

BLACKPOOL LOCAL PLAN 2012 – 2027

PART 2: SITE ALLOCATIONS AND DEVELOPMENT MANAGEMENT POLICIES

SUSTAINABILITY APPRAISAL REPORT

Strategic Environmental Assessment and
Sustainability Appraisal

NOVEMBER 2020



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Appendix A Review of Plans, Programmes and Environmental Objectives

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Abbreviations

AA	Appropriate Assessment
AAP	Area Action Plan
AMR	Annual Monitoring Report
AONB	Area of Outstanding Natural Beauty
AQMA	Air Quality Management Area
BAP	Biodiversity Action Plan
BBC	Blackpool Borough Council
BHS	Biological Heritage Site
CO₂	Carbon Dioxide
cSAC	Candidate Special Area of Conservation
DEFRA	Department for Environment Food and Rural Affairs
DCLG	Department of Communities and Local Government
dpa	Dwellings per annum
DPD	Development Plan Document
dph	Dwellings per hectare
EA	Environment Agency
EEFM	East of England Forecasting Model
ELNA	Economic Land Need Assessment
ELSA	Economic Land Supply Assessment
EZ	Enterprise Zone
FEA	Functional Economic Area
FZ	Flood Zone
GP	General Practitioner
HRA	Habitats Regulations Assessment
IMD	Index of Multiple Deprivation
LDS	Local Development Scheme
LPA	Local Planning Authority
LWS	Local Wildlife Site
LSOA	Lower Super Output Area
MHCLG	Ministry of Housing, Communities and Local Government
MW	Megawatts
NE	Natural England
NPPF	National Planning Policy Framework
NPPG	National Planning Policy Guidance
NTS	Non-Technical Summary
OAN	Objectively Assessed Need
pSPA	Potential Special Protection Area
RAMS	Recreational Disturbance Avoidance and Mitigation Strategy
RIGS	Regionally Important Geological/Geomorphological Site
RSPB	Royal Society for the Protection of Birds
SA	Sustainability Appraisal
SANGs	Suitable Alternative Natural Greenspaces
SAC	Special Area of Conservation
SCI	Sites of Community Importance
SCS	Sustainable Community Strategy
SEA	Strategic Environmental Assessment
SNCV	Site of Nature Conservation Value
SPA	Special Protection Area
SPZ	Source Protection Zone
SSSI	Site of Special Scientific Interest
SuDS	Sustainable (urban) Drainage System

Non-Technical Summary

Introduction and Background

- i. Blackpool Borough Council ('the Council') is preparing the Blackpool Local Plan 2012 – 2027. The first part, the Local Plan Part 1 Core Strategy, was adopted in January 2016. The Council is now in the process of preparing the second part; the Local Plan Part 2 Site Allocations and Development Management Policies document (the Plan Part 2).
- ii. This Report has been prepared by Arcadis Consulting (UK) Ltd. ('Arcadis') on behalf of the Council as part of a combined Sustainability Appraisal (SA) and Strategic Environmental Assessment (SEA).

What is a Sustainability Appraisal?

- iii. SA is a process for assessing the social, economic and environmental impacts of a plan and it aims to ensure that sustainable development is at the heart of the plan-making process. It is a legal requirement under planning law¹. The law states that SA must also comply with the requirements of SEA, which is required under EU law by the SEA Directive² and transposed into British law by the SEA Regulations³. The purpose of this report is to provide an SA of the Local Plan Part 2 on behalf of Blackpool Borough Council.
- iv. Good practice guidance proposes a number of prescribed stages in the SA process, each of which links with stages of the plan-making process. It is important that the SA feeds into the plan-making process to assist the Council with their decision-making on how best to prepare the Plan, who will also be considering other evidence documents alongside the SA. This involves the ongoing appraisal of the Plan and making recommendations to help steer its direction to avoid potentially adverse consequences on the environment. This is particularly important when considering alternative strategy options. Consultation with statutory bodies (Natural England, Historic England and Environment Agency) and members of the public is also required at key stages.

Scope of the Appraisal

- v. The first stage of SA is Scoping, which:
 1. Reviews other relevant programmes, plans and strategies that have an influence on sustainability and planning in Blackpool;
 2. Details the characteristics of the current environmental baseline in Blackpool;
 3. Identifies key sustainability issues in the Borough; and
 4. Sets out a Sustainability Appraisal Framework for assessing policy options and the overall effect of the plan (Task A4).
- vi. The Scoping Report for this SA was prepared and consulted on between January and March 2017 with, as a minimum, the three statutory consultees of Natural England, the Environment Agency and Historic England. The Scoping Report was finalised in light of responses received during the consultation window and is available online⁴.

1. Policy context

- vii. A comprehensive review of other plans and programmes at a national, regional, county and local level was undertaken. The contents, objectives and relationships of these plans and programmes to the Plan was also reviewed to ensure these are taken into account during the SA Process. An example of a relevant plan/programme includes the National Planning Policy

¹ SA is required by Section 19 of the Planning and Compulsory Purchase Act 2004

<http://www.legislation.gov.uk/ukpga/2004/5/section/19>. It also incorporates the requirements of European Directive 2001/42/EC

² Directive 2001/42/EC on the assessment of the effects of certain plans and programmes on the environment (SEA Directive)

³ The Environmental Assessment of Plans and Programmes Regulations 2004

⁴ <https://www.blackpool.gov.uk/Residents/Planning-environment-and-community/Documents/FINAL-SA-Scoping-Blackpool-LP-Part-2-FINAL-27-03-17.pdf>

Framework. The full list of the identified plans and programmes, and their relevance to SA, is provided in Appendix A of this report as well as in the SA Scoping Report.

2. Characteristics of Blackpool and key sustainability issues and opportunities

- viii. Among the important decisions considered during the Scoping Report was the baseline data, quantity of data and how should it be used in order to carry out SA. Data related to the existing economic, social and environmental characteristics of Blackpool was compiled within the Scoping Report, in order to provide the evidence base from which sustainability issues and opportunities could be identified.
- ix. The key sustainability issues and opportunities that were subsequently identified related to the themes of: Population; Education and Qualifications; Human Health; Water; Soil and Land Quality; Air Quality; Climatic Factors and Energy; Biodiversity; Flora and Fauna; Cultural Heritage; Landscape; Minerals and Waste; Transportation; Economy; Deprivation; and Housing.
- x. The baseline data and key sustainability issues are presented in the SA Scoping Report⁵.

3. The SA Framework

- xi. The SA Framework comprises 22 SA Objectives that have been derived from the policy context, baseline data and key sustainability issues and opportunities. Each proposal in the Plan Part 2 is assessed for its likely impacts on each SA Objective, which is largely achieved by using the Guide Questions listed in the SA Framework for each SA Objective. In this way each proposal in the Plan is assessed for its likely effects on key sustainability issues in Blackpool and the extent to which they contribute towards sustainable development. The SA Framework, which is presented in its entirety in the main body of this report, as well as within the February 2018 Scoping Report, includes the following 22 SA Objectives:
 - 1. To reduce crime, disorder and fear of crime;
 - 2. To improve levels of educational attainment for all age groups and all sectors of society;
 - 3. To improve physical and mental health for all and reduce health inequalities;
 - 4. To ensure housing provision meets local needs;
 - 5. To protect and enhance community spirit and cohesion;
 - 6. To improve access to basic goods, services and amenities for all groups;
 - 7. To encourage sustainable economic growth and business development across the Borough;
 - 8. To promote sustainable tourism;
 - 9. To encourage economic inclusion;
 - 10. To deliver urban renaissance;
 - 11. To develop and market the Borough as a place to live, work and do business;
 - 12. To protect, maintain and enhance green infrastructure, biodiversity and geodiversity;
 - 13. To protect and enhance the Borough's landscape and townscape character and quality;
 - 14. To protect and enhance the cultural heritage resource;
 - 15. To protect and enhance the quality of water features and resources and to reduce the risk of flooding;
 - 16. To guard against land contamination and encourage the appropriate re-use of brownfield sites within the urban boundary and to protect soil resources;
 - 17. To limit and adapt to climate change;
 - 18. To protect and improve air quality;
 - 19. To increase energy efficiency and require the use of renewable energy sources;
 - 20. To ensure sustainable use of natural resources;
 - 21. To minimise waste, increase re-use and recycling; and

⁵ Available online at: <https://www.blackpool.gov.uk/Residents/Planning-environment-and-community/Documents/FINAL-SA-Scoping-Blackpool-LP-Part-2-FINAL-27-03-17.pdf>

22. To promote the use of more sustainable modes of transport.

4. What is in the SA?

- xii. The Plan Part 2 is comprised of development management policies and areas of land allocated for development (sites). Every policy and every site has been assessed to predict and evaluate their likely sustainability impacts. The SA presents these results and provides recommendations for avoiding or mitigating negative impacts and for enhancing positive impacts. The SA also tells the story of how the Council have prepared the Plan and why they have decided to propose the policies and site allocations. The SA provides a justification for the Plan and its contents and explains why the Plan is considered to be legally compliant in
- xiii. When predicting and evaluating effects, the following effect characteristics are accounted for:
- Whether the effects are positive or negative;
 - The magnitude and spatial extent of effects;
 - The probability, duration, frequency and duration of effectives;
 - The cumulative nature of effects;
 - The transboundary nature of effects; and
 - The value and vulnerability of that which is being affected.

Appraisal results

Development Management Policies

- xiv. Chapter 5 presents a summary of the results from the assessments of Development Management (DM) Policies, the full results of which are presented in Appendix C.
- xv. A very limited number of potential adverse effects were identified during the appraisal of DM policies and none of these adverse effects are significant either alone or cumulatively. For example minor adverse effects were identified for Policy DM8 against three SA Objectives, namely those related to energy, natural resources and waste, as the Policy promotes new economic development that would be likely to lead to a net increase in energy and resources consumption with a subsequent production of waste. However, DM8 would also be likely to lead to positive impacts on a range of SA Objectives, particularly as the land proposed for new economic development at the Airport Enterprise Zone is predominantly brownfield.
- xvi. Minor negative effects were also identified for Policy DM32 Wind Energy as it is thought to be likely that the installation of wind turbines would pose a risk to local character, views or setting. However, it is essential that the Council proceed towards increasing the local supply of renewable energy and wind energy will play a crucial role in local and national efforts to combat the causes of climate change. Overall it is expected that DM policies proposed in the Plan Part 2 will build positively on the adopted Core Strategy and help to ensure that future development, including that allocated in the Plan itself, can be sustainable. In some cases, recommendations were made to help avoid potential adverse effects or to enhance potential positive effects. The recommendations were regularly related to the benefits of a strategically managed coherent GI network extending throughout the Borough that is designed in a manner to maximise the various benefits and ecosystem services provided by a GI network.

Site allocations

- xvii. Chapter 5 presents a summary of the results from the assessments of site allocations, the full results of which are presented in Appendix E.
- xviii. The appraisal results vary from site to site, although there were some general trends identified. The Council has sought to allocate predominantly brownfield sites for development and this would have a range of sustainability benefits, including making an efficient use of land and situating new residents in relatively sustainable locations (i.e. they are a short distance from jobs, services and community facilities as well as a range of public transport options).

- xix. The significant majority of the identified effects are positive. Significantly positive effects were frequently identified for the Crime (reduction), Education, Health, Housing, Access and Transport SA Objectives. Effects on the Tourism, Economic inclusion, Urban renaissance, Attractive place to live and work, Biodiversity, Landscape and Cultural heritage objectives were also positive. Effects on the Land resource Objective were positive for the majority of sites, although where development has been proposed on previously undeveloped sites a minor adverse score was recorded. The only significant adverse effects identified in the assessments were for site allocations that contain Grade 3 Agricultural Land Classification (ALC) soils, as these soils could be some of the best and most versatile soils in the Borough.
- xx. For SA Objectives on climate change, water, energy, natural resources and air quality, the majority of sites were recorded as having minor adverse effects. This is because these sites are currently vacant or unused and the proposed site allocation would result in the site being home to new residents or employees. These residents or employees would be expected to consume water, energy and natural resources and to follow lifestyles that result in some degree of air pollution and GHG emissions. The operation of businesses, or the lives of local residents, is likely to be relatively sustainable in Blackpool given the proximity of people to jobs and services and the excellent public transport modes on offer. Various policies in the Core Strategy would also be expected to help ensure that new development is energy and water efficient. However, a net increase in relation to current levels at each site is not going to be entirely avoided or mitigated and so in each case a minor (insignificant) adverse effect was recorded.

Cumulative effects

Cumulative effects of all proposals in the Local Plan 2012 - 2027

- xxi. In Chapter 6 of the SA Report an appraisal of the likely cumulative effects of the Local Plan 2012 – 2027, including Parts 1 and 2, was carried out.
- xxii. The Local Plan would be expected to deliver significant societal and economic benefits to the people of Blackpool. By ensuring that the growing and varied housing needs of local people are provided for over the Plan period it is likely that local rates of homelessness, deprivation, inequality, crime and poverty will decline over time. This is made even more likely due to the Plan's provision of new employment land as well as policies for guiding employment development that would not only foster sustainable economic growth but enhance the quality, accessibility and diversity of employment opportunities for local people.
- xxiii. The range of site allocations combined with development management and core strategy policies would be expected to lead to major urban renaissance throughout Blackpool. New development would be likely to be of a high-quality and visually attractive design that respects and enhances the local character, often to the benefit of heritage assets and distinctive historic areas, particularly as site allocations make good use of brownfield land and are in many cases on vacant or derelict plots.
- xxiv. Because of the location of new development in-combination with various core strategy and development management policies, new homes delivered through the Local Plan would be expected to provide residents with excellent access to key services and amenities including education opportunities, health facilities, community spaces, recreational areas, retail, jobs and open spaces. Journeys to reach these services and amenities would for most people be relatively short and achievable via walking, cycling and public transport whilst access to electric car charging infrastructure is also going to significantly improve over time.
- xxv. The Local Plan seeks to ensure that biodiversity in the Borough is protected and enhanced. There is a risk that the increase in local residents could place additional cumulative pressure on sensitive habitats, although a significant negative effect on any biodiversity designation is not expected. There is also a risk that in some locations the proposed development could result in the loss of sensitive or supporting habitats. However, the Plan seeks to ensure that new development conserves and enhances biodiversity as much as possible. It also places great importance on enhancing the quality and connectivity of the green infrastructure and ecological network throughout Blackpool, which would better enable the free movement of

wildlife and reduce the risk of isolated or island habitats. This is particularly important locally because, as a proportion of the Borough's area, Blackpool has one of the smallest tree canopies in England.

- xxvi. Through core strategy and development management policies the Local Plan seeks to ensure that new development in Blackpool is relatively sustainable, such as by being energy efficient, water efficient and built using recycled, recyclable, reused and reusable materials as much as possible. However, the net increase in the number of new homes, residents and jobs would be expected to lead to some degree of increase in the generation of waste and emissions and the consumption of water, energy and natural resources would not be entirely avoided or mitigated as a result of core strategy and development management policies. A minor negative impact on SA Objectives related to air pollution, waste, greenhouse gas emissions and water resources cannot be ruled out.
- xxvii. Other predicted cumulative effects of the Local Plan include:
- Crime rates and fear of crime are on the whole would be likely to reduce in the Borough in the long term where this can be influenced by the planning system;
 - Levels of educational and skills attainment have the potential to improve in the long term;
 - Levels of health and well-being have the potential improve in the long term.
 - Community spirit has the potential to improve within the inner areas of the Blackpool Borough;
 - Access to services and facilities for local people would be improved for existing residents and very good for the significant majority of new residents.
 - Diverse and high-quality employment and housing provision is generally in very accessible locations and this would facilitate efficient movements for local people;
 - The range of employment sites and the types of businesses permitted in these locations would be expected to help diversify the Borough's economy;
 - Sustainable economic development and employment sites will be focused within the urban areas, which are the most economically deprived locations;
 - Improved accessibility within the Borough, with improved public transport and walking / cycling opportunities, together with the location of jobs and homes within close proximity, should ensure easy access to employment and key areas in Blackpool with low-emission transport uptake encouraged;
 - The Plan provides protection for biodiversity areas, designations and features within Blackpool and sets out clear guidelines for this purpose. The biodiversity value of many brownfield sites could potentially be enhanced, which is slightly caveated by the impact of development on a limited number of greenfield sites and the potential impact of this on habitat connectivity;
 - CS and DM Policies seek to provide protection and enhancement for the historic townscape and cultural heritage of the Borough by helping to ensure development avoids or mitigates any potential adverse effects. In many cases, development would be likely to enhance the setting of heritage assets by regenerating vacant plots. There is a risk in some cases that a loss of open spaces could alter the setting of nearby heritage assets;
 - The Local Plan could potentially contribute towards some degree of increase in local traffic and congestion in Blackpool and, if so, this could make achieving air quality improvement and GHG emissions reduction targets more difficult to achieve;
 - Although the Plan specifically seeks to ensure that all developments minimise flood risk, there is potential for development to increase run-off rates and lead to the loss of greenfield land;
 - It is considered to be likely that the cumulative effect of all development in Parts 1 and 2 of the Plan in-combination would be a net increase in water and energy consumption as well as a net increase in the generation of waste sent to landfill.

Cumulative effects of proposals in the Plan with development in neighbouring authorities

- xxviii. Development proposed on the Fylde-Blackpool periphery would be expected to have major positive effects on sustainable economic growth, economic inclusion, urban renaissance, marketing the regions as a place to live and work and enhancing skills learning opportunities for local people, largely due to approximately 52.6ha of employment land being allocated near Whitehills and a further 4.9ha allocated in Squires Gate. Development along the Fylde-Blackpool periphery would not be expected to have any significant effects on any biodiversity designations. Situating the majority of development here is an effective means of avoiding more ecologically sensitive areas in the region. There could potentially be some losses of greenfield land near Whitehills but overall it is likely that many sites would incorporate existing and new GI elements into the proposals and would help to improve local habitat connectivity. These are direct effects are of a low-uncertainty with short- and long-term timescales that could be reversible. The combined development near Whitehills could potentially make it difficult to avoid impacts on the setting of the nearby Marton Moss Conservation Area, which currently enjoys wide open spaces and long-distance countryside views on its southern and south eastern perimeters. Policies in the adopted Core Strategy as well as the Fylde Local Plan would be expected to ensure that development near the Conservation Area gives close consideration to the historic environment and in some cases, there is the potential for enhancing the setting of the Conservation Area.
- xxix. Much of Whitehills Industrial Estate and land to its immediate south contains Grade 2 and Grade 3 ALC soils, so development on greenfield sites in these locations could lead to a cumulative loss of some of the local area's Best and Most Versatile (BMV) soils. Cumulatively, the anticipated development in the Fylde-Blackpool periphery would be expected to lead to a net increase in GHG emissions and air pollution in relation to existing levels. This is due to the construction and operation of new homes and businesses on currently vacant land. Whilst the nearest railway station, Squires Gate, is approximately 4km west, GHG emissions from development at Whitehills would likely be mitigated to some extent by the site's excellent access to a range of frequent bus routes in the area as well as the short distances needed to travel to access jobs, homes and other key areas in the region. Various policies in both the Blackpool Plan Part 1 as well as the Fylde Local Plan would also help to ensure new builds are relatively energy efficient and residents or employees are able to pursue low-emission styles of living or working.
- xxx. Wyre are proposing to meet some of their housing need through sites allocated in Cleveleys and Thornton-Cleveleys. These settlements are near the north-eastern perimeter of Blackpool. Blackpool Borough Council have focussed the significant majority of the proposed site allocations in the south of the Borough. It is considered that significant effects caused by development proposed in the Blackpool Plan in-combination with sites in the Wyre plan can be clearly ruled out given the small scale of the proposed development in proximity.

Mitigation

- xxxi. The assessment of proposals in the Plan Part 2 has identified the likely significant effects, including those that are positive and adverse. Where adverse effects were identified, recommendations have been made to help avoid or minimise these effects. Where positive effects have been identified, recommendations have been made to enhance these effects where feasible. Recommendations are included within the policy and sites assessments in the appendices of this report. Many of the policies already adopted in the Core Strategy and the proposed DM policies would be likely to make a significant contribution towards ensuring new development avoids adverse effects on the environment and is as sustainable as feasibly possible.
- xxxii. Recommendations for enhancing the sustainability of the Plan were regularly related to the benefits of a strategically managed coherent GI network extending throughout the Borough that is designed in a manner to maximise the various benefits and ecosystem services provided by a GI network, including:

- Biodiversity value, including a diverse range of native species throughout the GI network and facilitating the free movement of wildlife through urban scene of Blackpool;
- Landscape value, including a positive impact of high-quality GI on the local character as well as its value in screening development and linking the urban scene with the natural environment and countryside;
- Surface run-off management in order to help alleviate flood risk and protect and enhance water quality;
- Filtering air pollutants out to help improve air quality;
- Storing carbon and providing a climate cooling service (climate change mitigation and adaptation);
- Providing a safe and attractive route for pedestrians and cyclists as well as outdoor recreational and communal opportunities for residents; and
- Helping to protect and enhance the fertility and structure of below-ground soils.

Monitoring

- xxxiii. This SA Report also proposes a Monitoring Framework to measure the performance of the Plan Part 2 against defined indicators. Indicators in the Monitoring Framework have been developed based on:
- The objectives, targets and indicators that were developed for the SA Framework;
 - Features of the baseline that will indicate the effects of the plan;
 - The likely significant effects that were identified during the assessment; and
 - The mitigation measures that were proposed to offset or reduce significant adverse effects.
- xxxiv. Feedback from the monitoring process helps to provide more relevant information that can be used to pinpoint specific performance issues and significant effects, and ultimately lead to more informed decision-making. In addition to monitoring the sustainability impacts of the Plan, it will also be necessary to monitor changes to the environmental, social and economic context and baseline conditions.
- xxxv. Monitoring in accordance with the SEA Directive can be incorporated into existing monitoring arrangements. The Council prepare an annual Authority Monitoring Report (AMR) to review progress on local development document preparation and monitor the outputs and implementation of current policies. It is expected that the proposed Monitoring Framework in this chapter would be incorporated into the AMR.

1. Introduction

1.1 Purpose of this Report

- 1.1.1 Blackpool Borough Council ('the Council') is preparing the Blackpool Local Plan 2012 – 2027. The first part, the Local Plan Part 1 Core Strategy, was adopted in January 2016. The Council is now in the process of preparing the second part; the Local Plan Part 2 Site Allocations and Development Management Policies document (the Plan Part 2).
- 1.1.2 This Report has been prepared by Arcadis Consulting (UK) Ltd. ('Arcadis') on behalf of the Council as part of a combined Sustainability Appraisal (SA) and Strategic Environmental Assessment (SEA), from here on referred to only as SA.
- 1.1.3 The Council, as the local planning authority (LPA), is legally required to carry out an SA of their Plans by Section 19 of the Planning and Compulsory Purchase Act 2004⁶. The Town and Country Planning (Local Planning) (England) Regulations 2012⁷ dictate that after adopting a plan the LPA must make the SA Report available.
- 1.1.4 SEA is a legal requirement set out in The Environmental Assessment of Plans and Programmes Regulations 2004 (the SEA Regulations)⁸, which transposes Directive 2001/42/EC on the assessment of the effects of certain plans and programmes on the environment (SEA Directive)⁹ into UK law.
- 1.1.5 Sustainable development is not an end itself, but rather it is a way of doing things. It requires looking to the long-term, involving a diverse range of stakeholders and considering the social, economic and environmental impacts.
- 1.1.6 The purpose of SA is to ensure that sustainable development is at the heart of the Plan Part 2. The Plan Part 1 was subject to its own distinct SA process. SA is a mechanism for assessing the extent to which an emerging plan promotes sustainable development by applying a holistic assessment of the likely effects of the plan on social, economic and environmental objectives.
- 1.1.7 As per Annex 1 of the SEA Directive, SEA is a systematic process designed 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.'

1.2 Integrated SA and SEA

- 1.2.1 National Planning Policy Guidance (NPPG) states that SA should incorporate the requirements of the SEA Regulations¹⁰. The SA of the Plan Part 2 therefore incorporates the requirements of SEA and this process will culminate in an SA Report that also satisfies the requirements of an SEA 'Environmental Report' to accompany the eventual adoption of the Plan Part 2.
- 1.2.2 During the Council's preparation of the Plan Part 2, the SA has been applied as an iterative process to help contribute towards achieving sustainable development, as per Figure 1-1.

