related works		
Lancashire County Council Rights of Way Improvement Plan 2015-2025 Consultation Draft			

The plan consists of an assessment which sets out the adequacy of the rights of way and wider access network in Lancashire and a Statement of Action which sets out how the council will work with others to address the demands and needs identified in the assessment; as summarised below:
The assessment of need:
  ▪ The extent to which local rights of way meet present and future needs of the public,
  ▪ The opportunities presented by local rights of way for exercise and other forms of open-air recreation and the enjoyment of the authorities' area with particular emphasis on footpaths, cycle tracks, bridleways and restricted byways
  ▪ The accessibility of the local rights of way network to blind or partially sighted persons and others with mobility problems
The statement of actions:
  ▪ Manage public rights of way
  ▪ Secure an improved network of public rights of way
  ▪ Improve wider public access
	Aims and objectives are focussed around six inter-related themes each of which identify an action and timescale:
	• Theme 1: Condition and connectivity of the wider access network
	• Theme 2: Education and information provision
	• Theme 3: Twenty to thirty minute walks
	• Theme 4: Multi user routes
	• Theme 5: Encourage community involvement in improving wider access
	• Theme 6: The Definitive Map and other records
		The implications on rights of way, access and recreation should be considered in the preparation of the DPD.	Baseline information, issues and opportunities are identified within the Improvement Plan. These should be considered when developing the SA Framework.

Forest of Bowland Management Plan April 2014 - March 2019			
The aims of the Forest of Bowland Management Plan are to: • Protect, conserve and enhance the natural and cultural heritage of the Forest of Bowland • AONB. • Promote the sustainable social and economic development of the area, particularly where such activity conserves and enhances the environment. • Encourage enjoyment of the area where it is compatible.	The Forest of Bowland Management Plan contains many targets. The most relevant of which are listed below: ▪ Ensure 100% of the AONB's SSSIs are in favourable or recovering condition ▪ Ensure at least 50% of SSSIs are in favourable condition ▪ Restoration and re-wetting of 35 hectares of blanket	The DPD should seek to protect (and enhance where possible) the Forest of Bowland AONB and other sensitive landscapes within Blackpool.	The SA Framework should include objectives that seek to ensure the protection and enhancement where possible of the Forest of Bowland AONB.

Regional and Sub-Regional Plans			
Key Objectives Relevant to Plan and SA	**Key Targets and Indicators Relevant to Plan and SA**	**Implications for DPD**	**Implications for SA**
In addition the plan includes many detailed objectives relating to: ▪ The natural and cultural landscape ▪ Enjoyment, health and wellbeing ▪ The economy ▪ The local community ▪ Working in partnership ▪ Responding to climate change	bog habitat (subject to funding availability) ▪ Restore 10ha. of hay meadow ▪ Restore and ensure management of 12 small species-rich grassland sites ▪ Survey at least 10% of PRoW within AONB per year		

Summary of Local Plans

Document(s)	Area of Potential Relevance	Description of Relevance to the Blackpool Local Plan Part 2 (including via the SA), Including Objectives
Lancashire Rights of Way Improvement Plan (2015- 2025)	Synergies with the plan (including potential mitigating influences)	The assessment sets out the adequacy of the rights of way and wider access network ('the Assessment of Need') and the 'Statement of Action' sets out how we will work with others to address the demands and needs identified in the assessment.
	Potential conflicts, issues or inconsistencies	Potential conflicts between runners, walkers, cyclists, horse riders etc as they have different needs and requirements.
	Baseline information of potential use	None
	Targets and objectives	To maintain the public rights of way network and other access by giving priority to those paths identified as being of greatest benefit to the greatest number of people and providing important links in the network.
Blackpool Local Plan Part 1: Core Strategy 2016	Synergies with the plan (including potential mitigating influences)	The plan sets out where new development such as housing, employment, retail and leisure should be located to meet Blackpool's future needs to 2027. The Strategy also identifies which areas within Blackpool will be regenerated, protected or enhanced; and sets out key development principles, for example design and affordable housing.
	Potential conflicts, issues or inconsistencies	Enabling development could conflict with wider plan objectives.
	Baseline information of potential use	None
	Targets and objectives	The Core Strategy will be used to determine planning applications and priorities for Blackpool over the 15 year plan period (2012-2027). However, it is likely to be reviewed before the end of this plan period, in whole or in part, to ensure that there are sufficient developable sites available for future needs. It may also need to be updated to respond to unforeseen changes.
Homelessness Strategy 2008-2010	Synergies with the plan (including potential mitigating influences)	A strategy and action plan to tackle homelessness and improve services and support for homeless and vulnerable people in Blackpool was produced. The development of the strategy was undertaken in partnership with public, private and third sector organisations and included plans for the prevention of homelessness, ensuring that there is sufficient temporary accommodation available to people who are, or who may become homeless and ensuring that sufficient support is available to people to prevent them becoming homeless again.
	Potential conflicts, issues or inconsistencies	Difficult to identify root cause of homelessness. Housing shortage is an issue.