1.3 Habitats Regulations Assessment

- 1.3.1 Habitats Regulations Assessment (HRA) is a requirement of Council Directive 92/43/EEC (the Habitats Directive 1992)¹¹ and Council Directive 2009/147/EC (the Birds Directive)¹², which are transposed into UK law through the Conservation of Habitats and Species Regulations

⁶ Available online at: <https://www.legislation.gov.uk/ukpga/2004/5/contents>

⁷ Available online at: <http://www.legislation.gov.uk/ukxi/2012/767/contents/made>

⁸ Available online at: http://www.legislation.gov.uk/ukxi/2004/1633/pdfs/ukxi_20041633_en.pdf

⁹ Available online at: <https://eur-lex.europa.eu/legal-content/EN/TXT/?uri=CELEX:32001L0042>

¹⁰ Available online at: <https://www.gov.uk/guidance/strategic-environmental-assessment-and-sustainability-appraisal>

¹¹ Available online at: <https://eur-lex.europa.eu/legal-content/EN/TXT/?uri=CELEX:31992L0043>

¹² Available online at: <https://eur-lex.europa.eu/legal-content/EN/TXT/?uri=CELEX%3A32009L0147>

2017 (the Habitats Regulations)¹³. This SA Report is distinct from the HRA process. However, assessment results in this report will be consistent with the latest outcomes of the HRA in relation to potential impacts on Special Areas of Conservation (SACs) and Special Protection Areas (SPAs).

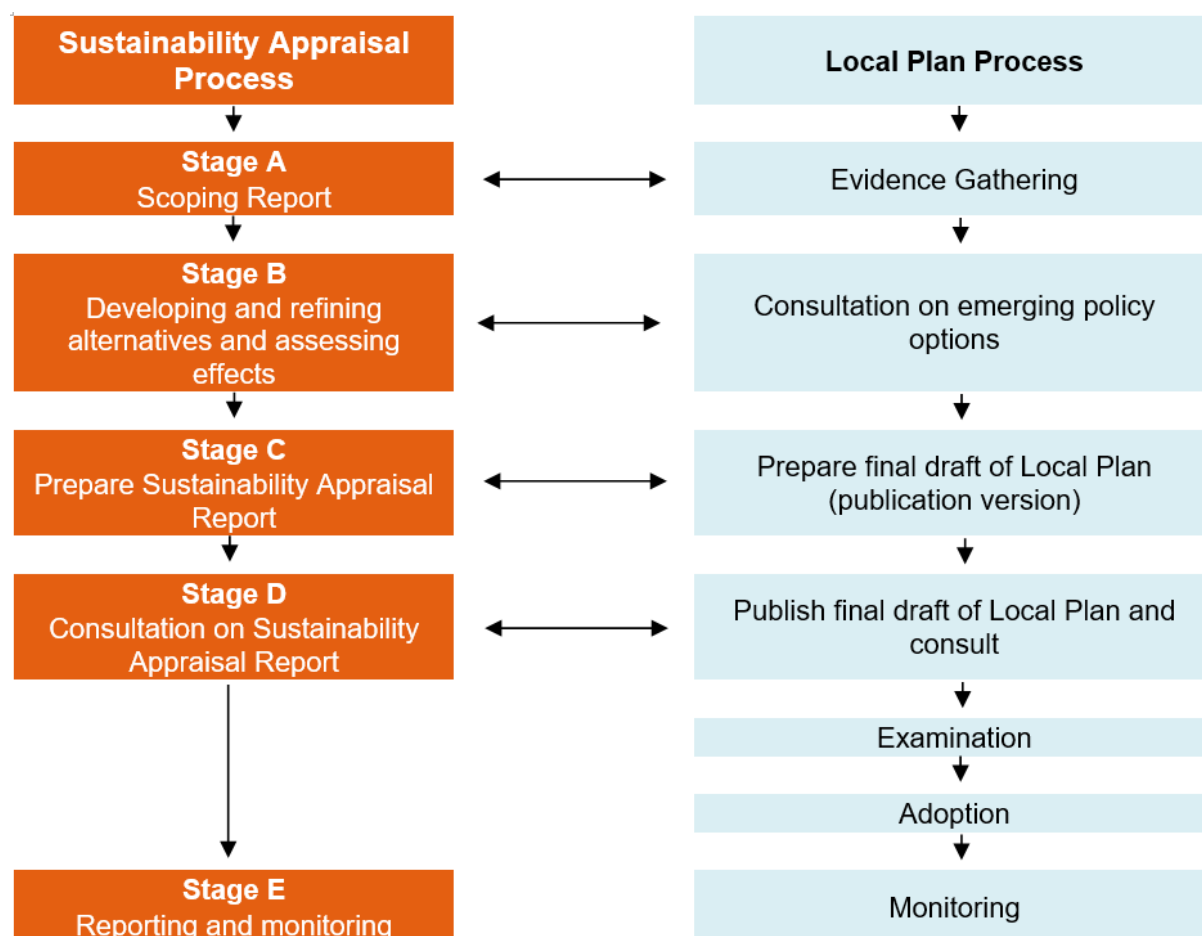


Figure 1-1: Iterative SA and Plan-making processes. This SA Report constitutes Stage C.

1.4 Blackpool Context and Location

- 1.4.1 Blackpool lies within the Fylde Coast sub-region, along with the local authorities of Fylde and Wyre in the county of Lancashire (see Figure 1-2). Located on the northern/eastern edge and eastern/southern edge of the Borough boundary respectively, Wyre and Fylde are predominantly rural areas. 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 to co-operate with them on strategic planning issues.
- 1.4.2 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. The three Fylde Coast authorities, along with the Blackpool, Fylde and Wyre Economic Development Company, are also developing a

¹³ Available online at: <http://www.legislation.gov.uk/ukxi/2017/1012/contents/made>

complementary local Growth Accelerator Strategy focused on delivering economic change in the Fylde Coast area.

- 1.4.3 Blackpool covers an area of approximately 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 of which are considered to be economically active.
- 1.4.4 Blackpool is intensely urban and compact in form, characterised at its heart by the Resort Core, an area of some 5km² and the adjoining Town Centre. Elsewhere, Blackpool is predominantly residential in character, built up to its boundaries for the most part, with the few remaining areas of open land located in the south and east of the town.
- 1.4.5 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.
- 1.4.6 The town is built on tourism, where British holiday makers from all classes of society visit 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.
- 1.4.7 There are a variety of environmental planning constraints in and around the Borough, a few of which are displayed in Figure 1-3. Areas of Flood Zones 2 and 3 are present in some areas, particularly near the coastline. There are no SACs within the Borough, but adjacent to and partially within the western perimeter is Liverpool Bay SPA. Marton Mere is the only Site of Special Scientific Interest (SSSI), which is situated in the south-east corner and which coincides with Marton Mere Local Nature Reserve (LNR). In the centre of Blackpool is an Air Quality Management Area (AQMA), designated because of nitrogen dioxide pollution. Blackpool's rich cultural heritage and distinctive historic environment is evidenced by the array of Listed Buildings, particularly those along or near the sea front such as the Grade I Listed Building 'Tower Buildings'.

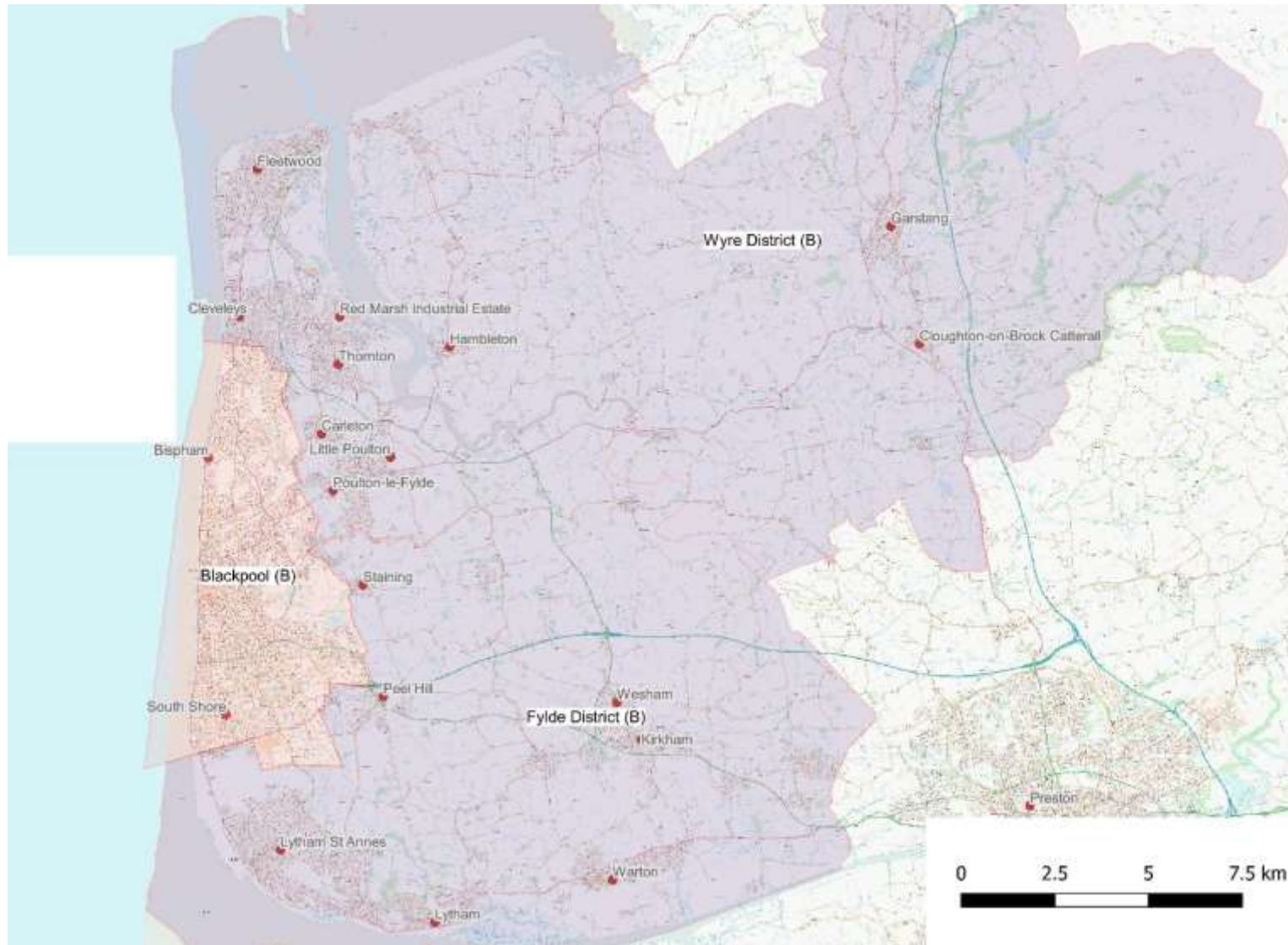


Figure 1-2: The Borough of Blackpool (in pink) is shown alongside the boroughs of Wyre and Fylde (in purple)

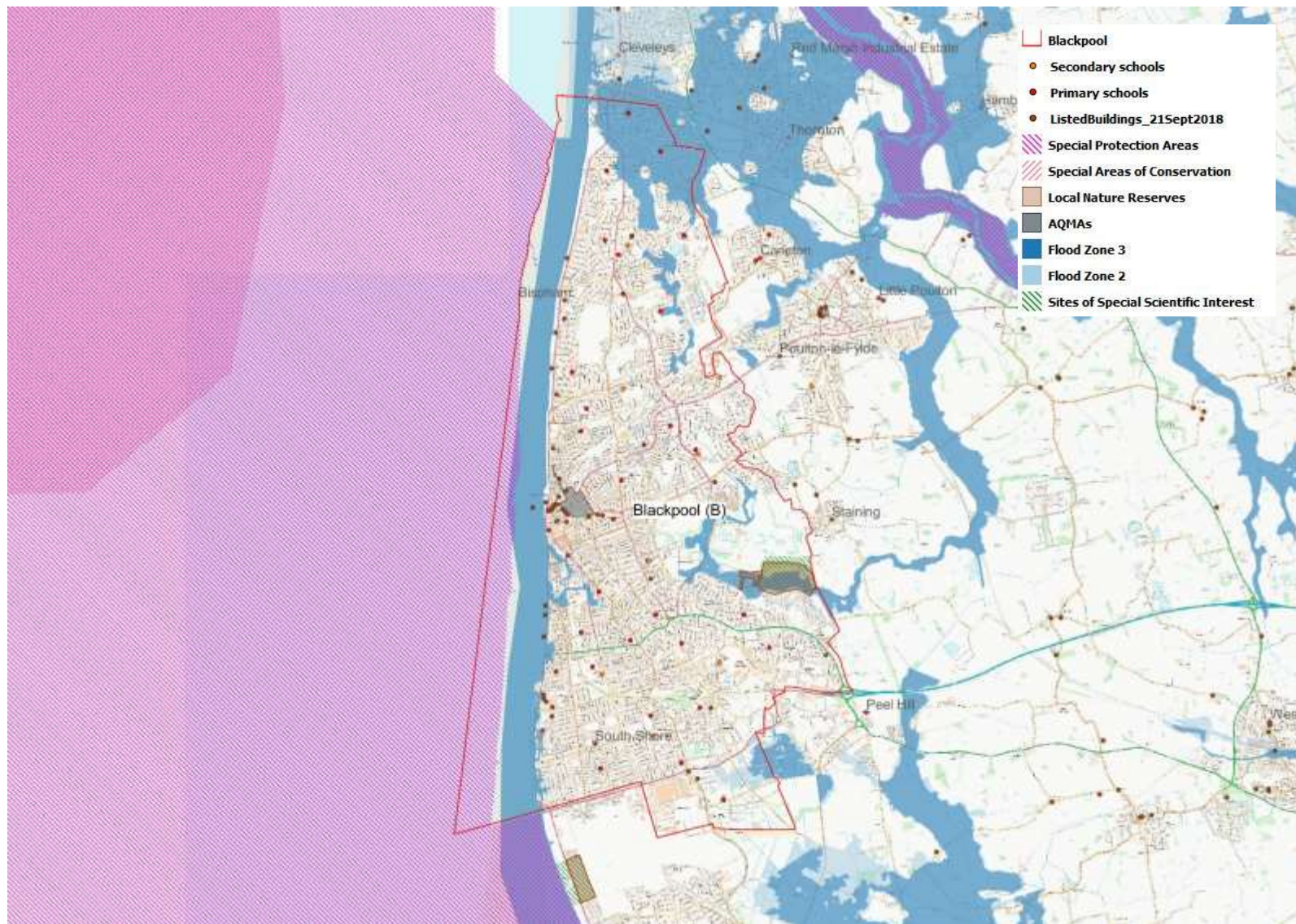


Figure 1-3: Some of the environmental planning constraints in and around Blackpool

1.5 The Local Plan 2012 - 2027

- 1.5.1 The Blackpool Local Plan to 2027 is a package of strategic planning documents that set out the long-term vision for the whole of Blackpool. It will form the main consideration when deciding planning applications. The Blackpool Local Plan 2012 – 2027 is in two parts:
- The Local Plan Part 1 Core Strategy (adopted); and
 - The Local Plan Part 2 Site Allocations and Development Management Policies.
- 1.5.2 The Local Plan Part 1: Core Strategy is a key planning document that was adopted by the Council in January 2016. It 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.
- 1.5.3 The process of preparing the Core Strategy, and its reasonable alternatives, was subject to SA/SEA, including at the following stages:
- The Core Strategy in 2008, including a proposed Spatial Vision, four proposed Goals and six alternative strategic options (each one focussing on a different approach to development within Blackpool);
 - The Preferred Option Core Strategy in 2010, including the proposed Spatial Vision, the proposed Spatial Objectives, the preferred Spatial Strategy and the proposed Spatial Policies;
 - The Revised Preferred Option Core Strategy in 2012, including the proposed Spatial Vision, the proposed Spatial Objectives, the preferred Spatial Strategy and the proposed Spatial Policies; and
 - The Proposed Submission Core Strategy in 2014, including an appraisal of the submitted Spatial Vision, Strategic Objectives, Spatial Strategy and Core Strategy Policies.
- 1.5.4 The full results of the SA of the Core Strategy are documented in the May 2014 Sustainability Appraisal of the Proposed Submission Core Strategy Report that is available online alongside the adopted Core Strategy document¹⁴.
- 1.5.5 In order to support the delivery of the Core Strategy, the Local Plan Part 2: Site Allocations and Development Management Policies Document sets out site allocations, specific designations and Development Management Policies. The process of preparing the Plan Part 2 began with consultation on the Regulation 18 Scoping Document between 12 June and 24 July 2017. This was followed by an informal public consultation on the Proposed Site Allocations and Development Management Policies document starting in January 2019. Following this, the Council have prepared the Regulation 19 Publication Version of the Plan Part 2 for which this SA Report is intended to accompany.
- 1.5.6 The process of preparing the Plan Part 2, and its accompanying SA process, is presented in Table 2-1. The SA of the Plan Part 2 is separate from the SA of the Plan Part 1.

1.6 Structure of the Plan Part 2

- 1.6.1 The Local Plan Part 2 has the following structure:
- Chapter 1: Introduction
 - Chapter 2: Proposed Site Allocations and Designations
 - Chapter 3: Proposed Development Management Policies, including for the themes of:
 - Housing;
 - Economy;
 - Design;
 - Heritage;

¹⁴ Blackpool Borough Council Core Strategy Submission: <https://www.blackpool.gov.uk/Residents/Planning-environment-and-community/Planning/Planning-policy/Blackpool-local-plan/New-Blackpool-local-plan/Corestrategysubmission.aspx>

- Environment;
 - Community; and
 - Transport.
 - Appendices.
- 1.6.2 In total, the Plan Part 2 proposes 42 Development Management (DM) Policies. A number of these policies allocate specific areas of land within Blackpool for certain types of development.

1.7 Contents of this document

- 1.7.1 This SA Report provides a summary of the SA process so far (Stage A) as well as an assessment of the proposed DM Policies and the proposed site allocations (Stage B). This SA Report satisfies the requirements of an 'environmental report' as per the SEA Directive. Chapter 2 describes the various stages in the SA process.
- 1.7.2 The methodology used for carrying out the assessments of sites and policies is described in Chapter 5. The assessments of policies are presented in Appendix C with a summary of the assessment results provided in Chapter 5. The assessments of sites are presented in Appendix D with a summary of the results provided in Chapter 5. As required by the SEA Directive, the assessment process has also identified cumulative, synergists and secondary effects. These are described in Chapter 6. The proposed Monitoring Framework is set out in Chapter 7. The next steps in the SA process are set out in Chapter 8.

2. Stages in an SA Process

2.1 Stage A: Context, Objectives, Baseline and Scope

2.1.1 The first part of SA is to determine an appropriate spatial, temporal and technical scope for the SA. Stage A is therefore often referred to as the Scoping Stage. The Scoping Stage typically involves completing Tasks **A1**, **A2**, **A3**, **A4** and **A5** and presenting the results in a distinct, accessible and concise report:

- Task **A1**: Reviews other relevant programmes, plans and strategies that have an influence on sustainability;
- Task **A2**: Details the existing baseline;
- Task **A3**: Identifies key sustainability issues and opportunities of relevance to the plan; and
- Task **A4**: Sets out a SA Framework for assessing policy options and the overall effect of the plan; and
- Task **A5**: Consult on the scope with, as a minimum, the general public and the statutory consultees of Natural England, the Environment Agency and Historic England.

A1: Identifying other relevant policies, plans and programmes and SA objectives

2.1.2 The SEA Directive requires:

“An outline of the contents, main objectives of the plan or programme and relationship with other relevant plans and programmes” to determine “the environmental protection objectives, established at international (European) community or national 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” (Annex 1 (a), (e)).

2.1.3 It is therefore an essential requirement, as well as a necessary component of preparing a robust and accurate appraisal, to understand the policy context in which the SA is being prepared.

A2 and A3: Collecting baseline information and identifying sustainability issues and opportunities

2.1.4 Baseline information refers to the existing economic, social and environmental characteristics of an area that may be affected by the Plan. It informs the development of a set of objectives, based on the data gathered, to inform the SA and therefore, plan preparation. Among the important decisions considered during the Scoping stage was with regards to the data, quantity of data and how should it be used in order to carry out SA.

2.1.5 The review of plans and programmes (**A1**) and the gathering of baseline data (**A2**) facilitates the identification of key sustainability issues and opportunities (**A3**) in the Borough.

A4: Developing the SA Framework

2.1.6 Based on the baseline data and key issues and opportunities for the Plan area, an SA Framework should be prepared comprised of Objectives that are fundamentally linked to the baseline data and issues and opportunities. It is important that the SA Objectives that are to be used are up-to-date, relevant for the plan area and can also provide a consistent approach between strategic level policies and site/area specific policies as part of the Plan. The SA Framework enables the Council to consider the impacts and alternatives of plans, programmes and policies.

A5: Consulting on the scope of SA

2.1.7 Outcomes of Tasks **A1**, **A2**, **A3** and **A4** should be consulted on with, as a minimum, the three statutory consultees of Natural England, the Environment Agency and Historic England.

2.2 Stage B: Developing and Defining Options

B1: Testing the plan objectives against the SA objectives

- 2.2.1 The Objectives of the Plan should be tested for their compatibility with, and their likely effects on, each SA Objective and identifying other options or opportunities to refine options.

B2: Developing the Options

- 2.2.2 Stage B2 involves identifying and considering various options that would help to contribute towards the SA Objectives. This can be seen as being the identification and consideration of preferred options, and alternatives to these options, in the Plan. In light of the likely effects of each option, as identified and described through the iterative SA process, the Council is equipped to refine and select options for the Plan so as to achieve sustainable development.

B3 and B4: Predicting and evaluating the effects of the Plan

- 2.2.3 Tasks B3 and B4 of the SA process involve helping to develop the Plan by predicting and evaluating its effects on the economic, environmental and social sustainability of the Plan-area. Government guidance states that the potential effects should to be quantified or a judgment made where this is not possible.
- 2.2.4 Sustainability effects are predicted, with a focus on their likelihood, scale, duration, timing and whether they are positive or adverse. These predications are then evaluated using professional judgement in order to identify cumulative, synergistic and secondary effects as well as conflicts and limitations of Plan policies.

B5: Considering ways of mitigating adverse effects and maximising beneficial effects

- 2.2.5 Mitigation involves putting in place measures to prevent, reduce or offset any identified adverse sustainability effects. Mitigation measures may also include recommendations for enhancing positive effects. The first priority should, however, be avoidance of adverse effects. Only when all alternatives that might avoid an adverse effect have been exhausted, should mitigation be sought to reduce the harmful effect.

B6: Proposing measures to monitor the significant effects of implementing the Plan

- 2.2.6 A monitoring system should be prepared and proposed that, if adopted and followed, would enable the LPA to ensure that the Plan is resulting in the predicted effects and that and avoidance, mitigation or compensation measures that were adopted are working as planned. This provides the opportunity to alter measures to make them more effective.

2.3 Stage C: Prepare Sustainability Appraisal Report

C1: Preparing the SA Report

- 2.3.1 A report should be prepared that documents the findings of the SA Process. Typically, an SA Report is prepared at an early stage of the Plan-making process (e.g. Regulation 18) and then updated and amended in light of changes to the Plan. The final version of the SA Report that accompanies the submission of the Plan should, if the SA and SEA processes are integrated, also satisfy the requirements of an 'Environmental Report' as per Annex 1 of the SEA Directive:

Requirements for an 'Environmental Report' as per Annex 1 of the SEA Directive

- a) *an outline of the contents, main objectives of the plan or programme and relationship with other relevant plans and programmes;*
- b) *the relevant aspects of the current state of the environment and the likely evolution thereof without implementation of the plan or programme;*
- c) *the environmental characteristics of areas likely to be significantly affected;*
- d) *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 Directives 79/409/EEC and 92/43/EEC;*
- e) *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;*
- f) *the likely significant effects (including secondary, cumulative, synergistic, short, medium and long-term permanent and temporary, positive and negative effects) on the environment, including on issues such as biodiversity, population, human health, fauna, flora, soil, water, air, climatic factors, material assets, cultural heritage including architectural and archaeological heritage, landscape and the interrelationship between the above factors;*
- g) *the measures envisaged to prevent, reduce and as fully as possible offset any significant adverse effects on the environment of implementing the plan or programme;*
- h) *an outline of the reasons for selecting the alternatives dealt with, and a description of how the assessment was undertaken including any difficulties (such as technical deficiencies or lack of know-how) encountered in compiling the required information;*
- i) *a description of the measures envisaged concerning monitoring in accordance with Article 10;*
- j) *a non-technical summary of the information provided under the above headings.*

2.4 Stage D: Consultation on Sustainability Appraisal Report

D1: Public Participation on the Plan and SA Report

- 2.4.1 The Plan and the SA Report should be consulted on with, as a minimum, the public as well as the three statutory bodies; Natural England, Historic England and the Environment Agency.

D2: Assessing Significant Changes

- 2.4.2 Following consultation the Plan is likely to undergo some changes in light of the responses received. The SA Report requires updating and amending in light of changes made to the Plan.

2.5 Stage E: Reporting and Monitoring

E1: Finalising Aims and Methods for Monitoring

- 2.5.1 As required under Stage B, a Monitoring Framework is proposed in the SA Report. This Monitoring is usually incorporated into existing monitoring commitments of the Council, such as by including the proposed range of indicators in the Authority Monitoring Report (AMR).

E2: Responding to Adverse Effects

- 2.5.2 During the process of monitoring the impacts of the Plan, adverse effects on sustainability may be identified. If and when this is the case, the Council has the opportunity to adopt measures to help to avoid, mitigate or compensate for adverse effects.

2.6 SA Process So Far for the Plan Part 2

- 2.6.1 The SA of the Plan Part 2 began with the SA Scoping Report that was consulted on between January and March 2017 and subsequently finalised in light of the responses received from stakeholders. This constituted Stage A of the SA process.

- 2.6.2 In early 2019 an Interim SA Report was prepared in order to accompany a Local Plan Informal Consultation Paper of the Plan Part 2. This presented the results of Stage B of the SA Process.
- 2.6.3 This SA Report represents Stage C of the SA process. It presents the results of Stage A and Stage B in one coherent SA Report that satisfies the legal requirements of SA and SEA as well as best practice established in key guidance¹⁵.
- 2.6.4 Table 2-1 sets out the SA stages that have been completed so far and the stages of the SA process yet to be completed, and how this ties in with the Council's process of preparing the Plan Part 2.

¹⁵ Office of the Deputy Prime Minister (2005) A Practical Guide to the Strategic Environmental Assessment Directive, available online at:
https://assets.publishing.service.gov.uk/government/uploads/system/uploads/attachment_data/file/7657/practicalguidesea.pdf

Table 2-1: Plan-making and SA Process

Plan Stage	SA & SEA Stage	SA & SEA Requirements	Completed
Evidence Gathering and Issues and Options – Regulation 18 Scoping Document	Stage A. Setting the context and objectives, establishing the baseline and deciding on the scope	Identify related plans/programmes	SA Scoping Report consulted on January – March 2017 and finalised following responses
		Identify environmental protection objectives	
		Baseline data and likely future trends	
		Identify sustainability issues and opportunities	
		Develop objectives, indicators and targets (SA Framework)	
		Prepare SA Scoping Report	
		Consult on the SA Scoping Report	
Draft Site Allocations and Development Management Policies – Informal Consultation	Stage B. Developing, refining and appraising alternatives and assessing effects	Assess proposed DM Policies and Site allocations, including their reasonable alternatives	Stage B: Mostly completed in the Interim SA Report February 2019 with limited number of new assessments completed in this SA Report. Stage C: This SA report.
		Propose mitigation and enhancement measures	
		Propose monitoring programme	
	Prepare Non-Technical Summary (NTS)		
Stage C. Preparing SA Report	Prepare Interim SA Report		
Publication of Plan Regulation 19	Stage C. Update and amend SA Report in light of changes to Plan Part 2	Identify changes to Plan Part 2 since previous stage significant changes	Completed in this SA Report
		Determine relevance of changes for the SA/SEA, including assessments of new or revised policies with cumulative and synergistic effects assessment updated accordingly	
		Update all other elements to the SA Report in light of the changes to the Plan	
	Stage D. Consultation on SA Report	Ensure the SA Report is compliant with the SEA Directive in terms of requirements for an Environmental Report	
		Consult on the SA Report	
Examination	Stages C & D. Update and amend report in light of any Modifications to the Plan Part 2	Determine the relevance of any Modifications made to the Plan as an outcome of Examination	<i>Stage to be completed</i>
		Assess Main Modifications for their likely impacts on SA Framework	
		Prepare addendum to the SA Report addressing the Main Mods and any new significant impacts on the Framework	
Submission Examination and Adoption	Stage E. Adoption Statement		<i>Stage to be completed</i>

3. SA of the Local Plan Part 1: Core Strategy

3.1 Context

- 3.1.1 The Core Strategy replaces many of the policies in the Blackpool Local Plan 2001 – 2016. Given that it has been successfully adopted, the following components of the Local Plan 2012 – 2027 have been finalised and adopted:
- A Spatial Vision for the Borough until 2027;
 - Strategic Objectives for the emerging Local Plan;
 - A Spatial Strategy for where future development should take place in the Borough; and,
 - Core Policies and other policies by topics to provide key development principles.
- 3.1.2 Each of the above was appraised in various iterations of SA reports. The full results of the SA of the Core Strategy are documented in the May 2014 Sustainability Appraisal of the Proposed Submission Core Strategy, Sustainability Appraisal Report that is available online alongside the adopted Core Strategy document¹⁶.
- 3.1.3 The purpose of this SA Report is to document the findings of the Plan Part 2's accompanying SA process. Given that the Plan Part 2 is intended to combine with the Local Plan Part 1: Core Strategy to form the Local Plan, it is useful to first account for the findings from the SA of the adopted Core Strategy.
- 3.1.4 A summary of the results documented in the SA of the Core Strategy is presented below.

3.2 Appraisal of the Spatial Vision

Local Plan 2012 – 2027 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 of business, culture and education on the Fylde Coast and the town centre is 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 the community's 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. Having promoted sustainable development as being integral to transforming Blackpool, climate change issues are being addressed. A strong sense of civic pride pervades the town.

¹⁶ Blackpool Borough Council Core Strategy Submission: <https://www.blackpool.gov.uk/Residents/Planning-environment-and-community/Planning/Planning-policy/Blackpool-local-plan/New-Blackpool-local-plan/Corestrategysubmission.aspx>

- 3.2.1 The SA of the Submission Core Strategy appraised the Spatial Vision, presented above, for its likely sustainability impacts and this resulted in the following comments:

“The Spatial Vision focuses on the economic and social regeneration of Blackpool. The continued promotion and development of Blackpool as the number one resort in the UK is integral to this Vision and recognises that the town’s fortunes are intimately connected with its ability to respond to changing demands in the tourism and leisure market. This overarching theme positively contributes to Sustainability Objectives which relate to enhanced community spirit and cohesion, delivery of urban renaissance, development of Blackpool as a place to live, work and do business (all year round), and promotion of sustainable tourism.

The social and economic Sustainability Objectives would be further supported by the aim of creating an improved range of new high-quality homes in attractive neighbourhoods, including affordable housing. The Spatial Vision also aims to provide high quality new homes in South Blackpool together with employment development in sustainable locations in order to meet the requirements of the local community. This is important in order to curb the current trend for outmigration of younger adults. In addition, the Vision acknowledges the need to diversify Blackpool’s economy through growing vibrant knowledge-based sectors which again may benefit current problems with skills leakage.

The Spatial Vision aims to retain a strong educational offer supporting a skilled and educated workforce, thereby encouraging aspiration and ambition. It also directly seeks to ensure that Blackpool has an accessible network of quality green open spaces, coast and countryside, which could have consequent benefits for health, well-being and community cohesion.

By encouraging higher quality developments within Blackpool, the Spatial Vision would help to promote a visually attractive and safe urban environment, thereby meeting the Sustainability Objectives relating to urban renaissance and a reduction in crime. The environmental Sustainability Objectives are partially fulfilled through reference in the Vision to protection and enhancement of the natural environment, although cultural heritage and townscape/landscape could be made reference to explicitly. Development of an integrated sustainable transport system across Blackpool and the Fylde Coast would positively contribute to the Sustainability Objectives relating to air quality and the promotion of sustainable transport.

Long-term threats from climatic and/or coastal changes could generate significant consequences for Blackpool’s environment, its tourist economy and the well-being of its communities, all three of which are inextricably connected. The Spatial Vision been strengthened since the previous SA consultation to include reference to climate change issues. The Vision has also been strengthened in terms of the effective management of natural resources and enhanced biodiversity. As Blackpool is densely urban in nature, it is essential that open space and areas of high-quality natural environment are protected and where possible enhanced.”

3.3 Appraisal of Goals and Strategic Objectives

- 3.3.1 The Core Strategy contains four goals that the Council will seek to achieve by the end of the plan period. Each of the four Goals is underpinned by a number of Strategic Objectives. The SA of the Submission Core Strategy tested the compatibility of these Strategic Objectives with SA Objectives. This process concluded that:

“the Strategic Objectives are all generally compatible with the Sustainability Objectives. All 21 Strategic Objectives offer some compatibility with the SA Objectives related to economic, environmental and social improvement. In particular, they focus on delivering sustainable economic growth, urban renaissance and public services that meet the needs of the population. In addition, many of the Strategic Objectives seek to ensure well-designed places are created which protect Blackpool’s rich heritage and natural environment along with addressing climate change issues. The compatibility matrix does not identify any areas where potential conflicts may occur, however, it does identify a number of areas of uncertainty, for example where it was unknown how the objectives might be translated into policy and therefore how they could potentially impact upon the SA Objectives.”

3.4 Appraisal of the Core Policies

3.4.1 The Submission Core Strategy proposed eleven Core Policies:

- CS1: Strategic Location of Development;
- CS2: Housing Provision;
- CS3: Economic Development and Employment;
- CS4: Retail and Other Town Centre Uses;
- CS5: Connectivity;
- CS6: Green Infrastructure;
- CS7: Quality of Design;
- CS8: Heritage;
- CS9: Water Management;
- CS10: Sustainable Design and Low Carbon Energy; and
- CS11: Planning Obligations.

3.4.2 Each Core Policy was appraised for its likely impacts on each SA Objective. The results of this are summarised in Table 3-2 using the Key presented in Table 3-1.

3.4.3 The Core Strategy also proposed five Strengthening Community Wellbeing Policies (CS12 – CS16), four Blackpool Town Centre Policies (CS17 – CS20), three Resort Core Policies (CS21 – CS23) and four Enabling South Blackpool Growth and Enhancement Policies (CS24 – CS27). Each of these were appraised in the SA of the Submission Core Strategy, the results of which are summarised in Table 3-2 using the Key presented in Table 3-1.

Table 3-1: Descriptions and symbols used for summarising identified effects

Effect	Description	Symbol
Major Positive Effect (significant effect)	The proposal strongly contributes to the achievement of the SA Objective.	++
Positive Effect	The option contributes partially to the achievement of the SA Objective.	+
Neutral	There is no clear relationship between the option and/or the achievement of the SA Objective or the relationship is negligible.	0
Adverse Effect	The option partially detracts from the achievement of the SA Objective.	-
Major Adverse (significant effect)	The proposal strongly detracts from the achievement of the SA Objective.	--
Uncertain	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/Adverse	The option has a combination of both positive and negative contributions to the achievement of the SA Objective.	+/-

Table 3-2: Summary of results from appraisal of Core Policies

SA Objective	Core Policies										
	CS 1	CS 2	CS 3	CS 4	CS 5	CS 6	CS 7	CS 8	CS 9	CS 10	CS 11
1 Crime	+	+	+	0	0	+	+	0	0	0	+
2 Education	+	0	++	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	+
3 Health	+	+	+	0	+	+	++	0	+	+	+
4 Housing	++	++	0	0	0	0	0	0	+	+	+
5 Community Spirit/Cohesion	++	+	+	0	+	+	+	0	0	0	+
6 Access to Services etc	+	+	+	+	++	+	+	+	0	0	+
7 Economic Growth	+	+	++	+	+	0	+	0	+	+	0

SA Objective	Core Policies										
	CS 1	CS 2	CS 3	CS 4	CS 5	CS 6	CS 7	CS 8	CS 9	CS 10	CS 11
8 Tourism	++	0	+	+	+	+	+	+	0	0	0
9 Economic Inclusion	+	0	++	+	++	0	0	0	0	0	0
10 Urban Renaissance	++	+	+	++	++	+	+	+	+	+	+
11 Marketing the borough	++	++	++	+	++	+	+	+	+	+	+
12 Biodiversity	+/-	+/-	+/-	0	+	++	+	0	+	0	+
13 Landscape/ Townscape	+/-	+/-	+/-	+/-	0	+	++	++	0	0	+
14 Heritage	+	+/-	+/-	+/-	0	+	++	++	0	0	0
15 Water	+/-	+/-	+/-	0	0	+	0	0	++	0	+
16 Contaminated Land	+	+/-	+/-	+	0	+	0	0	0	+	0
17 Climate Change	+/-	+/-	+/-	0	+	+	0	0	++	++	+
18 Air Quality	+/-	+/-	+/-	+	+	+	0	0	0	+	+
19 Energy	+/-	+/-	+/-	0	0	0	0	0	0	++	+
20 Natural Resources	+	+/-	+/-	0	0	0	+	0	+	++	0
21 Waste	+/-	+/-	+/-	0	0	0	0	0	0	+	+
22 Transport	+/-	+/-	+/-	+/-	++	++	+	0	0	0	+

Table 3-3: Summary of results from appraisal of Core Strategy Policies CS12 – CS27

SA Objective	Core Policies CS12 – CS27															
	CS 12	CS 13	CS 14	CS 15	CS 16	CS 17	CS 18	CS 19	CS 20	CS 21	CS 22	CS 23	CS 24	CS 25	CS 26	CS 27
1 Crime	+	+	0	+	0	+	+	+	+	+	+	0	0	0	0	0
2 Education	0	0	0	++	+	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
3 Health	+	+	+	++	+	+	+	+	+	+	0	0	0	0	+	+
4 Housing	+	++	++	+	++	0	+	+	0	+	0	+	0	+	+	0
5 Community Cohesion	++	0	0	0	0	+	+	+	+	+	0	0	0	0	+	+
6 Access to Services etc	+	+	0	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	0	+	0	+	+
7 Economic Growth	0	0	0	+	0	++	++	++	++	++	++	++	++	0	0	+
8 Tourism	+	0	0	0	0	++	++	++	++	++	++	++	0	0	0	++
9 Economic Inclusion	0	0	0	0	0	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	0	0	+
10 Urban Renaissance	++	+	0	0	0	++	++	++	++	++	++	++	+	+	+	+
11 Marketing the borough	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+
12 Biodiversity	+/-	0	0	+/-	+/-	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	+	0
13 Landscape/ Townscape	+	+	0	0	+/-	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	0	0	+	+
14 Heritage	+	+	0	0	+/-	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	0	0	+	0
15 Water	+/-	+/-	0	0	+/-	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	-	-	+	0
16 Contaminated Land	+	0	0	0	0	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+/-	0	+	0
17 Climate Change	+	0	0	+	+	+/-	+/-	+/-	+/-	+/-	+/-	+/-	+/-	+/-	+/-	0
18 Air Quality	+	0	0	+	+	+/-	+/-	+/-	+/-	+/-	+/-	+/-	+/-	+/-	0	+
19 Energy	0	+	0	0	0	+/-	+/-	+/-	+/-	+/-	+/-	+/-	+/-	+/-	0	0
20 Natural Resources	0	+	0	0	0	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+/-	+/-	0	0
21 Waste	0	0	0	0	0	+/-	+/-	+/-	+/-	+/-	+/-	+/-	+/-	+/-	0	0
22 Transport	+	+	0	+	+	+/-	+/-	+/-	+/-	+/-	+	0	-	-	0	0

3.5 Appraisal of Core Strategy Cumulative Effects

3.5.1 The SEA Directive requires that the assessment identifies cumulative and synergistic effects (where the combined effects are greater than the sum of their component parts). Table 3-4 sets out the identified and described cumulative effects from the SA of the Submission Core Strategy.

Table 3-4: Cumulative and synergistic effects identified and described in the SA of the Local Plan Part 1: Core Strategy.

Receptor	Cumulative / Synergistic Effect	Causes	Positive / negative / neutral
Crime Rates and Fear of Crime in the borough	Crime rates and fear of crime are on the whole expected to reduce in the borough in the long term, particularly within the inner urban areas.	Overall regeneration to create improved living and working environments (proposed through all elements of the Core Strategy) can improve aspirations and indirectly help reduce crime in the long-term. The policies relating to the creation of a balanced, healthy and greener Blackpool aim to create safe environments.	Positive
Educational and skills attainment within the borough's population	Levels of educational and skills attainment have the potential to improve in the long term	An overall improved environmental quality, together with an improved quality of life through social regeneration, would indirectly contribute to improved aspirations. New and diverse employment provision would help to provide skills training opportunities for local people. The Core Strategy aims to provide business skills, training and mentoring schemes, which would help to improve educational attainment	Positive
Health of the borough's population	Levels of health and well-being have the potential improve in the long term.	The Core Strategy aims to deliver overall regeneration to improve environmental quality within the borough, provide new accessible high quality and affordable housing and employment development, enhance green infrastructure and the quality of the public realm. These provisions would cumulatively contribute to improved living standards and a better quality of life and generate indirect benefits upon health and wellbeing in the long-term. Provisions to improve green networks and pedestrian / cyclist networks within the borough would encourage increased physical activity and healthier lifestyles. These initiatives would also complement those being pursued through Blackpool having Cycle Town status.	Positive
Housing Provision	Housing will be provided to meet identified borough needs.	The Core Strategy specifically provides for an increased range, quality and affordability of housing to meet current and future needs. There is a very clear focus upon the need to rationalise existing housing and accommodation stock to raise standards.	Positive
Community Spirit in the borough	Community spirit has the potential to improve within the inner areas of the Blackpool borough. Reduced level of development in South Blackpool, particularly at Marton Moss could help to protect community spirit and cohesion in the long-term.	Targeted development and regeneration within the resort core and town centre, including the provision of high-quality housing and employment opportunities and increased accessibility, would help to deliver urban renaissance and associated improvements to community spirit and pride through improved aspirations and social wellbeing. Adopting a neighbourhood planning approach in South Blackpool to development at Marton Moss is also likely to offer benefits for community spirit and cohesion by actively engaging the community in the future evolution of this area.	Positive
Access to goods and services in	Access to services and facilities for local people would be improved.	The Core Strategy aims to provide employment, education and housing provision for all in accessible locations. Improved connectivity within the borough is a key feature	Positive

Receptor	Cumulative / Synergistic Effect	Causes	Positive / negative / neutral
the borough		of the Core Strategy, particularly through sustainable travel.	
Sustainable economic growth and tourism	Employment creation, business development and economic growth would be ensured through the Core Strategy.	The Core Strategy would directly contribute to sustainable economic growth (particularly through sustainable tourism), employment provision and economic inclusion. An overall improved environment, together with enhanced connectivity and housing provision, would help to market the Blackpool borough for increased investment. It focuses regeneration within the resort core and the town centre, providing a diverse range of employment opportunities. In addition, employment development would be targeted to the south of Blackpool, expanding upon existing employment development already there and capitalising upon sites that are situated on the Blackpool/Fylde border. This demonstrates the need for continued collaboration between the authorities to maximise the potential of this area. Furthermore, expansion to outer area employment sites would also contribute to sustainable economic growth and help to diversify employment opportunities within the borough	Positive
Economic Inclusion in the borough	Promotion of employment in areas of high employment/income deprivation	Sustainable economic development and employment provision will be focused within the urban areas, which are the most economically deprived locations. This would ensure economic inclusion and a reduction in unemployment in the areas most at need. Improved accessibility within the borough, with improved public transport and walking / cycling opportunities, together with the location of jobs and homes within close proximity, should ensure easy access to employment for all. Diversification of the economy would be encouraged, which would also aid skills development. In addition, the Core Strategy seeks to provide training and mentoring schemes.	Positive
Biodiversity	The Core Strategy seeks to endure protection of biodiversity resources within the borough. There is the possibility of some risks to biodiversity resources in south Blackpool associated with new housing and employment development.	The Core Strategy makes clear recommendations to ensure protection of the biodiversity across the borough. It also seeks to enhance green networks and infrastructure, which could generate positive benefits across Blackpool and into the Fylde borough. The change of approach at Marton Moss within the Core Strategy (focus upon retention and enhancement of its distinctive character) will also positively contribute to protecting biodiversity resources. There is potentially a risk of a cumulative loss of greenfield land associated with future development on the Blackpool/Fylde boundary.	Positive and negative
Townscape and landscape quality in the borough	Protection and enhancement of the historic townscape and heritage of the borough. Potential negative impacts upon some more rural areas around the M55.	The regeneration of the resort core and the town centre would generate benefits upon the townscape through an enhanced environmental and built quality. The Core Strategy specifically promotes high standards of design in all developments to maintain the integrity of the existing character / built quality and contribute to the distinctiveness of the borough. Development to the south of Blackpool would be a natural extension to the existing function of the area, and all development would reflect the existing character. Although the Core Strategy seeks to respect the separate identities of Fylde and Blackpool, potential negative impacts could be experienced within the more rural areas (within the Fylde and Blackpool boroughs) adjacent to the	Positive and negative

Receptor	Cumulative / Synergistic Effect	Causes	Positive / negative / neutral
Local Air Quality and Global Climate Natural Resources	Potential negative effects of traffic growth. Potential negative and positive contributions towards climate change. Potential positive effects as a result of promotion of sustainable travel. The prudent use of natural resources.	<p>M55, through increased visual intrusion. There may also be cumulative effects associated with the development of an extension on the Blackpool/Fylde border.</p> <p>The Core Strategy clearly promotes the use of modes of sustainable travel within the borough. In addition, targeting growth within urban areas, and also through sustainable communities around the M55, would bring jobs and homes closer together, thereby potentially reducing the need to travel.</p> <p>However, concentrated regeneration and new development in inner urban areas, and adjacent to the M55, could potentially lead to increased private car use, travel and congestion, which could generate implications upon local air quality (within both the Fylde and Blackpool boroughs) in the long-term. This may also occur as a result of any future extension developed on the Fylde/Blackpool border – there will be a need for close collaboration between the authorities and environmental assessments of the site to ensure that any environmental risks are assessed and mitigated.</p> <p>Although the Core Strategy specifically seeks to ensure that all developments minimise flood risk, there is potential for development to increase run-off rates and lead to the loss of greenfield land or flood storage.</p> <p>The Core Strategy makes provisions for sustainable development and design, incorporating energy efficiency and the use of renewable energy, the prudent use of natural resources, and the use of SuDS.</p> <p>All new development has the potential to increase pressure upon water and energy resources and generate increased waste production. There are recognised constraints in the South Blackpool area relating to sewerage capacity.</p>	Positive and negative

4. Stage A – Context, Objectives, Baseline and Scope

4.1 Context

4.1.1 The purpose of this chapter is to set out the results from Stage A of the SA Process accompanying the Plan Part 2. This stage was completed during the preparation of the SA Scoping Report prepared in January 2017.

4.2 Spatial Scope

4.2.1 The spatial scope of the SA of the Plan Part 2 is the Borough of Blackpool, although transboundary effects are also considered (i.e. significant effects potentially arising in the neighbouring districts of Wyre and Fylde).

4.3 Temporal Scope

4.3.1 The temporal scope of the SA of the Plan Part 2 is the same as the time span of the Plan, which is up to the year 2027. However, the assessments consider the potential for short, medium- and long-term effects as well as permanent effects that last beyond the lifespan of the Plan.

4.4 Technical Scope

4.4.1 The technical scope is limited to SA and SEA of the Plan Part 2. For SA, this includes assessing components of the Plan against each SA Objective. The following Topics listed in Annex 1(f) of the SEA Directive are accounted for:

- Biodiversity;
- Population;
- Human health;
- Fauna;
- Flora;
- Soil;
- Water;
- Air;
- Climatic factors;
- Material assets;
- Cultural heritage including architectural and archaeological heritage;
- Landscape; and
- The interrelationship between the above factors.

4.4.2 The topic of 'Material assets' is broad and can be considered to account for both natural assets such as minerals, woodland and agricultural land, as well as built assets such as infrastructure, buildings and manufactured goods. Most SA Objectives can therefore be seen as having some degree of relevance to material assets.

4.5 Stage A.1: Plans, Programmes and Sustainability Objectives

4.5.1 Relevant plans, programmes and sustainability objectives were identified during the Scoping stage. These are set out in detail in Appendix A. A comprehensive review of plans and programmes at a national, regional, county and local level was undertaken to identify implications for future Local Plan policies and the SA Objectives. The list of relevant legislation and policies also sets out how proposals in the Plan Part 2 will take these objectives into account.

4.6 Stage A.2: Baseline information

- 4.6.1 Baseline information detailing a range of social, economic and environmental data was obtained from a number of sources, the findings of which are set out in Appendix B. Collectively this data was used as the baseline to provide the basis for identifying issues and determining objectives for the Local Plan Review.

4.7 Stage A.3: Key Sustainability Issues

- 4.7.1 Based on the baseline information, the Scoping Report identified key sustainability issues of relevance for the Borough. These are presented in Appendix B. The identified key sustainability issues were grouped under the themes of:
- Population;
 - Education and qualifications;
 - Human health;
 - Water;
 - Soil and land quality;
 - Air quality;
 - Climatic factors and energy;
 - Biodiversity, flora and fauna;
 - Cultural heritage;
 - Landscape;
 - Minerals and waste;
 - Transportation;
 - Economy;
 - Deprivation; and
 - Housing.