Document(s)	Area of Potential Relevance	Description of Relevance to the Blackpool Local Plan Part 2 (including via the SA), Including Objectives
	Baseline information of potential use	None
	Targets and objectives	The overall aim of this new strategy is to prevent homelessness and to address housing need through housing options.
Blackpool Council Local Transport Plan 2011-2016	Synergies with the plan (including potential mitigating influences)	This plan highlights several areas in which to improve existing and create new transport links within Blackpool
	Potential conflicts, issues or inconsistencies	Increase in air pollution and carbon emissions. Pedestrians may not be taken into consideration. Cross Boundary Issues.
	Baseline information of potential use	Information about Blackpool Transport Networks
	Targets and objectives	Improve, maintain and make best use of Blackpool's transport network; in particular its roads, footways and bridges. Improve road safety by interventions that reduce the number of people, particularly children, killed and seriously injured on Blackpool's roads. Manage congestion levels on Blackpool's roads, especially where it impacts on local economic performance. Improve transport to and within the resort, particularly by more sustainable modes, to enhance the visitor experience and support the local economy. Improve the efficiency and management of parking to support the local economy, especially for shoppers and visitors. Improve access to healthcare, education, employment, shops, social/ leisure opportunities and resort attractions, particularly by sustainable modes.
Blackpool Community Safety Plan 2012-2015	Synergies with the plan (including potential mitigating influences)	This Community Safety Plan will build upon the Blackpool Community Safety Partnership 2012 Strategic Assessment which sets out the analysis of crime, disorder and substance misuse and has identified the priorities that are the greatest threat to local people and where successful interventions will improve the quality of life in Blackpool. These priorities are Domestic Abuse, Violent Crime, Substance Misuse – Drugs, Substance Misuse – Alcohol and Anti-Social Behaviour.
	Potential conflicts, issues or inconsistencies	May not have resourcing, money or numbers to increase police force and other authorities which are aimed to promote community safety.
	Baseline information of potential use	Crime data
	Targets and objectives	The Community Safety Plan which will deliver the key actions to reduce the harm / threat caused

Document(s)	Area of Potential Relevance	Description of Relevance to the Blackpool Local Plan Part 2 (including via the SA), Including Objectives
		by the identified issues. These issues are domestic violence, violent crime, substance misuse (Drugs), anti-social behaviour and substance misuse (alcohol).
Blackpool Statement of Community Involvement (SCI) November 2014	Synergies with the plan (including potential mitigating influences)	Encourages the community to get involved in local Blackpool decisions.
	Potential conflicts, issues or inconsistencies	All members of the public will have different opinions so it will be difficult to please everyone. By including the public in decisions may cause more negative attitudes towards things they disagree on.
	Baseline information of potential use	None
	Targets and objectives	To increase the level of participation in local Blackpool decisions within the community.
Blackpool Council School Organisation Pupil Place Plan 2015 - 2020	Synergies with the plan (including potential mitigating influences)	This policy aims to increase levels of education within Blackpool
	Potential conflicts, issues or inconsistencies	Student engagement is important in order to increase place figures, but this could be tricky to carry out.
	Baseline information of potential use	None
	Targets and objectives	• The Local Authority's statutory responsibilities in ensuring there is sufficient provision of school places for young people within Blackpool; • The existing school provision within Blackpool; • Projected pupil place figures moving towards 2020 and beyond; • The methodology for forecasting and factors that influence the model; • Recommendations for ensuring sufficient school places and the Local Authority's strategic approach to manage the supply and demand for places over the life of this plan; • Statutory requirements and processes for making changes such as opening, closing or enlarging schools.
Blackpool Council Plan 2015-2020	Synergies with the plan (including potential mitigating influences)	This plan aims to become the UK's number one family resort with a thriving economy that supports a happy and healthy community who are proud of this unique town.

Document(s)	Area of Potential Relevance	Description of Relevance to the Blackpool Local Plan Part 2 (including via the SA), Including Objectives
	Potential conflicts, issues or inconsistencies	It may be difficult to achieve the aim of becoming the UK's number one family resort when there is so much competition.
	Baseline information of potential use	None
	Targets and objectives	To maximise growth and opportunity across Blackpool To create stronger communities and increase resilience
Destination Management Plan 2015-2017	Synergies with the plan (including potential mitigating influences)	The plan seeks to build on the substantial investment that has been made in Blackpool over the past year. It aims to create a place where visitors can enjoy an experience that matches their expectation of a modern resort.
	Potential conflicts, issues or inconsistencies	The plan has lots of targets to achieve in a short space of time.
	Baseline information of potential use	None
	Targets and objectives	Retention of the resorts "golden core." Gradual elimination of poor quality accommodation and facilities Securing high-quality entertainment, attractions hotels, restaurants and leisure facilities
Town Centre Strategy 2013	Synergies with the plan (including potential mitigating influences)	The aim of Blackpool Town Centre strategy is to successfully regenerate the resort and to improve economic prosperity of the Fylde Coast.
	Potential conflicts, issues or inconsistencies	Main focus is on the town centre, doesn't take other areas of Blackpool into consideration.
	Baseline information of potential use	None
	Targets and objectives	• Improve business confidence and encourage quality investment from private and public sectors • Inform future decision making and co-ordinate town centre initiatives to achieve complementary improvements • Assist with town centre promotion and marketing
Built Heritage Strategy 2016-2020	Synergies with the plan (including potential mitigating influences)	This focus is of this strategy is to protect and enhance the historic built beginning with the Heritage Lottery Funded Townscape Heritage Initiative and culminating more recently with the