4.8 Stage A.4: SA Framework

- 4.8.1 The SA Framework, as set out in Table 4-1, emerged from the SA Scoping stage. It is comprised of 22 SA Objectives that are based around the key sustainability issues in Blackpool. Contributing towards achieving each of these Objectives would be seen as helping tackle the key sustainability issues in the Borough.
- 4.8.2 Every proposal in the Plan Part 2, and all reasonable alternatives, are assessed against every SA Objective of this Framework to elicit meaningful information that helps to inform the Plan preparation. The Objectives generally focus on outcomes, such as improvements to air quality, rather than outputs, such as improvements to bus lanes. The Framework considers topics in a holistic way rather than focussing on one designation and aims for enhancement above conservation or preservation.
- 4.8.3 For each SA Objective a range of indicators have been identified that help to guide the assessment. Each SA Objective also has 'targets' which, if met, would constitute a significant contribution towards achieving the SA Objective. The assessment results are presented in a tabular format, with the predicted effects described and evaluated for each SA Objective alongside recommendations for avoiding or mitigating potential negative impacts, or for enhancing positive impacts, on each SA Objective.

Table 4-1: SA Framework

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 1'000 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 into 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 recreation at least three times a week). Number and distribution of sports facilities and recreational space.	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.
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 homeowners. 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 homeowners

SA Objective and Sub-Objectives	Indicators	Targets
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.
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.

SA Objective and Sub-Objectives	Indicators	Targets
10. To deliver urban renaissance		
<p>Improve vitality and vibrancy of the town centre To improve access to public transport in urban areas</p>	<p>The LSOA values for all deprivation areas within the town centre. Number of people who travel to work by transport.</p>	<p>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.</p>
11. To develop and market the Borough as a place to live, work and do business		
<p>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</p>	<p>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.</p>	<p>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.</p>
12. To protect, maintain and enhance green infrastructure, biodiversity and geodiversity		
<p>To protect, maintain and enhance designated sites of nature conservation importance To protect, maintain and enhance sites of green infrastructure 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</p>	<p>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.</p>	<p>Maintain and improve number of SSSIs in favourable condition. Increase access to greenspace per head.</p>
13. To protect and enhance the Borough's landscape and townscape character and quality		
<p>To protect and enhance landscape character and quality To protect and enhance townscape character and quality To promote sensitive design in development</p>	<p>Number, location, size and character of conservation areas. Amount of development in the Borough conservation areas at risk.</p>	<p>No inappropriate development in the Borough. No net loss of conservation areas. No increase in conservation areas at risk.</p>
14. To protect and enhance the cultural heritage resource		

SA Objective and Sub-Objectives	Indicators	Targets
<p>To protect and enhance historic buildings and sites To protect and enhance historic landscape/townscape value</p>	<p>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.</p>	<p>No increase in heritage at risk as a result of new development.</p>
<p>15. To protect and enhance the quality of water features and resources and to reduce the risk of flooding</p>		
<p>To protect and enhance ground and surface waters To protect and enhance coastal waters To encourage the inclusion of flood mitigation measures To encourage the sustainable use of water resources</p>	<p>Distribution of areas at risk of fluvial flooding (Environment Agency). Percentage of rivers with good/fair chemical and biological water quality. Number of planning applications granted permission contrary to Environment Agency advice Compliance with Bathing Water Directive.</p>	<p>To introduce SuDs into new development No planning permissions granted against EA advice. To meet minimum requirements or better of the Bathing Water Directive at all monitoring points.</p>
<p>16. To guard against land contamination and encourage the appropriate re-use of brownfield sites within the urban boundary and to protect soil resources</p>		
<p>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</p>	<p>Percentage of housing completions on previously developed land. Percentage of employment development on previously developed land.</p>	<p>100% of new and converted dwellings on previously developed land. Greater than 51% of employment land permitted for development on previously developed land [AMR].</p>
<p>17. To limit and adapt to climate change</p>		
<p>To reduce or manage flooding To reduce greenhouse gas emissions To encourage the inclusion of SuDS To promote the development of multifunctional green infrastructure</p>	<p>Total carbon dioxide (CO2) 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.</p>	<p>To reduce per capita CO2 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.</p>
<p>18. To protect and improve air quality</p>		
<p>To protect and improve local air quality</p>	<p>Number and distribution of AQMAs. Combined Air Quality. Indicator Scores for LSOAs in Blackpool.</p>	<p>No new AQMAs to be designated in Blackpool or increase the area or size of the existing AQMA</p>
<p>19. To increase energy efficiency and require the use of renewable energy sources</p>		
<p>To increase energy efficiency To increase the use of renewable energy</p>	<p>Total carbon dioxide (CO2) emissions per capita per year.</p>	<p>To reduce per capita CO2 emissions each year.</p>

SA Objective and Sub-Objectives	Indicators	Targets
To reduce the use of energy	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 details of their location.	Include more developments with renewable energy systems implemented into the design.
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 BREEAM4 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 reuse 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).

5. Stage B – Developing, Refining and Appraising Options

5.1 Overview

- 5.1.1 This chapter sets out the results of Stage B of the SA. This stage was primarily carried out during the preparation of the Interim SA Report and updated to reflect the changes made to the Plan Part 2 as it progressed from the informal consultation stage in early 2019 to its current Regulation 19 Publication version.
- **Stage B1:** Involves testing the Plan Objectives for their compatibility with the SA Objectives. The Plan Part 2 does not propose any Objectives different to those in the adopted Plan Part 1. Stage B1 therefore does not apply to the SA process for the Plan Part 2. The results of Stage B1 carried out for the SA of the Plan Part 1 are summarised in Chapter 3;
 - **Stage B2:** Involves developing and refining options. Throughout the Plan-making process for the Plan Part 2 the Council has been developing and refining their proposed range of development management policies and site allocations. Their decision-making process has been informed by a broad and robust evidence base, including assessments results from the SA process;
 - **Stages B3 and B4:** This SA report presents the results of the assessments of policies and site allocations in the Plan Part 2. These assessments predict and evaluate the effects of all options individually and cumulatively and are summarised in Sections 5.4 and 5.5. Borough-wide cumulative and synergistic effects are presented in Chapter 6;
 - **Stage B5:** Recommendations for mitigation and enhancement have been made alongside the assessment results where feasible. Section 5-6 provides an overview of how recommendations made in the SA have been adopted by the Council;
 - **Stage B6:** Chapter 7 presents the proposed monitoring framework for ensuring that the sustainability impacts of the Plan Part 2 conform with predictions and evaluations made in the SA.

5.2 B2: Developing and Refining Options

Reasonable Alternatives

- 5.2.1 A key tenet of SEA is the consideration of reasonable alternatives, as per Article 5, Article 9 and Annex 1 of the SEA Directive:

Article 5:

(1) Where an environmental assessment is required under Article 3(1), an environmental report shall be prepared in which the likely significant effects on the environment of implementing the plan or programme, and reasonable alternatives taking into account the objectives and the geographical scope of the plan or programme, are identified, described and evaluated. The information to be given for this purpose is referred to in Annex I.

Article 9:

1. Member States shall ensure that, when a plan or programme is adopted, the authorities referred to in Article 6(3), the public and any Member State consulted under Article 7 are informed and the following items are made available to those so informed: ...
(b)... the reasons for choosing the plan or programme as adopted, in the light of the other reasonable alternatives dealt with,

SEA Directive Annex 1:

(h)... an outline of the reasons for selecting the alternatives dealt with, and a description of how the assessment was undertaken, including any difficulties (such as technical deficiencies or lack of know-how) encountered in compiling the information., and a description of how the assessment was undertaken, including any difficulties (such as technical deficiencies or lack of know-how) encountered in compiling the information.

5.2.2 In practice, the requirements from the SEA Directive necessitate:

- That the SA describes the reasonable alternatives to the Plan Part 2 and predicts and evaluates their likely sustainability impacts to the same level of detail as all options being appraised – evidence has generated the Plan Part 2, rather than *vice-versa*;
- That the SA outlines the reasons for which reasonable alternatives were considered to be ‘reasonable’ whilst other options were not; and,
- That the SA provides a justification for the selection of the preferred approach in light of the alternatives dealt with.

5.2.3 Alternatives are not needed for every plan issue and an alternative could be seen as only being reasonable if it is under active consideration by the planning team. Determining if an alternative is reasonable is an evaluative assessment typically applying Wednesbury unreasonableness (i.e. it is so unreasonable that no reasonable person acting reasonably could have made it). Where only one option or alternative is reasonable, then looking at other options would not be ‘reasonable’. For example, not meeting the objectively assessed housing need for Blackpool or going against Government policy would not be ‘reasonable’, and so any option that would result in either of these occurrences would not be a reasonable alternative.

How the preferred options have been arrived at

5.2.4 The Council has identified a preferred approach in the Plan Part 2 comprising 42 DM Policies (see Table 5.3) and numerous site allocations (see Table 5.5). Arriving at these proposals set out in the Plan Part 2 has been a robust, lengthy and evidence-led process, including an iterative relationship between the Plan-making and SA to enable the Council to factor the sustainability performance of options into their decision making.

5.2.5 The Plan Part 2 has been informed by responses received from stakeholders during the Regulation 18 Scoping consultation held during the Summer of 2017 as well as the informal consultation held in early 2019. It has also been guided by various evidence studies and supporting documents, including the accompanying SA and HRA (see www.blackpool.gov.uk/localplanpart2).

5.2.6 Crucially, the development management policies in the Plan Part 2 conform with Government policy; conform with the Plan strategy adopted through the Plan Part 1; would enable the local development needs, including the housing requirement, to be met; are focussed on achieving socially, environmentally and economically sustainable development in Blackpool; tackle key local issues; and are proportionate and manageable. The Council has considered that any alternative to this approach would risk making the Plan discordant with the Plan Part 1, discordant with national planning policy, fail to satisfy Blackpool’s housing need or leading to unsustainable development, and therefore would not be reasonable. The Council has therefore not considered reasonable alternatives to the proposed DM policies.

5.2.7 Blackpool has a challenging housing market, rooted in the town’s changing fortunes as a major UK seaside holiday resort. The decline in overnight visitors has resulted in the conversion and sub-division of a significant number of holiday accommodation premises to permanent residential use. There is a significant oversupply of poor-quality flats and Houses in Multiple Occupation (HMOs) in the inner areas in building stock that is in need of investment and renewal. This has resulted in a dysfunctional and unbalanced housing supply despite the housing stock outside of the inner areas being of a generally better standard, comprising predominantly semi-detached and terraced housing. Overall, Blackpool has an oversupply of smaller properties, a limited choice of larger properties suitable for family occupation and a significant demand for good quality affordable housing.

5.2.8 Core Strategy Policy CS2 sets out the housing requirement for Blackpool over the period 2012 – 2027 and was adopted in January 2016. It sets out that provision will be made for the delivery of 4,200 (net) new homes between 2012 and 2027. A significant proportion of the 4,200 new homes required have already been built or have planning permission. Policy CS2 also states that new homes will be located on:

- Identified sites within the existing urban area, including major regeneration sites;

- Identified sites within the South Blackpool Growth area; and
 - Windfall sites.
- 5.2.9 Through the Plan Part 2 the Council has sought to allocate all reasonable sites in the Borough where these homes could be located. For sites to be reasonable, they would need to be viable, available, deliverable, achievable, relatively sustainable (e.g. not within a SSSI) and would need to conform with the Plan strategy set out in the Plan Part 1. Whilst very small sites make a valuable contribution towards Blackpool's housing supply, it is not considered practical to allocate them for housing in the Local Plan Part 2. Instead, these sites will contribute towards the housing supply through the windfall allowance. For the purposes of housing allocation in the Local Plan Part 2, a minimum site size threshold of ten units has been used, which accords with the site size threshold in Planning Policy Guidance.
- 5.2.10 A formal 'Call for Sites' exercise was undertaken at the same time as the Local Plan Part 2: Regulation 18 consultation during summer 2017. This was targeted at everybody on the Council's Local Plan database. The 'Call for Sites' process remained open beyond the summer of 2017 and the Council encouraged the submission of sites with development potential for consideration for allocation in the Local Plan Part 2. In addition, existing employment sites and allocations have been considered in terms of their potential for re-use for housing. However, the Core Strategy identified a shortfall in employment land supply in Blackpool.
- 5.2.11 The NPPF requires local authorities to take a proactive role in identifying and helping to bring forward land that may be suitable for meeting development needs, including sites held in public ownership. Reflecting national policy, the Council has been proactive in the selection of sites and has identified land in both public and private ownership for potential allocation. Vacant and derelict land and buildings and additional opportunities in established uses have also been considered as part of the process.
- 5.2.12 A filtering exercise was undertaken on all sites to eliminate any sites that were not suitable for development. Additionally, sites that were not capable of delivering five or more dwellings, including the smallest SHLAA sites, were also eliminated. The 'Call for Sites' resulted in the submission of a number of potential housing sites on land outside of the existing urban area at Marton Moss, which is subject to Core Strategy Policy CS26. A neighbourhood planning approach is being promoted for this area to develop neighbourhood policy which supports the retention and enhancement of the area's distinctive character, whilst identifying in what circumstances development, including residential, may be acceptable. Prior to developing a local policy framework through the neighbourhood planning process, Policy CS26 strictly limits development on the remaining lands of the Moss. It does not propose any housing development in this location unless this emerges through the neighbourhood planning process from the community. The Marton Moss Neighbourhood Forum are currently preparing a Neighbourhood Plan for the area. Therefore, the site suggestions received on land at Marton Moss are being considered as part of the emerging neighbourhood plan.
- 5.2.13 The remaining sites were assessed by the Council in terms of their availability, suitability and achievability for housing allocation. PPG states that a site is considered available for development when, on best information available there is confidence that there are no legal or ownership problems, such as unresolved multiple ownerships. Site suitability has been guided by policies in the Core Strategy, the saved policies in the Local Plan 2001 - 2016 and emerging plan policy in the Local Plan Part 2, as well as national policy. PPG states that a site is considered achievable for development where there is a reasonable prospect that the particular type of development will be developed on the site at a particular point in time. It advises that this is essentially a judgement about the economic viability of a site and the capacity of the developer to complete and let or sell the development over a certain period. Policy CS13 in the Core Strategy sets out the Council's approach to residential densities. It sets out that new residential development will be required to make efficient use of land, with an optimum density appropriate to the characteristics of the site and its surrounding area. It states that higher densities will be supported in main centres and on public transport corridors.

- 5.2.14 Following this process, the Council was able to propose their preferred site allocations for various types of development in the draft Plan Part 2 consulted on in early 2019. This list of site allocations has been refined further to arrive at the site allocations proposed in the Publication version of the Plan. The full set of sites, and reasonable alternatives considered during the Plan making process, have all been assessed to the same level of detail in order to inform the Council's selection process. These results are presented in full in Appendix D.
- 5.2.15 The Council's approach to reasonable alternatives is considered to be legally compliant in light of the requirements of the SEA Directive and Regulations as well as relevant case law.

5.3 Predicting and evaluating effects

- 5.3.1 Each development management policy and site allocation in the Plan Part 2 has been assessed for its likely effects on each SA Objective. Identifying and describing effects involves close consideration of the characteristics of the plan and programme versus the characteristics of the effect.
- 5.3.2 As per Annex II (1) of the SEA Directive, the following characteristics of the Plan Part 2 are considered when predicting and evaluating effects:
- The degree to which the plan or programme sets a framework for projects and other activities, either with regard to the location, nature, size and operating conditions or by allocating resources;
 - The degree to which the plan or programme influences other plans and programmes including those in a hierarchy;
 - The relevance of the plan or programme for the integration of environmental considerations in particular with a view to promoting sustainable development,
 - Environmental problems relevant to the plan or programme; and
 - The relevance of the plan or programme for the implementation of Community legislation on the environment (e.g. plans and programmes linked to waste-management or water protection).
- 5.3.3 As per Annex II (2) of the SEA Directive, the following characteristics are also considered when predicting and evaluating their significance:
- The probability, duration, frequency and reversibility of the effects;
 - The cumulative nature of the effects;
 - The transboundary nature of the effects;
 - The risks to human health or the environment (for example, due to accidents);
 - The magnitude and spatial extent of the effects (geographical area and size of the population likely to be affected);
 - The value and vulnerability of the area likely to be affected due to:
 - Special natural characteristics or cultural heritage;
 - Exceeded environmental quality standards or limit values; or
 - Intensive land-use; and
 - The effects on areas or landscapes which have a recognised national, Community or international protection status.

Certainty

- 5.3.4 The nature of the assessment process involves an inherent degree of uncertainty. The Plan Part 2 is intended to be in place until 2027, over which time could potentially arise unforeseen circumstances as site-level baseline data used in the assessments can be highly changeable. For example, any given community facility in Blackpool could potentially close down or move within a period of months, and thus an assessment which considers a site to have good access to this facility pre-development, may not do so by the time construction begins, even if this is only within a few years. These circumstances are impossible to predict and are an inherent part of the SA and indeed the planning process. The planning system is generally robust enough to deal with such changes by re-assessing the needs of sites/communities at

the time applications are made. Uncertainties are dealt with in the SA process by a adopting a precautionary approach, wherein the worst-case scenario is assumed (unless reliable evidence suggests otherwise). For each assessment, an indication is given as to the degree of uncertainty considered to be involved in the identified effect.

Permanence and timescale

5.3.5 The permanence and timescale of effects are also described. This is generally presented in the form of short-term, medium-term, long-term or permanent as well as whether these effects are reversible. In many cases, effects of Plan Part 2 proposals are likely to be multiple terms (e.g. arise in the short-term and reside in the long-term). Table 5-1 defines the notation used for describing these terms within the assessments.

Secondary, cumulative and synergistic

5.3.6 The SEA Directive also requires the consideration of cumulative, synergistic and secondary effects, which we define as:

- Secondary effects are effects that are not a direct result but occur away from the original effect or as a result of a complex pathway;
- Cumulative effects arise, for instance, where several developments each have insignificant effects but together have a significant effect, or where several individual effects have a combined effect; and
- Synergistic effects interact to produce a total effect greater than the sum of the individual effects, so that the nature of the final impact is different to the nature of the individual impacts.

Magnitude of effects

5.3.7 The range of effects includes major adverse, minor adverse, uncertain, positive/adverse, neutral, minor positive and major positive effects (see Table 5-2). For the purpose of the SEA Directive, effects noted as ‘major adverse’ or ‘major positive’ are considered to be ‘significant’. A positive effect would typically be one where the Plan proposal would be likely to contribute towards the aims of the SA Objective, whereas an adverse effect would be one where the Plan proposal conflicts with the Objective.

5.3.8 It is possible that two or more minor effects can have a synergistic or cumulative relationship to result in a major, or significant, effect and thus minor effects are also accounted for throughout the assessments. Typically, if a proposal would be expected to have a positive effect(s) to the same extent that it would have an adverse effect(s), a +/- score is awarded. However, if it is considered to be likely that the adverse effect(s) would be of a greater magnitude than the positive effect(s), then an adverse score is awarded in-line with the precautionary principle.

Table 5-1: Notation used to describe types of effects

LT	Long-term effects likely to arise in 10-25 years of Local Plan implementation.
MT	Medium-term effects likely to arise in 5-10 years of Local Plan implementation.
ST	Short-term effects likely to arise in 0-5 years of Local Plan implementation.
D	Direct effects.
I	Indirect effects.
R	Effects are reversible.
IR	Effects are irreversible.
H/M/L	High, medium or low certainty of prediction.

Table 5-2: SA scoring for sites assessments

Impact	Description	Symbol
Major Positive Effect (Significant effect)	The proposal strongly contributes to the achievement of the SA Objective.	++
Positive Effect	The option contributes partially to the achievement of the SA Objective.	+
Neutral	There is no clear relationship between the option and/or the achievement of the SA Objective or the relationship is negligible.	0
Adverse Effect	The option partially detracts from the achievement of the SA Objective.	-
Major Adverse (Significant effect)	The proposal strongly detracts from the achievement of the SA Objective.	--
Uncertain	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/Adverse	The option has a combination of both positive and negative contributions to the achievement of the SA Objective.	+/-

5.4 Developing, Refining and Appraising Development Management Policies

- 5.4.1 DM Policies are designed to help guide development in the Borough. The Plan Part 2 proposes 42 DM Policies, as listed in Table 5-3. These policies are spread across seven themes.
- 5.4.2 Each DM policy has been assessed for its likely impacts on each SA Objective. These results are presented in their entirety in Appendix C where an assessment table is provided for each of the seven themes.
- 5.4.3 Within the assessment tables, the following is presented for each policy for each SA Objective:
- A score for the overall effect on the SA Objective, as per the Key in Table 5.2;
 - An indication of the uncertainty, timescale, reversibility of each effect;
 - A description of the positive or adverse effect; and
 - Recommendations for enhancing or mitigating effects.
- 5.4.4 The SA Scores recorded for each Policy have been brought together in Table 5-4. The assessments of DM policies identified predominantly neutral or positive impacts for the majority of SA Objectives. Policy DM7 allocates and safeguards land for employment purposes – these were assessed in the sites assessments of Appendix D and so the results are not included here.
- 5.4.5 A very limited number of potential adverse effects were identified during the appraisal of DM policies and none of these adverse effects are significant either alone or cumulatively. For example minor adverse effects were identified for Policy DM8 against three SA Objectives, namely those related to energy, natural resources and waste, as the Policy promotes new economic development that would be likely to lead to a net increase in energy and resources consumption with a subsequent production of waste. However, DM8 would also be likely to lead to positive impacts on a range of SA Objectives, particularly as the land proposed for new economic development at the Airport Enterprise Zone is predominantly brownfield.
- 5.4.6 Minor adverse effects were also identified for Policy DM32 Wind Energy as it is thought to be likely that the installation of wind turbines would pose a risk to local character, views or setting. However, it is essential that the Council proceeds towards increasing the local supply of renewably sourced energy, such as wind energy, in order to contribute towards local and national efforts to combat the causes of climate change. The HRA accompanying the Plan

Part 2 has ruled out a significant effect on a SAC or SPA as a result of the installation of wind turbines.

5.4.7 Overall it is expected that DM policies proposed in the Plan Part 2 will build positively on the adopted Core Strategy and help to ensure that future development, including that allocated in the Plan itself, can be sustainable. In some cases, recommendations were made to help avoid potential adverse effects or to enhance potential positive effects. The recommendations were regularly related to the benefits of a strategically managed coherent GI network extending throughout the Borough that is designed in a manner to maximise the various benefits and ecosystem services provided by a GI network, including:

- Biodiversity value, including a diverse range of native species throughout the GI network and facilitating the free movement of wildlife through urban scene of Blackpool;
- Landscape value, including a positive impact of high-quality GI on the local character as well as its value in screening development and linking the urban scene with the natural environment and countryside;
- Surface run-off management in order to help alleviate flood risk and protect and enhance water quality;
- Filtering air pollutants out to help improve air quality;
- Storing carbon and providing a climate cooling service (climate change mitigation and adaptation);
- Providing a safe and attractive route for pedestrians and cyclists as well as outdoor recreational and communal opportunities for residents; and
- Helping to protect and enhance the fertility and structure of below-ground soils.

5.4.8 Of particular value could be an increase in Blackpool’s total tree canopy, which is currently considered to be the second lowest in the country at approximately 4.4%¹⁷. Trees evidently are of a high-biodiversity value and play an essential role in local habitat connectivity. However, studies have also proven that greater levels of tree canopy can be significantly beneficial to a much wider scope of objectives in the NPPF, including those related to: Building a strong, competitive economy; Ensuring the vitality of town centres; Promoting healthy and safe communities; Promoting sustainable transport; Making effective use of land; Achieving well-designed places; Protecting Green Belt land; Meeting the challenge of climate change, flooding and coastal change; Conserving and enhancing the natural environment; and Conserving and enhancing the historic environment.

5.4.9 A key recommendation from the SA is therefore for the Council to seek to achieve an increase in local tree canopy cover over the Plan period. There is no ‘golden number’ for what the tree canopy would ideally be and given Blackpool’s intensely urban nature it is likely to be typically lower than in other authorities. A good level of ecosystem services is likely to be delivered at around 25% tree cover, which is broadly in line with the tree cover target pursued in other authorities.

Table 5-3: DM Policies proposed in the Plan Part 2

Housing
Policy DM1: Design Requirements for New Build Housing Developments
Policy DM2: Residential Annexes
Policy DM3: Supported Accommodation and Housing for Older People
Policy DM4: Student Accommodation
Policy DM5: Residential Conversions and Sub-divisions
Policy DM6: Residential uses in the Town Centre
Economy
Policy DM7: Provision of Employment Land and Existing Employment Sites
Policy DM8: Blackpool Airport Enterprise Zone

¹⁷ Doick et al (2017) The Canopy Cover of England’s Towns and Cities: baselining and setting targets to improve human health and well-being

Policy DM9: Blackpool Zoo
Policy DM10: Promenade and Seafront
Policy DM11: Primary Frontages
Policy DM12: Secondary Frontages
Policy DM13: Betting Shops, Adult Gaming Centres and Pawnbrokers in the Town Centre
Policy DM14: District and Local Centres
Policy DM15: Threshold for Impact Assessment
Policy DM16: Hot Food Takeaways
Design
Policy DM17: Design Principles
Policy DM18: High Speed Broadband for New Developments
Policy DM19: Strategic Views
Policy DM20: Extensions and Alterations
Policy DM21: Landscaping
Policy DM22: Shopfronts
Policy DM23: Security Shutters
Policy DM24: Advertisements
Policy DM25: Public Art
Heritage
Policy DM26: Listed Buildings
Policy DM27: Conservation Areas
Policy DM28: Non-Designated Heritage Assets
Policy DM29: Stanley Park
Policy DM30: Archaeology
Environment
Policy DM31: Surface Water Management
Policy DM32: Wind Energy
Policy DM33: Coast and Foreshore
Policy DM34: Development in the Countryside
Policy DM35: Biodiversity
Policy DM36: Controlling Pollution and Contamination
Community
Policy DM37: Community Facilities
Policy DM38: Allotments and Community Gardens
Policy DM39: Blackpool Victoria Hospital
Policy DM40: Blackpool and the Fylde College – Bispham Campus
Transport
Policy DM41: Transport requirements for new development
Policy DM42: Aerodrome Safeguarding

Table 5-4: SA Scores recorded for each DM policy against each SA Objective

Positive		+	Neutral			O	Adverse			-												
Major Positive		++	Positive/Adverse			+/-	Major Adverse			--												
Policy	SAO1 Crime	SAO2 Education	SAO3 Health	SAO4 Housing	SAO5 Community	SAO6 Access	SAO7 Economy	SAO8 Tourism	SAO9 Employment	SAO10 Urban Ren.	SAO11 Market dev.	SAO12 Biodiversity	SAO13 Landscape	SAO14 Cultural Heritage	SAO15 Water	SAO16 Land	SAO17 Climate Change	SAO18 Air quality	SAO19 Energy	Natural Resources SAO20	SAO21 Waste	SAO22 Transport
Housing Policies																						
DM1	+	+	+	++	+	+	+	O	O	+	+	+	+	+	+	O	+	+/-	O	O	+	+/-
DM2	O	O	+	+	+	+	+	O	O	+	+	+	+	+	O	+	O	+	O	O	+	+
DM3	O	O	+	++	+	+	O	O	O	+	+	+	+	+	O	O	+	+	O	O	O	+
DM4	O	+	+	++	+	+	O	O	O	+	+	O	+	+	O	O	+	+	O	O	O	+
DM5	O	O	+	+	+	+	+	O	+	+	+	O	+	+	O	O	O	+	O	O	O	+
DM6	O	O	O	+	+	+	+	+	O	+	++	O	+	+	O	+	+	+	O	O	O	+
Economy Policies																						
DM7	Assessed as individual site allocations (available in Appendix D)																					
DM8	O	+	++	+	+	O	++	+	++	+	+	+	+	+	O	+	+/-	+/-	-	-	-	+/-
DM9	O	O	O	O	O	O	+	++	+	+	+	O	+	+	O	O	O	O	O	O	O	O
DM10	+	O	O	O	+	O	+	++	+	+	++	O	+	+	O	O	O	O	O	O	O	O
DM11	O	O	O	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	++	O	+	O	O	O	O	O	O	O	O	+
DM12	O	O	O	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	++	O	+	+	O	O	O	O	O	O	O	+
DM13	+	O	+	O	+	O	+	+	+/-	+	++	O	+	+	O	O	O	O	O	O	O	O
DM14	O	O	O	O	+	+	+	+	+	+	++	O	+	+	O	+	+	+	O	O	O	+
DM15	O	O	O	O	O	+	+	+	+	+	+	O	+	+	O	O	O	O	O	O	O	O
DM16	O	O	++	O	+	O	O	O	O	O	+	O	O	O	O	O	O	O	O	O	O	O
Design Policies																						
DM17	+	O	O	O	+	O	+	+	O	+	+	O	++	++	O	O	O	O	O	+	+	O
DM18	O	+	O	O	+	+	+	O	+	O	O	O	O	O	O	O	+	+	O	O	O	+
DM19	O	O	O	O	O	O	O	O	O	O	O	O	++	++	O	O	O	O	O	O	O	O
DM20	O	O	O	+	+	O	O	O	O	+	O	O	+	+	O	O	O	O	O	O	O	O
DM21	+	O	+	O	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	++	+	+	+	O	+	+	O	O	O	O

Policy	SAO1 Crime	SAO2 Education	SAO3 Health	SAO4 Housing	SAO5 Community	SAO6 Access	SAO7 Economy	SAO8 Tourism	SAO9 Employment	SAO10 Urban Ren.	SAO11 Market dev.	SAO12 Biodiversity	SAO13 Landscape	SAO14 Cultural Heritage	SAO15 Water	SAO16 Land	Climate Change SAO17	Air quality SAO18	SAO19 Energy	Natural Resources SAO20	SAO21 Waste	SAO22 Transport
DM22	0	0	0	0	0	0	+	+	+	+	+	0	+	+	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
DM23	+	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	+	0	+	+	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
DM24	0	0	0	0	0	0	+	+	+	+	+	0	+	+	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
DM25	0	0	+	+	0	0	+	+	+	+	+	0	+	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Heritage Policies																						
DM26	0	+	0	0	+	0	0	++	0	+	+	0	++	++	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
DM27	0	+	0	0	+	0	0	++	0	+	+	0	++	++	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
DM28	0	+	0	0	+	0	0	++	0	+	+	0	++	++	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
DM29	0	+	0	0	+	0	0	+	0	0	+	0	+	++	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
DM30	0	+	0	0	++	0	0	++	0	0	+	0	+	++	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Environment Policies																						
DM31	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	++	+	0	0	0	0	0	0
DM32	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	-	+	0	0	+	0	+	0	0	0
DM33	0	0	+	0	+	0	0	++	0	+	+	++	+	+	+	+	+	+	0	0	0	0
DM34	0	0	+	0	+	0	0	+	0	+	+	++	++	+	+	+	+	+	0	0	0	0
DM35	0	0	+	0	+	0	0	+	0	+	+	++	++	+	+	+	+	+	0	0	0	0
DM36	+	0	+	0	+	0	0	0	0	0	+	+	+	+	0	++	+	+	0	0	0	0
Community Policies																						
DM37	+	+	++	0	++	++	+	+	0	0	0	+	+	++	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	+
DM38	0	0	+	0	+	+	0	0	0	0	+	++	+	+	+	+	+	+	0	0	0	0
DM39	0	0	++	0	+	+	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	+
DM40	0	++	0	0	+	+	+	+	+	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	+
Transport Policies																						
DM41	+	0	+	0	0	++	+	+	+	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	+	+	0	0	0	++
DM42	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	+	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0

5.5 Developing, Refining, and Appraising Site Allocations

Assessment Tables

- 5.5.1 Table 5-5 lists sites proposed in the Plan Part 2 for allocation for various types of development. Each of these have been appraised for their likely effects on each SA Objective, the results of which are set out in the assessment tables in Appendix D. Each assessment table presents the assessment results for multiple sites at a time – the sites have been ‘clustered’ or grouped together in this way because the clustered sites are in proximity with one another and the proposed allocations would be dealing with similar environmental constraints. This ‘cluster’ approach allows for more efficient and readable assessment results and lends itself to an effective cumulative effects assessment process.
- 5.5.2 The overall effect of each site on each SA Objective is symbolised using the scores from Table 5-2. For each site, and for each Objective, an ‘Initial Score’ and a ‘Residual Score’ is provided. The Initial Score is the likely overall effect of the Site on the SA Objective based on the current situation (including the influence of Core Strategy Policies). The Residual Score factors in the likely effect of recommendations made to the Council as well as the DM Policies proposed in the Plan Part 2. There is therefore a greater degree of uncertainty with determining Residual Scores.
- 5.5.3 The Core Strategy has been adopted by the Council and within it is a raft of policies that would be expected to help ensure development in Blackpool is sustainable. As these policies are now in effect, any new development in the Borough would need to accord with their requirements. In many cases, the Core Strategy Policies would be likely to help ensure potential adverse effects on the environment are avoided or mitigated and to help enhance positive effects. When assessing site allocations, the likely effects of each site have therefore been considered in light of the likely influence of Core Strategy Policies. Table D-4 in Appendix D sets out the Core Policies most likely to notably influence effects against each SA Objective.

Summary of Results

- 5.5.4 The Initial SA Scores recorded for each site allocation against each SA Objective have been brought together in Table 5-6. The significant majority of the identified effects are positive. Significantly positive effects were frequently identified for the Crime, Education, Health, Housing, Access and Transport SA Objectives. Effects on the Tourism, Economic inclusion, Urban renaissance, Attractive place to live and work, Biodiversity, Landscape and Cultural heritage objectives were also overwhelmingly positive. Effects on the Land resource Objective were positive for the majority of sites, although where development has been proposed on previously undeveloped sites a minor adverse score was recorded. The only significant adverse effects identified in the assessments were for site allocations that contain Grade 3 Agricultural Land Classification (ALC) soils. It is unknown if these are Grade 3a, which are some of the best and most versatile soils in the Borough, or Grade 3b, which are less versatile and productive.
- 5.5.5 For SA Objectives on climate change, water, energy, natural resources and air quality, the majority of sites were recorded as having minor adverse effects. This is because these sites are currently vacant or unused and the proposed development at these site allocations would result in the site being home to new residents or employees. These residents or employees would be expected to consume water, energy and natural resources and to follow lifestyles that result in some degree of air pollution and GHG emissions. The operation of businesses, or the lives of local residents, is likely to be relatively sustainable in Blackpool given the proximity of people to jobs and services and the excellent public transport modes on offer. Various policies in the Core Strategy would also be expected to help ensure that new development is energy and water efficient. However, a net increase in relation to current levels at each site is not going to be entirely avoided or mitigated and so in each case a minor (insignificant) adverse effect was recorded.

Table 5-5: Site allocations proposed in the Plan Part 2

Residential site allocations	
HSA1.1	Former Mariners Public House, Norbreck Road
HSA1.2	Former Bispham High School & land off Regency Gardens
HSA1.3	Land at Bromley Close
HSA1.4	Land rear of 307-339 Warley Road
HSA1.5	Land at Chepstow Road/Gateside Drive and land at Dinmore Avenue/Bathurst Avenue, Grange Park
HSA1.6	Land at Coleridge Road/George Street
HSA1.7	190-194 Promenade
HSA1.8	South King Street
HSA1.9	Bethesda Road Car Park
HSA1.10	Whitegate Manor, Whitegate Drive
HSA1.11	Land off Kipling Drive
HSA1.12	Land at Rough Heys Lane
HSA1.13	Land at Enterprise Zone, Jepson Way
HSA1.14	Site B, Former NS & I Site, Preston New Road
HSA1.15	Land at Warren Drive
HSA1.16	Land at Ryscar Way
HSA1.17	Land at 50 Bispham Road
HSA1.18	41 Bispham Road and land to the rear of 39-41 Bispham Road
HSA1.19	Kings Christian Centre, Warley Road
HSA1.20	Land off Coopers Way
HSA1.21	Land at Coleridge Road/ Talbot Road
HSA1.22	7-11 Alfred Street
HSA1.23	Foxhall Village Phases 2(S), 3 & 4
HSA1.25	Site of Co-operative Sports and Social Club, Preston New Road
HSA1.26	9-15 Brun Grove (Blackpool Trim Shops)
HSA1.27	Waterloo Road Methodist Church, Waterloo Road
HSA1.28	Land at 200 – 210 Watson Road
HSA1.29	585 – 593 New South Promenade and 1 Wimbourne Place
Employment site allocations	
DM7	Blackpool Airport Enterprise Zone
DM7	Vicarage Lane
DM7	Clifton Road
DM7	Preston New Road
DM7	Chiswick Grove
DM7	Mowbray Drive
DM7	Devonshire Rd / Mansfield Rd
DM7	Moor Park
DM7	North Blackpool Technology Park
DM7	Warbreck Hill
Mixed Use site allocation	
MUSA1	Land at Church Street (former Syndicate site)
Allotment site allocation	
ASA1	Land to the north of the Golf Driving Range

Table 5-6: Initial SA Scores recorded for each site allocation against each SA Objective

		Positive	+	Neutral	O	Adverse	-																						
		Major Positive (significant)	++	Positive/Adverse	+/-	Major Adverse (significant)	--																						
SA Objective																													
Site ref	SAO1 Crime	SAO2 Education	SAO3 Health	SAO4 Housing	SAO5 Community	SAO6 Access	SAO7 Economy	SAO8 Tourism	SAO9 Employment	SAO10 Urban Ren.	SAO11 Market dev.	SAO12 Biodiversity	SAO13 Landscape	SAO14 Cultural Heritage	SAO15 Water	SAO16 Land	SAO17 Climate Change	SAO18 Air quality	SAO19 Energy	SAO20 Natural Resources	SAO21 Waste	SAO22 Transport							
New housing site allocations																													
HSA1.1	+	++	+	+	++	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	O	O	+	O	O	O	O	O	O	++						
HSA1.2	+	+	++	++	-	++	+	+	+	+	-	-	-	O	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	++						
HSA1.3	+	++	++	+	+	++	+	O	+	+	+	-	O	O	O	O	O	O	O	O	O	O	++						
HSA1.4	+	++	++	+	+	++	+	O	+	+	+	-	O	O	O	O	O	O	O	O	O	O	++						
HSA1.5	+	++	++	++	+	++	+	O	+	+	+	-	-	O	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	++						
HSA1.6	++	+	++	+	+	++	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	O	O	+	O	O	O	O	O	O	++						
HSA1.7	+	+	++	+	+	++	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	O	+	O	-	O	O	O	O	O	++						
HSA1.8	++	+	++	+	+	++	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	-	+	-	-	-	-	-	-	++						
HSA1.9	+	+	++	+	+	++	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	O	+	O	O	O	O	O	O	++						
HSA1.10	+	++	++	+	+	++	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	O	O	+	O	O	O	O	O	O	++						
HSA1.11	+	++	++	+	+	++	+	O	+	+	O	-	O	O	O	-	O	O	O	O	O	O	+						
HSA1.12	+	++	++	+	+	++	+	O	+	O	+	-	O	O	O	-	O	O	O	O	O	O	++						
HSA1.13	+	+	+	+	+	++	+	O	+	O	+	-	O	O	O	-	O	O	O	O	O	O	++						
HSA1.14	+	+	++	+	+	++	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	O	-	+	-	-	-	-	-	-	+						
HSA1.15	+	+	+	+	+	++	+	O	+	+	-	-	-	O	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	++						
HSA1.16	+	+	+	+	+	++	+	O	+	+	-	-	-	O	-	--	-	-	-	-	-	-	++						
HSA1.17	+	++	++	+	+	++	+	O	+	+	+	-	O	O	O	O	O	O	O	O	O	O	++						
HSA1.18	+	++	++	+	+	++	+	O	+	+	+	-	O	O	O	O	O	O	O	O	O	O	++						
HSA1.19	++	+	++	+	+	++	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	O	+	O	O	O	O	O	O	++						
HSA1.20	++	+	++	+	+	++	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	O	-	+	-	-	-	-	-	-	++						
HSA1.21	++	+	++	+	+	++	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	O	O	+	O	O	O	O	O	O	++						
HSA1.22	++	+	++	+	+	++	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	O	+	O	-	O	O	O	O	++						
HSA1.23	+	+	++	++	+	++	++	+	++	++	++	+	+	+	-	++	-	-	-	-	-	-	++						

SA Objective																						
Site ref	SA01 Crime	SA02 Education	SA03 Health	SA04 Housing	SA05 Community	SA06 Access	SA07 Economy	SA08 Tourism	SA09 Employment	SA010 Urban Ren.	SA011 Market dev.	SA012 Biodiversity	SA013 Landscape	SA014 Cultural Heritage	SA015 Water	SA016 Land	SA017 Climate Change	SA018 Air quality	SA019 Energy	SA020 Natural Resources	SA021 Waste	SA022 Transport
HSA1.24	+	+	++	+	+	++	+	+	+	+	+	-	+	O	-	+	-	-	-	-	-	+
HSA1.25	+	++	++	+	++	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	O	-	+	-	-	-	-	-	+
HSA1.26	+	++	++	+	+	++	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	O	O	+	O	O	O	O	O	++
HSA1.27	+	++	++	+	+	++	+	O	+	+	+	+	+	O	-	+	-	-	-	-	-	++
HSA1.28	++	++	++	+	+	++	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	O	O	+	-	-	-	-	-	++
HSA1.29	++	+	++	+	+	++	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	O	-	+	-	-	-	-	-	++
Employment land under safeguarded under Policy DM7 (further information is provided in Appendix D)																						
DM7	+	+	+	O	+	++	++	+	++	++	++	+	+	+	-	++	-	-	-	-	-	++
Allotment Allocation																						
ASA1	O	O	+	O	+	O	O	O	O	O	O	+	+	O	+	+	+	O	O	O	O	O
Mixed-use Allocation																						
MUSA1	+	O	O	O	+	+	+	+	+	+	?	O	-	-	-	+	-	-	-	-	-	-

5.6 Recommendations

- 5.6.1 As per Annex I (g) of the SEA Directive it is necessary for an environmental report to include *'the measures envisaged to prevent, reduce and as fully as possible offset any significant adverse effects on the environment of implementing the plan or programme'*.
- 5.6.2 The SA of the Plan Part 2 has been iterative process of collecting information, defining alternatives, identifying environmental effects, developing mitigation measures and revising proposals in the light of predicted environmental effects. Mitigation involves putting in place measures to prevent, reduce or offset any identified adverse sustainability effects. Measures may also include recommendations for enhancing positive effects. The first priority should, however, be avoidance of adverse effects. Only when all alternatives that might avoid an adverse effect have been exhausted, should mitigation be sought to reduce the harmful effect.
- 5.6.3 Incorporated within the assessment tables for all policies and site allocations of the Plan Part 2 is a box of recommendations. Within this, the SA has provided recommendations for avoiding, mitigating or enhancing effects. Over the course of the SA process the Council has reviewed these recommendations and, in some cases, incorporated them into the Plan in order to enhance the sustainability of options.
- 5.6.4 The SA has recommended the following measures to the Council, which have been incorporated into the Plan Part 2:
- Ecological surveys of some sites may be appropriate prior to development being granted permission as the sites contain existing structures such as trees or hedgerow and could potentially be of a high biodiversity value;
 - Where development proposals incorporate GI elements, the proposals should demonstrate how this GI would be comprised of a diverse range of native species (where feasible) and how it is connected to the GI and ecological network extending throughout the Borough and beyond into neighbouring authorities. This measure, which has been incorporated into Policy DM21: Landscaping, would be expected to make a meaningful contribution towards conserving and enhancing the connectivity of the ecological network in Blackpool, helping to enable the free and safe movement of wildlife, and reducing the risk of isolated or island habitats;
 - The Plan Part 2 makes a relatively efficient use of land with a significant portion of development directed towards previously developed land. Where development is allocated for previously undeveloped land a permanent loss of ecologically and potentially agriculturally valuable soils is likely. In such cases, proposals should demonstrate that they will adopt best practice measures for sustainable soil management during the construction phase in order to avoid any unnecessary excavation, erosion, contamination, or compaction of soils. Where possible, proposals should seek to enhance environmental conditions. This measure, which has been incorporated into Policy DM36: Controlling Pollution and Contamination, would be expected to help preserve soil stocks in Blackpool, which would subsequently help to preserve the various ecosystem services the Borough's soil provides including carbon storage, nutrient cycling, biodiversity enhancement, flood risk alleviation and water filtering; and
 - The SA has recommended that proposals should demonstrate that materials used for development are, wherever possible, re-used, recycled, re-usable and recyclable. The Council have incorporated this into Policy DM17: Design Principles. The construction industry is a significant consumer of raw materials and generator of waste, much of which is not re-recycled. This measure would be expected to help minimise this and to enhance the sustainability of the construction development allocated in the Plan Part 2.

6. Stage B - Cumulative and Synergistic Effects

6.1 Context

6.1.1 Annex 1(f) of the SEA Directive requires SEA to provide information on “*secondary, cumulative, synergistic, short, medium and long-term permanent and temporary, positive and negative effects*”.

6.1.2 The assessment of each development management policy and site allocation in Appendices C and D predict and evaluate effects on an individual bases. The purpose of this chapter is to predict and evaluate the likely cumulative and synergistic effects of all policies and sites of the Local Plan (including parts 1 and 2) in-combination. Cumulative and synergistic effects can be defined as:

- Cumulative effects arise, for instance, where several proposals each have insignificant effects but together have a significant effect, or where several individual effects of the proposal have a combined effect; and
- Synergistic effects interact to produce a total effect greater than the sum of the individual effects, so that the nature of the final impact is different to the nature of the individual impacts.

6.2 Cumulative and synergistic effects of the Plan Part 2

6.2.1 The assessment of cumulative effects is spread across eleven themes, each of which is a combination of one or more SA Objectives. Table 6-1 presents the predictions and evaluations of cumulative effects caused by Parts 1 and 2 of the Local Plan in-combination. This assessment factors in the influence of the adopted Core Strategy as any development in Blackpool would need to accord with its various requirements. The Local Plan would be expected to help Blackpool maximise its growth opportunities, particularly through the enhancement of the visitor experience, economic inclusion and the provision of skills learning. The delivery of high-quality housing, the excellent accessibility of healthcare facilities and the anticipated improvement to rates of employment would strengthen the resilience of communities in the Borough.