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Document(s)	Area of Potential Relevance	Description of Relevance to the Blackpool Local Plan Part 2 (including via the SA), Including Objectives
		Designation Review programme.
	Potential conflicts, issues or inconsistencies	If the lottery fund is not renewed in the future it may be difficult to protect and enhance existing heritage assets.
	Baseline information of potential use	Information about different heritage sites within Blackpool.
	Targets and objectives	• To bring about and understanding of the significance of Blackpool's built heritage in a local, regional and national context and to create a framework of protection for these important assets. • To bring about a general awareness of the meaning of 'heritage asset' in the context of the Strategy and to affirm the Council's commitment to protecting existing and potential assets that together comprise the built heritage of the town. • To promote a general awareness of legislation, planning policy and the important responsibilities and roles of owners, the local authority and national bodies and organisations in built heritage matters. • To promote active community participation in heritage issues and to encourage local groups already involved in heritage to offer practical support in delivering the objectives of the strategy by working in partnership with the Council and other agencies.
Health and Wellbeing Strategy 2012-2015	Synergies with the plan (including potential mitigating influences)	This strategy sets a local framework for commissioning health, social care and broader wellbeing services. It will be a key driver towards meeting the overarching health and wellbeing outcomes of Blackpool Council and Blackpool Clinical Commissioning Group.
	Potential conflicts, issues or inconsistencies	None
	Baseline information of potential use	Contains a large amount of data relating to population and health.
	Targets and objectives	• Promote Healthy Lifestyles • Promote Health and Social Care • Promote a Wider Determinants of Health
Child Poverty Framework 2012-2015	Synergies with the plan (including potential mitigating influences)	To give children an equitable chance to achieve their potential. This will be achieved by supporting their immediate needs, and providing an environment which allows them to raise their aspirations.

Document(s)	Area of Potential Relevance	Description of Relevance to the Blackpool Local Plan Part 2 (including via the SA), Including Objectives
	Potential conflicts, issues or inconsistencies	This document is slightly outdated and has similar objectives as the Children and Young People's Plan 2016-2019
	Baseline information of potential use	None
	Targets and objectives	- Remove barriers to children achieving their full potential through education, employment and other development opportunities - Provide vulnerable children with appropriate support based around their needs. - Ensure that young children have a healthy start to life. - Build stable communities - Improve the financial stability of families - Embed actions to tackle child poverty in our work
Children and Young People's Plan 2016-2019	Synergies with the plan (including potential mitigating influences)	This plan aims to make continuous improvements to young people's life.
	Potential conflicts, issues or inconsistencies	Overlapping objectives with the Child Poverty Framework 2012-2015
	Baseline information of potential use	None
	Targets and objectives	Priority 1 – Keeping children and young people safe, preventing them entering the care and custody system wherever possible and ensuring there are safe and effective exit routes. Priority 2 – Improving the health, self-confidence and resilience of children and young people. Priority 3 – Maintaining Blackpool culture of high expectations and aspirations where attendance, participation and achievement for all are improved
Fylde Coast Growth Accelerator Strategy 2016-2026	Synergies with the plan (including potential mitigating influences)	A strategic document that demonstrates how the three local authorities of Blackpool Council, Fylde Council and Wyre Council and their partners work in collaboration to address key economic development issues across the Fylde Coast.
	Potential conflicts, issues or inconsistencies	Seeks to accelerate growth across the whole coastal area not just Blackpool.
	Baseline information of potential use	None

Document(s)	Area of Potential Relevance	Description of Relevance to the Blackpool Local Plan Part 2 (including via the SA), Including Objectives
	Targets and objectives	Priority 1: Jobs, Sites and Connectivity, focuses on those actions and projects that will act as the catalyst in enabling job creation and growth in our existing and future key economic sectors.
		Priority 2: Skills, Workforce Readiness and Business Support, focuses on those actions and projects that will equip residents and business to take advantage of new opportunities as they are generated.
		Priority 3: Urban Quality, Image and Marketing, focuses on the essential interventions required to ensure we develop a living offer that supports growth and the retention of talent, as well as tackling entrenched disadvantage and negative perceptions.
Lancashire and Blackpool Flood Risk Management Strategy 2014-2017	Synergies with the plan (including potential mitigating influences)	This strategy aims to protect Lancashire and Blackpool from flood risks and identifies management strategies in order to protect the areas from flooding.
	Potential conflicts, issues or inconsistencies	Flood risk management methods could detract from the picturesque sites in Blackpool.
	Baseline information of potential use	Information has been used for the water section for the baseline.
	Targets and objectives	One of the key aims of this Strategy is to improve local flood risk management in a sustainable way. In other words, the risk of flooding must be reduced now, but in a way which does not compromise the interconnected needs of the economy, society and environment in the future.