Table 6-1: Cumulative and synergistic effects assessment of proposals in the Local Plan 2012 – 2027 (including Part 1 and Part 2)

Positive	+	Neutral	O	Adverse	-		
Major Positive	++	Positive/Adverse	+/-	Major Adverse	--		
Short-term	ST	Medium-term	MT	Long-term effects	LT	High, medium, low certainty	H/M/L
Direct	D	Indirect	ID	Reversible	R	Irreversible	IR
Cumulative effects on crime rates and fear of crime in the Borough							
Duration	Uncertainty	Reversibility	Directness	Effect score			
S, M, LT	M	R	D & ID	++			
<p>Crime rates and fear of crime are on the whole expected to reduce in the Borough in the long-term. This is particularly the case within the inner urban areas due to the overall regeneration and high-quality living and working environments (proposed through all elements of the Local Plan) improving aspirations. The substantial provision of a broad range of new employment opportunities in accessible locations, including for those in the most need, would make a major contribution towards combatting crime rates. The protection and provision of community facilities, along with high-quality public realms and development designs that encourage high rates of natural surveillance, would be expected to contribute towards a reduced risk of crime as well as a lowered fear of crime.</p>							
Cumulative effects on educational and skills attainment within the Borough's population							
Duration	Uncertainty	Reversibility	Directness	Effect score			
S, M, LT	L	R	D & ID	++			
<p>Levels of educational and skills attainment for local people have the potential to improve in the long-term. Site allocations in the Plan Part 2 would help to ensure residents have excellent access to a range of educational facilities and opportunities. Policies in both the Plan Parts 1 and 2 would contribute towards an improved offering and accessibility of high-quality educational facilities and opportunities, including at primary and secondary schools as well as colleges and Blackpool University. The proposed range of policies, particularly in those in the Core Strategy, would also be likely to contribute towards an improved quality of life and improved aspirations. The proposed provision of new and diverse employment land would also help to provide skills training opportunities for local people.</p>							
Cumulative effects on the health of the Borough's population							
Duration	Uncertainty	Reversibility	Directness	Effect score			
S, M, LT	L	R	D & ID	++			
<p>Levels of health and well-being have the potential to improve in the long-term. The Core Strategy as well as the proposed DM Policies would help to significantly regenerate and improve environmental quality within Blackpool and would deliver new, accessible, high-quality, and affordable housing and employment development whilst enhancing GI and the quality of the public realm. These provisions would cumulatively contribute towards improved living standards and a better quality of life for local people. The provision of a broad range of high-quality jobs, homes and leisure facilities would make a major contribution towards facilitating improvements to the physical and mental wellbeing of local people. The various provisions to improve green networks and pedestrian / cyclist networks within the Borough would encourage increased physical activity and healthier lifestyles. Site allocations are situated in locations that would provide residents with excellent access to health facilities, including GP surgeries, Blackpool Victoria Hospital, and green spaces. The excellent access to the coastline afforded to most residents in the Borough is likely to be beneficial to their mental wellbeing.</p>							
Cumulative effects on housing provision							
Duration	Uncertainty	Reversibility	Directness	Effect score			
S, M, LT	L	R	D	++			
<p>Housing will be provided to meet the identified Borough requirement. The Local Plan provides for an increased range, quality, and affordability of housing to meet current and future needs. There is a very clear focus upon the need to rationalise existing housing and accommodation stock to raise standards. In so doing the Plan would help to significantly reduce rates of homelessness, deprivation, poverty, inequality and crime.</p>							
Cumulative effects on community spirit in the Borough							

Duration	Uncertainty	Reversibility	Directness	Effect score
S, M, LT	M	R	D & ID	++
<p>Community spirit has the potential to improve within the inner areas of the Blackpool Borough. The reduced level of development in South Blackpool, particularly at Marton Moss, could help to preserve the existing community spirit and cohesion in these areas in the long-term. Targeted development and regeneration within the resort core and town centre, including the provision of high-quality housing and employment opportunities of improved accessibility, would help to deliver urban renaissance and associated improvements to community spirit and pride through improved aspirations and social wellbeing.</p> <p>Adopting a neighbourhood planning approach in South Blackpool to development at Marton Moss is also likely to offer benefits for community spirit and cohesion by actively engaging the community in the future evolution of this area.</p> <p>The Plan provides protection to community facilities throughout Blackpool. New and existing residents in the Borough would be expected to have excellent access to various communal spaces, such as shopping area, pubs and parks. The high-quality development delivered through the Plan would also be expected to help protect and enhance the local sense of place and distinctive character.</p>				
Cumulative effects on access to goods and services in the Borough				
Duration	Uncertainty	Reversibility	Directness	Effect score
S, M, LT	L	R	D	++
<p>Access to services and facilities for local people would be expected to significantly improve by 2027. The Core Strategy aims to provide employment, education and housing provision for all in accessible locations. Improved connectivity within the borough is a key feature of the Core Strategy, particularly through sustainable travel. The Plan Part 2 would help to ensure new residents are situated in locations where they have excellent access to a broad range of services and facilities and can reach them quickly and easily via walking, cycling and public transport. Various policies would also help to ensure that the accessibility of homes and communities, including walking, cycling and public transport routes, are protected and enhanced.</p>				
Cumulative effects on sustainable economic growth and tourism				
Duration	Uncertainty	Reversibility	Directness	Effect score
S, M, LT	L	R	D	++
<p>Employment creation, business development and economic growth would be ensured through the Local Plan. Both Parts 1 and 2 would directly contribute towards sustainable economic growth (particularly through sustainable tourism), employment provision and economic inclusion. They would also contribute towards an improved natural and built environment, together with improved connectivity and housing provision, and this would help to market the Blackpool borough for increased investment.</p> <p>The focus on regeneration within the resort core and the town centre facilitates the provision of a diverse range of employment opportunities. Directing the majority of new employment development towards the south of Blackpool would expand upon existing employment development already there and would capitalise upon sites that are situated on the Blackpool/Fylde border. This demonstrates the need for continued collaboration between the authorities to maximise the potential of this area.</p> <p>The range of employment sites and the types of businesses permitted in these locations would be expected to help diversify the Borough's economy over the Plan-period and to ensure it can adapt and compete regionally and nationally.</p>				
Cumulative effects on economic inclusion in the Borough				
Duration	Uncertainty	Reversibility	Directness	Effect score
S, M, LT	L	R	D	++
<p>Sustainable economic development and employment sites will be focused within the urban areas, which are the most economically deprived locations. This would ensure economic inclusion and a reduction in unemployment in the areas most at need. The range of employment, retail and mixed-use site allocations proposed in the Plan Part 2 would help to situate this development in highly accessible locations that will benefit the employment opportunities of Blackpool's residents whilst also enhancing the commercial viability of this development.</p> <p>Improved accessibility within the Borough, with improved public transport and walking / cycling opportunities, together with the location of jobs and homes within close proximity, should ensure easy access to employment for all. The protection and enhancement of GI, as set out in Core Strategy and DM Policies, would help to encourage higher rates of footfall in central areas of the Borough and this would be expected to help businesses here operate successfully. Diversification of the economy would be encouraged, which would also aid the skills</p>				

development of local people. This is further supported by the training and mentoring schemes sought through the Core Strategy.

Cumulative effects on biodiversity

Duration	Uncertainty	Reversibility	Directness	Effect score
S, M, LT	H	R	D	+

The Core Strategy seeks to provide protection for biodiversity resources within Blackpool and sets out clear guidelines for this purpose. CS Policies seek to protect and enhance the GI network extending throughout the Borough and this would be likely to benefit biodiversity and wildlife in Blackpool and adjacent areas. It is also expected that the change of approach at Marton Moss within the Core Strategy (i.e. a focus upon retention and enhancement of its distinctive character) will also positively contribute to protecting biodiversity resources.

Various DM Policies in the Plan Part 2 would help to protect and enhance areas, designations, and features of biodiversity value from harm caused by development.

The majority of development would be on brownfield sites and this will help to limit the loss of greenfield land. However, a minor net loss of greenfield land remains likely as there are a limited number of small sites containing greenfield land.

Development on brownfield sites is an opportunity to enhance the biodiversity value within the sites, this is also a chance to improve local habitat connectivity such as by incorporating new GI elements into proposals as required in various Core Strategy policies. It is somewhat uncertain the extent to which there would be a coherent GI network extending throughout Blackpool and if this would be proactively and effectively managed.

This could potentially have a minor adverse effect on local habitat connectivity, although it is also expected that proposals would replace any lost GI elements as much as is considered to be feasible. For example, there is a requirement in the Core Strategy for any proposal that would result in the loss of a tree to replace this tree with two of similar maturity and species. It may therefore be feasible for the Plan Part 2 to lead to a net increase in tree canopy in the Borough which, if achieved, is an indicator of a more coherent ecological network for wildlife. Blackpool is considered to have a tree canopy cover of approximately 4.4% which is the second lowest in the country behind only Fleetwood (which has approximately 4.3% tree cover and is just north of Blackpool). Greater tree canopy cover can provide significant benefits to local biodiversity and habitat connectivity and the Local Plan is an opportunity to ensure that new developments provide appropriate levels of new planting.

Cumulative effects on townscape and landscape quality in the Borough

Duration	Uncertainty	Reversibility	Directness	Effect score
S, M, LT	H	R	D	+

CS and DM Policies seek to provide protection and enhancement for the historic townscape and cultural heritage of the Borough by helping to ensure development avoids or mitigates any potential adverse effects. The regeneration of the resort core and the town centre would help to generate benefits for the townscape through an enhanced environmental and built quality. The Core Strategy specifically promotes high standards of design in all developments to maintain the integrity of the existing character / built quality and contribute to the distinctiveness of the Borough. Sites allocated in the Plan Part 2 generally situate development in locations where they would be in-keeping with the existing setting e.g. residential development is typically directed towards predominantly residential areas. In some cases, the proposed development in the Plan Part 2 would be likely to regenerate and revitalise empty plots of land and in so doing could help to enhance the local character as well as the setting of nearby heritage assets.

Although the Core Strategy seeks to respect the separate identities of Fylde and Blackpool, potential negative impacts could be experienced within the more rural areas (within the Fylde and Blackpool boroughs) adjacent to the M55, through increased visual intrusion. There is also a risk that some sites allocated in the Plan Part 2 could lead to the loss of open spaces or GI and this could adversely impact the local character as well as the setting of any nearby heritage assets.

Cumulative effects on waste and natural resources

Duration	Uncertainty	Reversibility	Directness	Effect score
S, M, LT	H	R	D	+/-

The Core Strategy makes provisions for sustainable development and design, incorporating energy efficiency and the use of renewable energy, the prudent use of natural resources, and the use of SuDS. However, it is considered to be likely that the cumulative effect of all development in Parts 1 and 2 of the Plan in-combination would be a net increase in the consumption of water, energy and natural resources as well as a net increase in the generation of waste sent to landfill.

There are recognised constraints in the South Blackpool area relating to sewerage capacity.

Cumulative effects on sustainable transport				
Duration	Uncertainty	Reversibility	Directness	Effect score
S, M, LT	H	R	D	+/-
<p>Parts 1 and 2 of the Local Plan have a heavy focus on development in urban locations which allow for efficient movements and high rates of walking, cycling and public transport, as well as a focus on protecting and enhancing walking, cycling and public transport routes. There is a national trend in the UK of transport becoming increasingly low-emission and the Local Plan would be expected to help facilitate this transition. However, not all new residents would adopt low-emission or sustainable forms of transport and it is expected that the jobs and population growth facilitated by the Plan would lead to a net increase in the number of local people relying on personal car usage for various purposes including commuting to work. This may be a particular risk in Blackpool where the concentrated regeneration and new development in inner urban areas is partially adjacent to the M55.</p>				
Cumulative effects on climate change mitigation and air quality				
Duration	Uncertainty	Reversibility	Directness	Effect score
S, M, LT	H	R	D	-
<p>A net increase in private car use caused by new residents and workers in Blackpool would be expected to have an adverse impact on local air quality and would exacerbate the Borough's contribution towards the causes of climate change as a result of air pollutants and GHG emissions associated with road transport.</p> <p>Many of the policies in the Plan would be expected to help ensure that new development in Blackpool is low-emission and energy efficient. The Core Strategy makes provisions for sustainable development and design and incorporates requirements related to energy efficiency and the use of renewable energy. It is somewhat uncertain the extent to which new developments would be energy efficient or permit low carbon lifestyles as some of the energy efficient standards are encouraged rather than enforced, although major new build residential schemes outside of the inner area would be required to use renewable and/or low carbon energy sources and this would make a major contribution towards reducing the carbon footprint of these developments.</p> <p>Overall, the Local Plan seeks to deliver significant quantities of new development in Blackpool, much of which is situated on currently vacant land. A cumulative effect of all new residential and economic development in-combination would be a likely net increase in GHG emissions and energy consumption. This impact is likely to be relatively negligible on a site by site basis but, when considered all development sites in-combination, it may make it increasingly difficult to achieve GHG emissions reduction and air quality improvement targets. This may only be avoidable when new development taking place in the Borough is carbon neutral, which is unlikely to take place in the short- or medium-term.</p> <p>In the centre of Blackpool is an Air Quality Management Area (AQMA). The anticipated rise in local car use could pose a risk to the air quality at the AQMA and make it increasingly difficult to achieve air quality improvement targets here.</p>				
Cumulative effects on climate change adaptation				
Duration	Uncertainty	Reversibility	Directness	Effect score
S, M, LT	H	R	D	+
<p>The Local Plan specifically seeks to direct new development away from land at risk of flooding and this is mostly successfully achieved. Given that most new development is situated on brownfield land, there is unlikely to be a significant risk of altering overland flow rates due to replacing permeable surfaces with hard cover. The Core Strategy makes provisions for sustainable development and design, incorporating the use of SuDS.</p> <p>The potential for the Plan to lead to a net increase in tree canopy would be expected to help protect and enhance the important climate cooling services provided by tree cover.</p>				

6.3 Cumulative effects with other plans and projects

6.3.1 Blackpool neighbours the authorities of Wyre and Fylde. Fylde Borough Council have adopted their Local Plan to 2032. Wyre Borough Council adopted their Local Plan in February 2019. Within each plan, various sites in each authority have been allocated for different types of development. Some of these sites are near the border of Blackpool and so could potentially have a cumulative effect in-combination with development in Blackpool. Table 6-2 identifies the sites in Blackpool’s neighbouring authorities where residential, employment and mixed-use development has been allocated or has planning permission.

6.3.2 The assessment of cumulative effects should be revisited and updated as necessary in light of any changes to the Plan Part 2 in future iterations of the SA Report.

Table 6-2: Development in neighbouring authorities include in the cumulative effects assessment

Site	Location	Development	Delivery status
Fylde Local Plan to 2032 (Adopted)			
HSS4	Coastal Dunes, Clifton Drive North, Blackpool Airport Corridor	429 homes	Commenced in 2015
MUS1	Fylde-Blackpool periphery near Whitehills business park	529 homes 5.7ha employment	Commenced 2016
MUS2	Fylde-Blackpool periphery near Whitehills business park	630 homes 20ha employment	Due to commence in 2021/22
HSS5	Fylde-Blackpool periphery near Whitehills business park	250 homes	Due to commence in 2023/24
HSS6	Fylde-Blackpool periphery near Whitehills business park	151 homes	Commenced 2013/14
HS21	Land to the rear of 11-63 Westgate Road, Squires Gate	25 homes	Commenced 2017/18
HS22	Former Clock Garage, Preston New Road, Westby	14 homes	Commenced 2018/19
HS23	Land South of Bridgeside, Squires Gate	22 homes	Commenced 2018/19
ES4	Fylde-Blackpool periphery near Whitehills business park	2.4ha employment	TBC
ES5	Blackpool and Fylde Industrial Estate, Whitehills	14.5ha employment	TBC
ES6	Blackpool Airport Enterprise Zone (Zone A), Squires Gate	4.9ha employment	TBC
ES7	ITSA, Brunel Way, Whitehills	5.6ha employment	TBC
HSS1	Queensway, St Annes	992 homes	Commenced 2018
MUS4	Heyhouses Lane, St Annes	322 homes	Commenced 2014
Wyre Local Plan to 2031 (Adopted)			
SA1/11	Cleveleys	153 homes	TBC
SA1/8	Cleveleys	154 homes	TBC
SA1/7	Cleveleys	48 homes	TBC
SA1/6	Cleveleys	516 homes	TBC
SA1/5	Cleveleys	236 homes	TBC
SA1/3	Cleveleys	153 homes	TBC
SA1/4	Cleveleys	42 homes	TBC
SA4	Hillhouse Technology Enterprise Zone, Thornton-Cleveleys	135.75ha employment	TBC

Site	Location	Development	Delivery status
SA3/1	Cleveleys	120 homes, 7.5ha employment	TBC

Cumulative effects with the Fylde Local Plan to 2032

- 6.3.3 Development proposed on the Fylde-Blackpool periphery would be expected to have major positive effects on sustainable economic growth, economic inclusion, urban renaissance, marketing the regions as a place to live and work and enhancing skills learning opportunities for local people, largely due to approximately 52.6ha of employment land being allocated near Whitehills and a further 4.9ha allocated in Squires Gate. These areas are highly accessible for residents of Blackpool and Fylde, including for those most at need, by public transport options as well as walking and cycling routes. New development in these locations would be expected to be of a high-quality design in line with Plan policies that enables high rates of natural surveillance and discourages crime. These are direct effects are of a low-uncertainty with short- and long-term timescales that could be reversible.
- 6.3.4 Development along the Fylde-Blackpool periphery would not be expected to have any significant effects on any biodiversity designations (this is supported by the findings in the relevant HRA processes). Situating the majority of development here is an effective means of avoiding more ecologically sensitive areas in the region. There could potentially be some losses of greenfield land near Whitehills but overall it is likely that many sites would incorporate existing and new GI elements into the proposals and would help to improve local habitat connectivity. These are direct effects are of a low-uncertainty with short- and long-term timescales that could be reversible.
- 6.3.5 The combined development near Whitehills could potentially make it difficult to avoid impacts on the setting of the nearby Conservation Area, which currently enjoys wide open spaces and long-distance countryside views on its southern and south eastern perimeters. Policies in the adopted Core Strategy as well as the Fylde Local Plan would be expected to ensure that development near the Conservation Area gives close consideration to the historic environment and in some cases, there is the potential for enhancing the setting of the Conservation Area. Overall, a minor adverse effect on the Conservation Area cannot be ruled out. These are direct effects are of a medium-uncertainty with short- and long-term timescales that could be reversible.
- 6.3.6 Access to schools from the Fylde-Blackpool periphery is very good. It is currently uncertain if the combined development in this location would lead to any capacity concerns at local schools. This potential direct effect is of a high-uncertainty with short- and long-term timescales that could be reversible.
- 6.3.7 It is unclear what effects development near Whitehills would have on local flood risk. Fluvial Flood Zones 2 and 3 are present in the area. The alteration of greenfield land to hard surfaces could potentially alter flood risk to some extent and it may also be difficult to ensure all development avoids land at risk of flooding. In line with policies in the Core Strategy as well as the Fylde Local Plan, it is expected that no development would take place on land at a degree of flood risk with which it is incompatible and that SuDS would typically be incorporated into proposals. This potential direct effect is of a high-uncertainty with short- and long-term timescales that could be reversible.
- 6.3.8 Overall, new development here would be expected to be in-keeping with the local townscape character as it is situated near similar forms of development. There would be a loss of some greenfield land in some locations but the development would be expected to be of a high-quality design. Overall a neutral effect on landscape and townscape character is likely. This

direct effect is of a low-uncertainty with short- and long-term timescales that could be reversible.

- 6.3.9 Much of Whitehills Industrial Estate and land to its immediate south contains Grade 2 and Grade 3 ALC soils, so development on greenfield sites in these locations could lead to a cumulative loss of some of the local area's BMV soils. There are brownfield opportunities in the area and this may help to limit the loss of valuable soils. Depending on the quantity of development on Grade 2 or 3 ALC land, there could potentially result in a major adverse effect on the land resources SA Objective. This potential direct effect is of a high-uncertainty with short- and long-term timescales that could be reversible.
- 6.3.10 Cumulatively, the anticipated development in the Fylde-Blackpool periphery would be expected to lead to a net increase in GHG emissions and air pollution in relation to existing levels. This is due to the construction and operation of new homes and businesses on currently vacant land. Whilst the nearest railway station, Squires Gate, is approximately 4km west, GHG emissions from development at Whitehills would likely be mitigated to some extent by the site's excellent access to a range of frequent bus routes in the area as well as the short distances needed to travel to access jobs, homes and other key areas in the region. Various policies in both the Blackpool Plan Part 1 as well as the Fylde Local Plan would also help to ensure new builds are relatively energy efficient and residents or employees are able to pursue low-emission styles of living or working. However, overall, an insignificant but net increase in energy, water and natural resources consumption as well as air pollution and GHG emissions along the Fylde-Blackpool periphery would be expected. These direct effects are of a medium-uncertainty with short- and long-term timescales that could be reversible.

Cumulative effects with the Wyre Local Plan to 2031

- 6.3.11 The Wyre Local was adopted in February 2019. Wyre Borough Council are proposing to meet some of their housing need through sites allocated in Cleveleys and Thornton-Cleveleys. These settlements are near the north-eastern perimeter of Blackpool. Blackpool Borough Council have focussed the significant majority of the proposed site allocations in the south of the Borough.

7. Stage E - Monitoring

7.1 Proposed Monitoring Framework

7.1.1 The SEA Directive states:

“Member States shall monitor the significant environmental effects of the implementation of plans and programmes... in order, inter alia, to identify at an early stage unforeseen adverse effects, and to be able to undertake appropriate remedial action” (Article 10.1) and “The Environmental Report should provide information on “a description of the measures envisaged concerning monitoring”” (Annex I (i)).

7.1.2 Feedback from the monitoring process helps to provide more relevant information that can be used to pinpoint specific performance issues and significant effects, and ultimately lead to more informed decision-making. In addition to monitoring the sustainability impacts of the Plan, it will also be necessary to monitor changes to the environmental, social and economic context and baseline conditions. A Monitoring Framework is proposed in Table 7-1 that could be used to measure the performance of the Plan against defined indicators based on:

- The objectives, targets and indicators that were developed for the SA Framework;
- Features of the baseline that will indicate the effects of the Plan;
- The likely significant effects that were identified during the effects assessment; and
- The mitigation measures that were proposed to offset or reduce significant adverse effects.

7.1.3 The Framework is structured using SA Objectives and includes the following elements:

- The likely significant effect or the area of uncertainty that needs to be monitored;
- A suitable monitoring indicator;
- A target (where one has been devised); and
- The frequency of the monitoring.

7.1.4 The proposed Monitoring Framework in Table 7-1 is similar to the Monitoring Framework proposed in the SA of the Local Plan Part 1: Core Strategy Submission, in part because the identified effects across both SA processes are largely similar but also because this approach helps to keep the monitoring process concise, efficient, and manageable.

7.1.5 It is anticipated that monitoring of the Plan Part 2 would be integrated with the Council's annual Authority Monitoring Report (AMR).

Table 7-1: Proposed Monitoring Framework

SA Objective	Effect to be monitored	Indicators	Targets (Source)	Frequency
1. Crime	The Plan will be likely to help contribute to a reduction in local rates of crime	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Crime rates per 1,000 of the population for key offences. Number of new development actively incorporating safety by design principles 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Reduce the number of wards with LSOAs in the bottom 10% most deprived for crime deprivation (IMD) 	Every 3 years
2. Education	The Plan will help to ensure new and existing residents have good access to education facilities with capacity, and this will facilitate improvements in local educational attainment	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Skills, qualifications, and GCSE performance of Blackpool's residents Percentage of working age people with no qualifications 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> To increase the percentage of pupils in local authority schools achieving 5 or more GCSE's at grades A*-C or equivalent (source: Authority Monitoring Reports (AMR)). The Council could potentially aim to achieve levels at or above national levels. Reduce the number of wards with LSOA values in the bottom 10% for educational deprivation. 	Every 3 years
3. Health	The Plan will help to ensure residents have good access to health facilities and can live active and healthy lifestyles	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Percentage of the resident population who consider themselves to be in good health Male and Female life expectancy Number of LSOAs in the bottom 10% for health deprivation and disability 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Reduce the number of LSOAs in the bottom 10% for health deprivation and disability (IMD) To increase life expectancy to at or above national levels over the plan period (AMR) 	Every 3 years
4. Housing	The Plan will help to ensure housing satisfies the local need	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Number of net completions per annum against the phased housing requirement New build completions by dwelling type New build completions by dwelling size Number of affordable housing completions Total provision of Gypsy/Traveller pitches/plots 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Reduce number of wards with LSOAs in bottom 10% for living environment deprivation (IMD) 	Annual
5. Community Cohesion	The Plan would help to ensure residents can access community facilities and that new development avoids harming community cohesion	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Amount (sqm) of new community facilities provided in each neighbourhood Percentage of people in Blackpool who are happy where they live Percentage of people who find it easy to access key local services 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Targets to be established through AMR. 	Every 3 years
6. Access	The Plan will help to ensure new and existing residents can access to necessary services and facilities	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Percentage of new residential development within 30 minutes public transport time of a GP, primary school, secondary school, major health centre and employment area/site 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> To reduce number of wards with LSOAs in bottom 10% for levels of barriers to housing and services (IMD) Ensure that there is at least one 20ha natural green space site within 2km of 	Every 3 years

SA Objective	Effect to be monitored	Indicators	Targets (Source)	Frequency
		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Number of LSOAs in the bottom 10% most deprived for barriers to housing and services provision 	people's homes (as per Lancashire County Council and in line with Natural England's 'Nature Nearby')	
7. Economic growth	The Plan will be likely to encourage economic growth, higher employment rates and the formation of new businesses.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Economic activity rate. Employment by sector. Number of VAT registered businesses. Visitor numbers and tourist revenue data. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> To diversify the local economy and attract more skilled jobs (AMR) 	Every 3 years
8. Tourism	The Plan will be likely to help support and improve the local tourism industry.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> The number of tourists per year in Blackpool. Amount (sqm) of completed leisure development over 500m2 by location Amount (sqm) of new visitor accommodation by location Number of visitors to the resort 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> To maintain jobs in the tourism sector To increase the amount of accredited accommodation Contribute towards a 10% increase (6.3 million) in Lancashire's visitor numbers by 2020 (source: Lancashire Visitor Economy Strategy and Destination Management Plan 2016 – 2020). Contribute towards achieving a ratio of 80:20 between day and staying visitors (source: Lancashire Visitor Economy Strategy and Destination Management Plan 2016 – 2020). Targets related to Tourism post-2020 should be updated to reflect the targets set out in the new Lancashire Visitor Economy Strategy and Destination Management Plan 	Every 3 years
9. Economic inclusion	The Plan will make a major contribution towards increasing the number of residents in employment	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Economic activity/employment rates of Blackpool's residents 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> To reduce number of wards with LSOAs in bottom 10% for employment and income deprivation (IMD) 	Every 3 years
10. Urban renaissance	The Plan will help to improve the vitality and vibrancy of town centres as well as access to public transport in urban areas.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Amount (sqm) of completed other town centre uses and percentages completed in the defined Town Centre, District Centres and Local Centres The number of areas with LSOA values below 10% for all deprivation areas within the town centre The percentage of residents who travel to work by public transport rather than drive. Town Centre pedestrian flows/footfall State of the Town Centre environmental quality 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> To expand the role of Blackpool town centre as the principal retail centre of the Fylde Coast 	Every 3 years

SA Objective	Effect to be monitored	Indicators	Targets (Source)	Frequency
11. Market the Borough	The Plan will help to promote Blackpool as a destination for short- and long-term visitors and new residents and to enhance the Borough's image as an attractive place to do business.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Position of Blackpool Town Centre in the National (UK) retail rankings (linked to the number of national multiple retailers) The number of wards with LSOA values in the bottom 10% for economic deprivation. Number of vacant retail units in the Town Centre 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> To expand the role of Blackpool town centre as the principal retail centre of the Fylde Coast To reduce number of wards with LSOAs in bottom 10% for employment and income deprivation (IMD) 	Every 3 years
12. Biodiversity and geodiversity	The Plan will help to enhance the biodiversity value or many brownfield sites in the Borough but there are some greenfield sites where local biodiversity value could be diminished. No significant effects on a biodiversity designation are likely.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Number of green spaces managed to 'Green Flag' award standard Amount (sqm) of public open space lost to other uses Amount (£) invested in Green Infrastructure and where Percentage of new development providing open space (or developer contributions for off-site provision) in accordance with the Council's approved standards Tree canopy in the Borough Change in the areas and populations of biodiversity importance including: I. Change in the priority habitats and species by type II. Change in the priority habitats and species for their intrinsic value, including sites of international, national, regional and sub-regional significance Condition of Sites of Special Scientific Interest 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Review Management Plan for SSSI/ Local Nature Reserve every 5 years. Prepare Management Plans for all Council owned sites of designated conservation value within 5 year (AMR) Ensure that there is at least one 20ha natural green space site within 2km of people's homes (as per Lancashire County Council and in line with Natural England's 'Nature Nearby') (AMR) Achieve consistent net gains in tree canopy. In 2016, the tree canopy of Blackpool was calculated at 4.4%, the second lowest in the UK behind only Fleetwood at 4.3% (which sits just north of Blackpool). May require new Tree Canopy Reports prepared by the Council. Achieve steady net increase in total tree canopy in Blackpool. 	Every 5 years
13. Landscape and townscape	New development in Blackpool will help to protect and enhance the townscape character of the Borough.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Number of Planning Permissions refused on poor design grounds Amount of public realm improved (ha) 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> All development > 1ha to provide open space on site. 24 sqm. open space per person (AMR) 	Every 5 years
14. Cultural heritage	New development in Blackpool will help to protect and enhance the setting of the Borough's historic environment.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Number of Conservation Areas Number of: I. Listed Buildings II. Locally listed buildings of architectural and/or historic interest Number of Listed Buildings on the 'At Risk' register 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Protect Conservation Areas from inappropriate development, and seek improvements to the character and appearance of the area wherever possible (AMR) 	Every 5 years
15. Water and flooding	New development in Blackpool would be likely to led to a net increase in the consumption of water. New development is	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Number of planning permissions granted contrary to the advice of the Environment Agency on flood defence grounds or water quality 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Avoid permitting any development contrary to EA advice To achieve compliance with Directive's Guideline Standard at all monitoring 	Annual

SA Objective	Effect to be monitored	Indicators	Targets (Source)	Frequency
	unlikely to alter local flood risk and new residents are likely to be situated away from land at risk of flooding.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Compliance with the standards of the EU bathing water directive Number of planning permissions granted that incorporate Sustainable Drainage Solutions (SuDS) Number and type of Sustainable Drainage Systems (SuDS) approved by the SuDS Approval Body (including retro fitted SuDS) 	points (EU Bathing Water Directive) - maintain annually	
16. Land resource	The Plan will make a relatively efficient use of land by situating the majority of new development on previously developed land	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Proportion of gross completions on Previously Developed Land (PDL) and Greenfield sites 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> To reduce the amount of vacant floor space (AMR) Continue to focus on re-using previously developed land (PDL) 	Every 3 years
17. Climate change	The Plan would be likely to lead to an increase in GHG emissions due to the proposed development	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Number of planning permissions granted for developments that incorporate renewable and low-carbon energy into their schemes Total carbon dioxide (CO2) emissions per capita per year. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Reduction of UK carbon emissions by at least 26% by 2020 and at least 80% by 2050, compared to 1990 levels 	Every 3 years
18. Air quality	The Plan could contribute towards a reduction in air quality in some locations of the Borough due to an increase in local congestion.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Number and distribution of AQMAs. Combined Air Quality. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> To reduce the percentage of journeys made by private car To ensure no new AQMAs needed 	Every 3 years
19. Energy	The Plan could help to ensure new development is relatively energy efficient and that there is an increasing generation and use of renewable energy	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Number of new non-residential development over 1,000m² completed to BREEAM 'very good' standard or above Number of renewable and low carbon energy generation schemes installed and operational Annual average domestic gas and electricity consumption per consumer 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Reduction of UK carbon emissions by at least 26% by 2020 and at least 80% by 2050, compared to 1990 levels 	Every 3 years
20. Natural resources	The scale of development proposed in the Plan will lead to a net increase in the use of resources	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Number of new non-residential development over 1,000m² completed to BREEAM 'very good' standard or above Incorporation of secondary and recycled materials in new development projects. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Increase use of secondary and recycled materials in construction 	Annual
21. Waste	The scale of development proposed in the Plan could lead to a net increase in the generation of waste sent to landfill	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Levels of composting and recycling achieved. Amount of household waste landfilled. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Recycle and compost 61% of household waste by 2020 (Lancashire Waste Management Strategy 2008 - 2020) 	Annual
22. Transport	The Plan will help to ensure new and existing residents can travel sustainably to access services,	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Percentage of new residential development within 30 minutes public transport time of a GP, primary 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> To reduce the percentage of journeys made by private car 	Every 3 years

SA Objective	Effect to be monitored	Indicators	Targets (Source)	Frequency
	facilities, homes and places of employment	school, secondary school, major health centre and employment area/site <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Number and type of transport improvements including extensions and enhancements to cycle and pedestrian routes (length of new dedicated routes) • The percentage of residents who travel to work by public transport rather than drive. • Journey to work by mode, 		

8. Next Steps

8.1 Stage D

- 8.1.1 This SA Report (environmental report) is being consulted on alongside the Regulation 19 Publication Local Plan Part 2 with the public, statutory bodies of Natural England, the Environment Agency and Historic England and other stakeholders.
- 8.1.2 Responses received during the consultation will be reviewed for their significance to the SA and the SA Report would be revisited and amended where necessary. It is expected that following consultation the Plan and its supporting documents will be submitted to the Secretary of State for consideration.

8.2 Stage E

- 8.2.1 Following the adoption of the Plan, the Council would be expected to monitor the impacts of the plan and report on their findings. This would typically occur by adopting the Monitoring Framework proposed in the SA Report and incorporating it into the Authority Monitoring Report.

BLACKPOOL LOCAL PLAN 2012 – 2027

PART 2: SITE ALLOCATIONS AND DEVELOPMENT MANAGEMENT POLICIES

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Appendix A Review of Plans, Programmes and Environmental Objectives

Introduction

The SEA Regulations require that the SEA covers:

‘...an outline of the contents and main objectives of the plan or programme and relationship with other relevant plans and programmes’ (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.

Results

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 A-1. The full set of Plans and Programmes that were reviewed as part of the SA Scoping Report for the Plan Part 2 are listed in Table A-2. The Scoping Report was consulted on in March 2017. Since then, an updated version of the NPPF was released in 2018. References to the NPPF have therefore been updated to reflect the 2018 version.

Each of the listed Plans and Programmes in Table A-2 was reviewed to determine its key objectives (that are relevant to the Plan and SA), the key targets and indicators (that are relevant to the Plan and SA) and the implications of these for both the Plan and SA. The results of this are set out in Appendix A of the adopted Scoping Report, which is available online¹.

¹ SA Scoping Report (March 2017) is available on the Council's Planning Policy website at: <https://www.blackpool.gov.uk/Residents/Planning-environment-and-community/Planning/Planning-policy/Blackpool-local-plan/Site-allocations-and-development-management-policies.aspx>

Table A-1: Summary of the different levels of Plans and Programmes

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.
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.

Table A-2: Plans and Programmes reviewed during the PPP Review

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)
Climate Change Act (2008)
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)
 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)
 Future Water: The Government's Water Strategy for England (2008)
 Water Resources Strategy for England and Wales (2009)
 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)
 National Planning Policy Framework (2018)
 By All Reasonable Means: Inclusive Access to The Outdoors for Disabled People (Countryside Agency, 2005)
 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
 Lancashire County Council Rights of Way Improvement Plan 2015-2025 Consultation Draft
 Economic Plan (2014)
 Lancashire Growth Plan 2013/2014
 Lancashire Growth Deal (2014)
 City Implementation Plan 2015-2018
 Lancashire Sport Partnership Strategy 2013-2017
 Lancashire Landscape Character Assessment and Landscape Strategy (2000)
 Countryside Character Volume 2: North-West (1998)
 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)

Local Level Plans and Programmes

Blackpool Local Development Scheme (LDS) 2014
 Destination Management Plan for Blackpool 2015-2017
 Blackpool Town Centre Strategy 2013
 Blackpool Council Plan 2015-2020
 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

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Appendix B

Baseline and Key Issues

Introduction

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 was an important activity in defining the framework for the SA. It involved 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.

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.

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. Material 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.

Results

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.

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.

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 to 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.

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.

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 (AQMA) (DEFRA, 2016);
- Annual Average Air Quality measurements for Nitrogen Dioxide and Particulates in town centres of principal urban areas and AQMA
- 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 (NO₂) 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 CO₂ 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. 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.

Data Gaps and Uncertainties:

- Percentage energy from renewable sources;
- Total CO2 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. 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.

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);
- Distribution of Green Belt (Lancashire.gov); and
- 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 97,233m² (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.

Data Gaps and Uncertainties:

- Number of ICT schemes implemented.
- Peak Zone A rental data £/m2.

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; and
- 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).

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.

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.

BLACKPOOL LOCAL PLAN 2012 – 2027

PART 2: SITE ALLOCATIONS AND DEVELOPMENT MANAGEMENT POLICIES

SUSTAINABILITY APPRAISAL REPORT

Strategic Environmental Assessment and Sustainability
Appraisal

Appendix C

Policies Assessments

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Introduction

Development Management Policies

The Local Plan Part 2 document proposes 42 Development Management (DM) Policies to help guide development in Blackpool. All of these policies, which are spread across seven themes, are assessed in this appendix. The full list of DM Policies proposed in the Plan Part 2 and assessed in this Appendix are listed in Table C-1.

Table C-1: DM Policies in the Plan Part 2 assessed in this SA Report

Housing
Policy DM1: Design Requirements for New Build Housing Developments
Policy DM2: Residential Annexes
Policy DM3: Supported Accommodation and Housing for Older People
Policy DM4: Student Accommodation
Policy DM5: Residential Conversions and Sub-divisions
Policy DM6: Residential uses in the Town Centre
Economy
Policy DM7: Provision of Employment Land and Existing Employment Sites
Policy DM8: Blackpool Airport Enterprise Zone
Policy DM9: Blackpool Zoo
Policy DM10: Promenade and Seafront
Policy DM11: Primary Frontages
Policy DM12: Secondary Frontages
Policy DM13: Betting Shops, Adult Gaming Centres and Pawnbrokers in the Town Centre
Policy DM14: District and Local Centres
Policy DM15: Threshold for Impact Assessment
Policy DM16: Hot Food Takeaways
Design
Policy DM17: Design Principles
Policy DM18: High Speed Broadband for New Developments
Policy DM19: Strategic Views
Policy DM20: Extensions and Alterations
Policy DM21: Landscaping
Policy DM22: Shopfronts
Policy DM23: Security Shutters
Policy DM24: Advertisements
Policy DM25: Public Art
Heritage
Policy DM26: Listed Buildings
Policy DM27: Conservation Areas
Policy DM28: Non-Designated Heritage Assets
Policy DM29: Stanley Park
Policy DM30: Archaeology
Environment
Policy DM31: Surface Water Management
Policy DM32: Wind Energy
Policy DM33: Coast and Foreshore

Policy DM34: Development in the Countryside
Policy DM35: Biodiversity
Policy DM36: Controlling Pollution and Contamination
Community
Policy DM37: Community Facilities
Policy DM38: Allotments and Community Gardens
Policy DM39: Blackpool Victoria Hospital
Policy DM40: Blackpool and the Fylde College – Bispham Campus
Transport
Policy DM41: Transport requirements for new development
Policy DM42: Aerodrome Safeguarding

Approach to Assessment

This Appendix is separated into multiple sections in accordance with the themes of DM Policies in the Plan Part 2. Each section includes an assessment table, within which the results of the policies assessment process are shown. An assessment is given for each policy against each SA Objective of the SA Framework. For each policy, the assessments given for each SA Objective include an overall 'Score' to represent the overall effect of the policy on that Objective, as per the Key in Table C-2.

The range of effects indicated by the scores includes major adverse, minor adverse, uncertain, positive/adverse, neutral, minor positive and major positive effects. A positive effect would typically be one where the Plan proposal would be likely to contribute towards the aims of the SA Objective, whereas an adverse effect would typically be one where the Plan proposal conflicts with the Objective.

SEA should be focussed on the identification and description of **significant effects** (both positive and adverse). Effects noted as 'major adverse' or 'major positive' in these assessments are considered to be 'significant' effects and it is these, particularly those effects that are significantly adverse, that require the closest attention.

In order to aid with the comparison of policies and options and to feed into the cumulative effects assessments, as well as for the purpose of clarity around the assessment process, minor adverse and minor positive adverse effects are also identified and described. It should be borne in mind that the distinction between minor effects and negligible effects is often very subtle and determining the score in such cases inherently involves a degree of uncertainty and is a process typically based on expert opinion erring on the side of caution (i.e. a precautionary approach).

It is possible that two or more minor effects can have a synergistic or cumulative relationship to result in a major, or significant, effect and thus minor effects are also accounted for throughout the assessments. Typically, if a proposal would be expected to have a positive effect(s) to the same extent that it would have an adverse effect(s), a +/- score is awarded. However, if it is considered to be likely that the adverse effect(s) would have a greater magnitude than the positive effect(s), then an adverse score is awarded in-line with the precautionary principle.

The assessment also includes an indication of the likely certainty, timescale, directness, and reversibility of these effects, as per Table C-3. Identifying these characteristics is a necessary component of an SEA Environmental Report. In the case of DM Policies in the Local Plan Part 2, most effects are expected to be discernible in the short-term as well as the long-term, as they would come into effect with the adoption of the Plan (i.e. immediate effect) and be in place until the Policy is replaced, which would be likely to no sooner than 2027. Effects of DM Policies are also typically direct effects, rather than indirect effects, and are usually considered to be reversible (e.g. by abandoning the policy).

Where positive or adverse effects have been identified for each Objective as a result of one or more of the policies being assessed, these effects are detailed in the text boxes of each assessment. The final component of the assessments is the recommendation box, wherein recommendations are made to the Council which, if adopted within the suggested policies or elsewhere, would be expected to help enhance positive effects or to help avoid or mitigate adverse effects.

Core Strategy Policies and their sustainability benefits

It is important to note that the current Plan being assessed in this SA is Part 2 of the Local Plan. Part 1, the Core Strategy, was adopted in 2016. The DM Policies proposed in the Part 2 of the Plan follow on from a range of Core Strategy Policies, now adopted, that are designed to help ensure that future development in Blackpool is sustainable. In many cases, these policies would be expected to help ensure that potential adverse effects of DM Policies are more likely to be avoided or mitigated. Policies in the Core Strategy will also be likely to help enhance many of the identified positive effects.

Adverse sustainability effects caused by DM Policies were very infrequently identified but where they have been, Core Strategy Policies that would be expected to help avoid or mitigate the adverse effects were factored into the assessment and this is described on a case by case basis in the assessment text for each policy. Core Strategy Policies were also factored into the process of assessing sites in Appendix D, and Table D-4 sets out key Core Strategy Policies that would be expected to help ensure future development in Blackpool is sustainable.

Table C-2: Scoring key for policies assessments

Impact	Description	Symbol
Major Positive Effect	The proposal strongly contributes to the achievement of the SA Objective.	++
Positive Effect	The option contributes partially to the achievement of the SA Objective.	+
Neutral	There is no clear relationship between the option and/or the achievement of the SA Objective or the relationship is negligible.	0
Adverse Effect	The option partially detracts from the achievement of the SA Objective.	-
Major Adverse	The proposal strongly detracts from the achievement of the SA Objective.	--
Uncertain	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/Adverse	The option has a combination of both positive and negative contributions to the achievement of the SA Objective.	+/-

Table C-3: Characteristics of effects

L-T	Long-term effects likely to arise in 10-25 years of Local Plan implementation.
M-T	Medium-term effects likely to arise in 5-10 years of Local Plan implementation.
S-T	Short-term effects likely to arise in 0-5 years of Local Plan implementation.
D	Direct effects.
I	Indirect effects.
R	Effects are reversible.
IR	Effects are irreversible.
H/M/L	High, medium, or low uncertainty of prediction.

Summary of Assessment Results

The scores recorded for each DM Policy against each SA Objective have been brought together in Table C-4.

Table C-4: Summary of assessment results for DM Policies

Positive	+	Neutral	O	Adverse	-
Major Positive	++	Positive/Adverse	+/-	Major Adverse	--

Policy	SAO1 Crime	SAO2 Education	SAO3 Health	SAO4 Housing	SAO5 Community	SAO6 Access	SAO7 Economy	SAO8 Tourism	SAO9 Employment	SAO10 Urban Ren.	SAO11 Market dev.	SAO12 Biodiversity	SAO13 Landscape	SAO14 Cultural Heritage	SAO15 Water	SAO16 Land	SAO17 Climate Change	SAO18 Air quality	SAO19 Energy	SAO20 Natural Resources	SAO21 Waste	SAO22 Transport
Housing Policies																						
DM1	+	+	+	++	+	+	+	O	O	+	+	+	+	+	+	O	+	+/-	O	O	+	+/-
DM2	O	O	+	+	+	+	+	O	O	+	+	+	+	+	O	+	O	+	O	O	+	+
DM3	O	O	+	++	+	+	O	O	O	+	+	+	+	+	O	O	+	+	O	O	O	+
DM4	O	+	+	++	+	+	O	O	O	+	+	O	+	+	O	O	+	+	O	O	O	+
DM5	O	O	+	+	+	+	+	O	+	+	+	O	+	+	O	O	O	+	O	O	O	+
DM6	O	O	O	+	+	+	+	+	O	+	++	O	+	+	O	+	+	+	O	O	O	+
Economy Policies																						
DM7	Assessed as individual site allocations																					
DM8	O	+	++	+	+	O	++	+	++	+	+	+	+	+	O	+	+/-	+/-	-	-	-	+/-
DM9	O	O	O	O	O	O	+	++	+	+	+	O	+	+	O	O	O	O	O	O	O	O
DM10	+	O	O	O	+	O	+	++	+	+	++	O	+	+	O	O	O	O	O	O	O	O
DM11	O	O	O	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	++	O	+	O	O	O	O	O	O	O	O	+
DM12	O	O	O	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	++	O	+	+	O	O	O	O	O	O	O	+
DM13	+	O	+	O	+	O	+	+	+/-	+	++	O	+	+	O	O	O	O	O	O	O	O
DM14	O	O	O	O	+	+	+	+	+	+	++	O	+	+	O	+	+	+	O	O	O	+
DM15	O	O	O	O	O	+	+	+	+	+	+	O	+	+	O	O	O	O	O	O	O	O
DM16	O	O	++	O	+	O	O	O	O	O	+	O	O	O	O	O	O	O	O	O	O	O
Design Policies																						

Appendix C – Policies Assessments November 2020

Policy	SAO1 Crime	SAO2 Education	SAO3 Health	SAO4 Housing	SAO5 Community	SAO6 Access	SAO7 Economy	SAO8 Tourism	SAO9 Employment	SAO10 Urban Ren.	SAO11 Market dev.	SAO12 Biodiversity	SAO13 Landscape	SAO14 Cultural Heritage	SAO15 Water	SAO16 Land	SAO17 Climate Change	SAO18 Air quality	SAO19 Energy	SAO20 Natural Resources	SAO21 Waste	SAO22 Transport
DM17	+	o	o	o	+	o	+	+	o	+	+	o	++	++	o	o	o	o	o	+	+	o
DM18	o	+	o	o	+	+	+	o	+	o	o	o	o	o	o	o	+	+	o	o	o	+
DM19	o	o	o	o	o	o	o	o	o	o	o	o	++	++	o	o	o	o	o	o	o	o
DM20	o	o	o	+	+	o	o	o	o	+	o	o	+	+	o	o	o	o	o	o	o	o
DM21	+	o	+	o	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	++	+	+	+	o	+	+	o	o	o	o
DM22	o	o	o	o	o	o	+	+	+	+	+	o	+	+	o	o	o	o	o	o	o	o
DM23	+	o	o	o	o	o	o	o	o	o	+	o	+	+	o	o	o	o	o	o	o	o
DM24	o	o	o	o	o	o	+	+	+	+	+	o	+	+	o	o	o	o	o	o	o	o
DM25	o	o	+	+	o	o	+	+	+	+	+	o	+	o	o	o	o	o	o	o	o	o
Heritage Policies																						
DM26	o	+	o	o	+	o	o	++	o	+	+	o	++	++	o	o	o	o	o	o	o	o
DM27	o	+	o	o	+	o	o	++	o	+	+	o	++	++	o	o	o	o	o	o	o	o
DM28	o	+	o	o	+	o	o	++	o	+	+	o	++	++	o	o	o	o	o	o	o	o
DM29	o	+	o	o	+	o	o	+	o	o	+	o	+	++	o	o	o	o	o	o	o	o
DM30	o	+	o	o	++	o	o	++	o	o	+	o	+	++	o	o	o	o	o	o	o	o
Environment Policies																						
DM31	o	o	o	o	o	o	o	o	o	o	o	o	o	o	++	+	o	o	o	o	o	o
DM32	o	o	o	o	o	o	o	o	o	o	o	o	-	+	o	o	+	o	+	o	o	o
DM33	o	o	+	o	+	o	o	++	o	+	+	++	+	+	+	+	+	+	o	o	o	o
DM34	o	o	+	o	+	o	o	+	o	+	+	++	++	+	+	+	+	+	o	o	o	o
DM35	o	o	+	o	+	o	o	+	o	+	+	++	++	+	+	+	+	+	o	o	o	o
DM36	+	o	+	o	+	o	o	o	o	o	+	+	+	+	o	++	+	+	o	o	o	o
Community Policies																						
DM37	+	+	++	o	++	++	+	+	o	o	o	+	+	++	o	o	o	o	o	o	o	+

Appendix C – Policies Assessments November 2020

Policy	SAO1 Crime	SAO2 Education	SAO3 Health	SAO4 Housing	SAO5 Community	SAO6 Access	SAO7 Economy	SAO8 Tourism	SAO9 Employment	SAO10 Urban Ren.	SAO11 Market dev.	SAO12 Biodiversity	SAO13 Landscape	SAO14 Cultural Heritage	SAO15 Water	SAO16 Land	SAO17 Climate Change	SAO18 Air quality	SAO19 Energy	SAO20 Natural Resources	SAO21 Waste	SAO22 Transport	
DM38	○	○	+	○	+	+	○	○	○	○	+	++	+	+	+	+	+	+	○	○	○	○	
DM39	○	○	++	○	+	+	○	○	○	○	○	○	○	○	○	○	○	○	○	○	○	○	+
DM40	○	++	○	○	+	+	+	+	+	○	○	○	○	○	○	○	○	○	○	○	○	○	+
Transport Policies																							
DM41	+	○	+	○	○	++	+	+	+	○	○	○	○	○	○	○	○	+	+	○	○	○	++
DM42	○	○	○	○	○	○	○	+	○	○	○	○	○	○	○	○	○	○	○	○	○	○	○

Housing Policies

Policy DM1: Design Requirements for New Build Housing Developments

1. As a minimum, 20% of all new build dwellings on a site must meet the Nationally Described Space Standard (or any future successor);
2. Housing designs and layouts must:
 - a) Respond to the topography, local character and distinctiveness of a site and be well integrated into existing development by respecting the established streetscene, building lines and patterns of development, in order to maintain or establish a strong sense of place. Exceptions may be made for housing proposals of high quality and innovative design, which raises the overall design quality of an area and contribute positively to the distinctiveness of a place;
 - b) Safeguard the privacy, sunlight, daylight, outlook and amenity of the occupiers of neighbouring properties and future occupiers of the development;
 - c) Provide adequate private, defined and useable amenity space for existing and new occupants. Private amenity space should be at least the equivalent size of the footprint of the house or reflect garden sizes in the area. Depending on the character of the wider area, where possible, all new build dwellings should include amenity space at the front of the property;
 - d) Provide appropriate secure waste and recycling storage at the rear of all dwellings or within a garage. Housing development with excessive bin drag distances will not be permitted;
 - e) Provide a water butt of at least 200 litres for each dwelling, which will collect water from the main roof. The water butt should not be located on an elevation which has a road frontage. Grey water harvesting in new flat development will be negotiated on a case by case basis;
 - f) Sensitively incorporate utilities infrastructure into the development. Other than electric vehicle infrastructure, the location of utilities infrastructure will not be acceptable on an elevation which has a street frontage.
3. Where provided, garages must have minimum internal dimensions of 6 metres by 3 metres and driveways must be at least 5.5 metres long and at least 3 metres wide. New dwellings without garages should have secure cycle storage provision internally or at the rear of the property. Car parking spaces should be provided at the side of the dwelling if not integral. Where this is not possible, car parking spaces at the front of a property must be less than half the width of the plot or less than 50% of the front garden area. All car parking spaces and on-street parking bays must be enhanced by landscaping.
4. The design and orientation of roofs should assist the potential siting and efficient operation of solar technology and the layout and orientation of dwellings should take account of the need to minimise energy consumption.
5. Consideration should be given to the incorporation of renewable energy technology including solar technology and/or ground source heat pumps.
6. On new build sites of 10 dwellings or more, at least 10% of dwellings should be designed to be accessible and adaptable in accordance with technical standard M4(2) or suitable for wheelchair users in accordance with M4(3) of the Building Regulations (or as updated).
7. New housing development should be tenure-blind so that affordable housing cannot be distinguished from market homes in terms of size, design and materials and should not be clustered.

Policy DM2: Residential Annexes

1. Proposals for residential annexes must take into account the layout, design and physical relationship with the main dwelling and must:
 - a) be subservient / subordinate to the main dwelling in terms of size and scale;
 - b) have design and layout which provides a functional link with the main dwelling;
 - c) be within the curtilage as the main dwelling and share its vehicular access;
 - d) be designed in such a manner easily to enable the annex to be used at a later date as an integral part of the main dwelling;
 - e) have no boundary demarcation or sub division of garden areas between the annex and main dwelling;
 - f) have adequate parking and amenity space and bin storage for the needs of the annex occupants and existing residents;
 - g) use materials sympathetic to the main dwelling.
2. A Section 106 agreement, tying the occupation of the annexe to the existing dwelling will be required.

Policy DM3: Supported Accommodation and Housing for Older People

1. Proposals for supported accommodation (falling under Sui Generis or Use Class C2) and housing for older people (falling under Use Class C2 or C3) will be permitted where the development meets all of the following criteria:
 - a. there is a demonstrable need for the type of accommodation in Blackpool and is targeted at meeting the needs of local residents and supported by the relevant commissioning managers where appropriate;
 - b. the site or property is suitable to meet the needs of the intended occupiers, carers and visitors;
 - c. the site has a good level of accessibility to public transport, shops, services and community facilities appropriate to the intended occupiers;
 - d. sufficient good quality and accessible landscaped amenity areas for residents and visitors to enjoy;
 - e. contributes positively to the creation and maintenance of healthy and balanced communities;
 - f. the scale and intensity of the use would not have a harmful effect on the amenities of the occupiers of adjacent properties;
 - g. the proposal maintains or enhances the residential character of the surrounding neighbourhood;
 - h. a detailed Management Plan is submitted.
2. In order to protect the character and amenities of residential areas and avoid any undue concentration of Supported Accommodation and/or Housing for Older People:
 - a) no more than 10% of properties in any one block will be permitted in such use
 - b) no supported accommodation or housing for older people will be permitted within 400 metres of an existing property meeting similar needs.

Policy DM4: Student Accommodation

1. Proposals for student accommodation will be permitted subject to:
 - a. a demonstration of quantitative and qualitative need;
 - b. being located within 800 metres of the relevant learning centre. Where an application site is beyond 800m a sequential approach must be undertaken with preference given to sites on or close to public transport routes;
 - c. the suitability of the premises and the proposed layout;
 - d. the effect on the character of the local area and adjacent properties, including the impact of the intensity of the use;
 - e. the proposal meeting the floorspace standards set out in the Student Accommodation Advice Note; and
 - f. the submission of a management plan for the operation of the premises;
 - g. an occupancy condition to protect the accommodation from becoming an HMO.

Policy DM5: Residential Conversions and Sub-divisions

1. Proposals for the sub-division and/or change of use of existing buildings for residential use will only be permitted where:
 - a. the building is not safeguarded for an alternative use under another policy in the Local Plan;
 - b. the proposed units are all fully self-contained and satisfy the Nationally Described Space Standards (or any future successor) and the Council's adopted floorspace and amenity standards;
 - c. the size and layout of properties proposed for single family use is consistent with such occupation;
 - d. applications for the conversion of properties from non-residential uses to residential use include appropriate proposals to establish residential character and maximise residential amenity;
 - e. utilities infrastructure is sensitively positioned avoiding any front elevation.

Inner Area:

2. Within the Inner Area as defined on the Policies Map, development will not be permitted where:
 - a. the proposal involves extensions to the property or utilising the roof space or basement for residential use; or
 - b. it would further intensify existing over-concentrations of flat accommodation.

Houses in Multiple Occupation:

3. Proposals for the conversion of existing dwellings or other buildings into houses in multiple occupation (HMOs) will not be permitted in any part of the Borough.

Policy DM6: Residential uses in the Town Centre

1. Proposals for upper floor residential use will be supported within the Town Centre as defined on the Policies Map provided they are in accordance with other policies in the Local Plan.
2. Proposals for residential development in the Town Centre which includes the ground floor frontage will be supported in the following locations provided they meet the policy requirements of the remainder of the Local Plan:
 - Springfield Road
 - Cookson Street
 - Edward Street
 - Counce Street – North Side only
 - Milbourne Street
 - Queen Street (east of Abingdon Street)
 - Lord Street (1-15)
 - Abingdon Street (north of Talbot Road)

Housing Policies							
SA Objective	Effects	DM1	DM2	DM3	DM4	DM5	DM6
SAO 1: To reduce crime, disorder and fear of crime	Score	+	O	O	O	O	O
	Uncertainty	L	L	L	L	L	L
	Duration	S-LT	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A
	Direct/Indirect	D	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A
	Reversible/Irreversible	R	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A
	Positive effects	DM1 could potentially help to ensure that new development is laid out and designed in a way that facilitates high rates of natural surveillance. This would help to lower the risk of crime as well as residents' fear of crime.					
	Adverse effects	None.					
	Recommendations	None.					
SAO 2: To improve levels of educational attainment for all age groups and all sectors of society	Score	+	O	O	+	O	O
	Uncertainty	L	L	L	L	L	L
	Duration	S-LT	N/A	N/A	S-LT	N/A	N/A
	Direct/Indirect	ID	N/A	N/A	ID	N/A	N/A
	Reversible/Irreversible	R	N/A	N/A	R	N/A	N/A
	Positive effects	Decent homes have been shown to be linked with good mental health and well-being and, as such, DM1 could help to ensure that the educational attainment of children in Blackpool is not restricted by the quality of their homes. DM4 would help to ensure that there is adequate provision of accommodation for students in the Borough, thereby enabling these students to make use of learning centres in Blackpool.					
	Adverse effects	None.					
	Recommendations	None.					
SAO 3: To improve physical and mental health for all and	Score	+	+	+	+	+	O
	Uncertainty	L	L	L	L	L	L
	Duration	S-LT	S-LT	S-LT	S-LT	S-LT	N/A
	Direct/Indirect	D	D	D	D	D	N/A
	Reversible/Irreversible	R	R	R	R	R	N/A

Housing Policies							
SA Objective	Effects	DM1	DM2	DM3	DM4	DM5	DM6
reduce health inequalities	Positive effects	DM1 includes provisions for private and usable amenity at homes which would be expected to be beneficial to the physical and mental wellbeing of residents. The policy also requires new developments to meet, as a minimum, nationally prescribed space standards. DM2 would help to preserve residential amenity which is beneficial to the long-term mental health of residents. DM3 would help to ensure elderly residents live in homes that contribute positively towards healthy lifestyles within a cohesive community. These homes would cater to various needs including those for occupiers, carers and visitors. DM4 would help to ensure that accommodation needs of the student population in Blackpool are catered for through the Plan Part 2. DM5 would facilitate conversions and sub-conversions under certain conditions. This would be expected to help facilitate the delivery of new high-quality houses in Blackpool.					
	Adverse effects	None.					
	Recommendations	None.					
SAO 4: To ensure housing provision meets local needs	Score	++	+	++	++	+	+
	Uncertainty	M	M	M	M	L	L
	Duration	S-LT	S-LT	S-LT	S-LT	S-LT	S-LT
	Direct/Indirect	D	D	D	D	D	D
	Reversible/Irreversible	R	R	R	R	R	R
	Positive effects	DM1 would help to ensure that new residential development in the Borough is of a design and layout that enables residents to pursue high-quality lifestyles at home. DM2 would enable new residential annexes under certain circumstances. This would contribute towards satisfying the local housing needs. DM3 would help to ensure that new housing is delivered in the Borough that caters to the needs of those who need supported accommodation as well as the elderly population whilst DM4 would cater for the local student population. DM5 would permit the conversion and sub-division of new homes, thereby contributing towards meeting the amount of local housing need, whilst setting out various requirements which would ensure that the needs of all residents are still catered for. DM6 would, under certain circumstances, permit residential uses in the Town Centre. These policies would therefore help to ensure the Borough's housing needs are satisfied over the Plan period.					
	Adverse effects	None.					
Recommendations	None.						
SAO 5:	Score	+	+	+	+	+	+
	Uncertainty	L	L	L	L	L	M

Housing Policies							
SA Objective	Effects	DM1	DM2	DM3	DM4	DM5	DM6
To protect and enhance community spirit and cohesion	Duration	S-LT	S-LT	S-LT	S-LT	S-LT	S-LT
	Direct/Indirect	D	D	D	D	D	D
	Reversible/Irreversible	R	R	R	R	R	R
	Positive effects	<p>DM1 and DM5 would help to ensure new residential development accords with the local setting and character, which could help to preserve a sense of place for the local community.</p> <p>DM2 would help to ensure new residential annexes do not unacceptably alter the cohesiveness of the existing local community such as by disrespecting the street scene, impeding refuse collection or resulting in the loss of amenity space.</p> <p>DM3 would help to situate elderly people and others in need of care or supported accommodation in high quality living environments with attractive outdoor spaces offering opportunities to socialise or engage with neighbours.</p> <p>DM4 would help to ensure students are situated within proximity to one another, thereby helping to establish a sense of a local student community whilst preserving other communities throughout Blackpool.</p> <p>DM6 sets out requirements for the types of development permitted in Town Centres. The policy would be likely to help ensure that new residential development is situated in existing residential areas or within existing communities.</p>					
	Adverse effects	None.					
	Recommendations	None.					
SAO 6: To improve access to basic goods, services and amenities for all groups	Score	+	+	+	+	+	+
	Uncertainty	L	L	L	L	L	M
	Duration	S-LT	S-LT	S-LT	S-LT	S-LT	S-LT
	Direct/Indirect	D	D	D	D	D	D
	Reversible/Irreversible	R	R	R	R	R	R
	Positive effects	<p>DM1 sets out requirements for garages as well as electric vehicle charging points, which would help to ensure that areas around homes are accessible for residents.</p> <p>DM2 would help to ensure that any residents of annexes are able to access their homes and the community safely via vehicular and pedestrian routes.</p> <p>DM3 seeks to ensure that elderly residents and those in need of care or supported accommodation are able to access public transport as well as services and facilities conveniently. It also ensures new elderly accommodation is accessible for all, including those with additional mobility needs and wheelchairs.</p> <p>DM4 would help to ensure students in Blackpool are within 800m of the learning centre.</p> <p>It is considered to be likely that by limiting the sub-division of homes into HMOs, as per DM5, would help to preserve community cohesion in many cases.</p>					

Housing Policies							
SA Objective	Effects	DM1	DM2	DM3	DM4	DM5	DM6
		DM6 would help to preserve the operation and success of businesses in district and local centres. These businesses are in highly accessible locations, including via walking, cycling and public transport, and so DM6 would help to ensure residents across Blackpool are able to access the shops and services on offer in these locations.					
	Adverse effects	None.					
	Recommendations	Policies CS5 and CS6 in the adopted Core Strategy would be expected to help ensure that new homes have good access to safe and convenient pedestrian and cycle links and that new homes have appropriate bike storage areas.					
SAO 7: To encourage sustainable economic growth and business development across the Borough	Score	+	+	O	O	+	+
	Uncertainty	M	M	L	L	M	L
	Duration	S-LT	S-LT	N/A	N/A	S-LT	S-LT
	Direct/Indirect	D	D	N/A	N/A	D	D
	Reversible/Irreversible	R	R	N/A	N/A	R	R
	Positive effects	Policies DM1, DM2 and DM5 would encourage the provision of attractive and high-quality homes in Blackpool. These dwellings would be likely to help businesses and people to locate to Blackpool and as such these policies could make a meaningful contribution towards economic growth across the Borough. DM6 would help to ensure that businesses in district and local centres can continue to operate successfully and attract visitors from across Blackpool.					
	Adverse effects	None.					
	Recommendations	None.					
SAO 8: To promote sustainable tourism	Score	O	O	O	O	O	+
	Uncertainty	L	L	L	L	L	L
	Duration	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	S-LT
	Direct/Indirect	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	D
	Reversible/Irreversible	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	R
	Positive effects	DM6 would help to ensure that the function and operation of district and local centres in Blackpool is safeguarded or enhanced by future proposals. This would be likely to benefit tourism related businesses operating in these locations.					
	Adverse effects	None.					
	Recommendations	None.					
SAO 9:	Score	O	O	O	O	O	+

Housing Policies							
SA Objective	Effects	DM1	DM2	DM3	DM4	DM5	DM6
To encourage economic inclusion	Uncertainty	L	L	L	L	L	L
	Duration	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	S-LT
	Direct/Indirect	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	D
	Reversible/Irreversible	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	R
	Positive effects	DM6 would help to ensure that the function and operation of district and local centres in Blackpool is safeguarded or enhanced by future proposals. This would help to ensure that the job opportunities in these central locations, which are highly accessible for residents in the Borough including via walking, cycling and public transport modes, are long-term, sustainable and grow in numbers over time.					
	Adverse effects	None.					
	Recommendations	Policies CS5 and CS6 in the adopted Core Strategy would be expected to help ensure that new homes have good pedestrian and cycle access to the wider community, including key employment areas and town centres.					
SAO 10: To deliver urban renaissance	Score	+	+	+	+	+	+
	Uncertainty	M	M	M	M	M	L
	Duration	S-LT	S-LT	S-LT	S-LT	S-LT	S-LT
	Direct/Indirect	D	D	D	D	D	D
	Reversible/Irreversible	R	R	R	R	R	R
	Positive effects	DM2 would help to limit the level of new development at gardens. In many cases this would be expected to help reduce the risk of the development of greenfield sites. DM2 could therefore make a discernible contribution towards protecting the quality and sense of place and amenity. DM3 and DM4 would help to ensure that the elderly, those in care or in need of supported accommodation as well as students have good access to public transport in urban locations. Both DM1 and DM5 are designed to help improve the quality of housing across the Borough which would be expected to help protect and enhance the local sense and place and amenity of areas across Blackpool. DM6 would help to ensure that the function and operation of district and local centres in Blackpool is safeguarded or enhanced by future proposals and that businesses in central locations highly accessible via public transport modes can continue to operate successfully. The policy may also help to enable the development of vacant or potentially derelict plots in central locations.					
	Adverse effects	None.					
Recommendations	Policies CS5 and CS6 in the adopted Core Strategy would be expected to help ensure that new developments are visually attractive and well linked with the local area and beyond into the more rural areas surrounding Blackpool.						
SAO 11:	Score	+	+	+	+	+	++

Housing Policies							
SA Objective	Effects	DM1	DM2	DM3	DM4	DM5	DM6
To develop and market the Borough as a place to live, work and do business	Uncertainty	M	M	M	M	M	M
	Duration	S-LT	S-LT	S-LT	S-LT	S-LT	S-LT
	Direct/Indirect	D	D	D	D	D	D
	Reversible/Irreversible	R	R	R	R	R	R
	Positive effects	All housing policies set out various requirements for new development that would help to ensure it is of a high-quality design that makes a positive contribution to the local character and preserves local amenity. This would make a positive contribution towards the attractiveness of Blackpool as a place to live. DM6 would help to ensure that the function and operation of district and local centres in Blackpool is safeguarded or enhanced by future proposals and that businesses in central locations highly accessible via public transport modes can continue to operate successfully. The policies may also help to enable development in central areas that improves the appeal of these areas and promotes them as destinations for short-term visitors.					
	Adverse effects	None.					
Recommendations	None.						
SAO 12: To protect, maintain and enhance green infrastructure, biodiversity and geodiversity	Score	+	+	+	O	O	O
	Uncertainty	M	M	M	L	L	L
	Duration	S-LT	S-LT	S-LT	N/A	N/A	N/A
	Direct/Indirect	D	D	D	N/A	N/A	N/A
	Reversible/Irreversible	R	R	R	N/A	N/A	N/A
	Positive effects	DM1 seeks to ensure that new residential development provides residents with adequate private amenity space. These gardens can play an important role in preserving ecological connectivity in Blackpool. DM2 sets out certain criteria for determining when residential annexes would be permitted. It would therefore help to limit occurrences of such development taking place. In some cases, this would be likely to help protect land that can often form important refuges for wildlife and nature in the relatively urban Borough. DM3 would require elderly accommodation or supported accommodation to provide good quality and accessible landscape amenity areas. These would be an opportunity for incorporating GI within these developments that is of high biodiversity value, such as mature trees. Any new development supported through these policies would be expected to conform with CS6, which sets out requirements for protecting and enhancing GI. These policies therefore encourage development that would seek to protect and enhance development.					
Recommendations	Policy CS6 set out requirements related to GI and landscaping. It is expected that these policies would help to ensure that adverse impacts of new housing on biodiversity are avoided and opportunities for protecting and enhancing the local natural environment are maximised.						

Housing Policies							
SA Objective	Effects	DM1	DM2	DM3	DM4	DM5	DM6
SAO 13: To protect and enhance the Borough's landscape & townscape character and quality	Score	+	+	+	+	+	+
	Uncertainty	L	L	L	L	L	L
	Duration	S-LT	S-LT	S-LT	S-LT	N/A	S-LT
	Direct/Indirect	D	D	D	D	N/A	D
	Reversible/Irreversible	R	R	R	R	N/A	R
	Positive effects	<p>DM1 sets out requirements for housing to be of a design and layout that preserves and potentially enhances the local character along with a requirement for the provision of outdoor amenity space. The sub-division or conversion of homes is restricted to certain locations under DM5. It would also need to pay respect to the local character and setting.</p> <p>DM2 would ensure that, where residential annexes are developed, they will be related to the character and appearance of the surrounding area.</p> <p>DM3 would require elderly accommodation and residential care homes to provide good quality and accessible landscape amenity areas whilst protecting the local residential character. This would be expected to help ensure new elderly accommodation makes a positive contribution to the local character.</p> <p>DM4 and DM5 would help to ensure that new development is appropriately located and largely in-keeping with the surrounding townscape.</p> <p>DM6 would help to ensure that the function and operation of district and local centres in Blackpool is safeguarded or enhanced and could potentially enable the development of vacant or derelict plots.</p>					
	Adverse effects	None.					
Recommendations	Where residential annexes take place as per DM2, the Council should seek to ensure that existing GI at the site is preserved as much as possible and supported by the provision of new GI where this can make a positive contribution to the local townscape character.						
SAO 14: To protect and enhance the cultural heritage resource	Score	+	+	+	+	+	+
	Uncertainty	M	M	M	M	M	L
	Duration	S-LT	S-LT	S-LT	S-LT	S-LT	S-LT
	Direct/Indirect	D	D	D	D	D	D
	Reversible/Irreversible	R	R	R	R	R	R
	Positive effects	DM2 seeks to restrict inappropriate residential annexes. By protecting these open spaces and greenfield areas the policy could help to restrict new development that adversely impacts the setting of nearby heritage assets or the character of historic areas. The policy also requires development to be in-keeping with the surrounding area which could help to ensure it avoids adversely altering the setting of any nearby heritage assets.					

Housing Policies							
SA Objective	Effects	DM1	DM2	DM3	DM4	DM5	DM6
		DM3 an would require elderly accommodation, supported accommodation and residential care homes to provide good quality and accessible landscape amenity areas. This would help to ensure the development makes a positive contribution to the setting of any nearby heritage assets. DM4 and DM1 would help to ensure new student accommodation and new homes avoid adverse impacts on local character, which would also help to preserve and potentially enhance the setting of any nearby heritage assets. DM6 would help to ensure that the function and operation of district and local centres in Blackpool is safeguarded or enhanced and could potentially enable the development of vacant or derelict plots.					
	Recommendations	None.					
SAO 15: To protect and enhance the quality of water features and resources and to reduce the risk of flooding	Score	+	O	O	O	O	O
	Uncertainty	M	L	L	L	L	L
	Duration	S-LT	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A
	Direct/Indirect	D	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A
	Reversible/Irreversible	R	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A
	Positive effects	DM1 requires the provision of water butts and this could make a meaning contribution towards more sustainable water consumption.					
	Recommendations	It is considered to be likely that most proposals would be required to incorporate SuDS into the development, in line with Core Strategy Policy CS9.					
SAO 16: To guard against land contamination & encourage re-use of brownfield within urban boundary & to protect soil resources	Score	O	+	O	O	O	+
	Uncertainty	L	L	L	L	L	L
	Duration	N/A	S-LT	N/A	N/A	N/A	S-LT
	Direct/Indirect	N/A	ID	N/A	N/A	N/A	D
	Reversible/Irreversible	N/A	R	N/A	N/A	N/A	R
	Positive effects	DM1 would help to ensure that new residential development incorporates adequate private amenity space. These spaces and gardens can be an important refuge for ecologically valuable soils in Blackpool. DM2 would limit the rate at which backfill and residential garden sites are developed upon. This would be expected to hep limit the loss of greenfield land found in these locations. At the same time, any development that is permitted in these locations would be likely to be situated on brownfield land and so DM2 could help to encourage a relatively efficient management of land resources. DM6 permits development in district and local centres, as well as town centres, where it is expected that development would be taking place on brownfield land.					
	Recommendations	It is recommended that, where development takes place on previously undeveloped land, the Council seeks to ensure the construction phase adopts best practice for sustainable soil management to avoid any unnecessary excavation, erosion or contamination of soils.					

Housing Policies							
SA Objective	Effects	DM1	DM2	DM3	DM4	DM5	DM6
SAO 17: To limit and adapt to climate change	Score	+	O	+	+	O	+
	Uncertainty	M	L	M	M	L	L
	Duration	S-LT	N/A	S-LT	S-LT	N/A	S-LT
	Direct/Indirect	D	N/A	D	D	N/A	D
	Reversible/Irreversible	R	N/A	R	R	N/A	R
	Positive effects	<p>Whilst DM1 helps to ensure residents have appropriate parking spaces for using vehicles, it also sets out requirements for access to electric car charging points, energy efficiency of homes and a design and orientation of roofs that permits the installation of solar panels.</p> <p>DM3 and DM4 would help to ensure elderly residents and those at residential care homes have good access to public transport and are within accessible distances of key services and amenities. This would help to limit GHG emissions associated with the use of personal cars.</p> <p>DM6 would permit development in town, district, and local centres (under certain circumstances) and this would help to ensure development takes place in locations where access to sustainable modes of transport is very good. This could help to limit carbon emissions from transport.</p>					
	Recommendations	<p>Core Strategy Policy CS10 would be expected to help ensure new development in the Borough is relatively sustainable and energy efficient. However, it is still expected that new development would contribute to a higher carbon footprint for Blackpool, in part due to the energy and material consumption of homes and the lifestyles of residents. There is a growing need (globally, nationally and locally) for new builds to move towards being carbon neutral and it may be appropriate for the Council to encourage higher energy-efficiency and lower-impact developments as much as possible, beyond the measures already proposed in the Core Strategy and Plan Part 2, to move towards an eventual carbon-neutral target at some point in the future.</p>					
SAO 18: To protect and improve air quality	Score	+/-	+	+	+	+	+
	Uncertainty	L	L	L	L	L	L
	Duration	S-LT	S-LT	S-LT	S-LT	S-LT	S-LT
	Direct/Indirect	D	D	D	D	D	D
	Reversible/Irreversible	R	R	R	R	R	R
	Positive effects	<p>DM1 sets out requirements for new homes to provide electric car charging points, which could help to encourage higher rates of using electric vehicles and this would help to limit air pollution associated with car use.</p> <p>DM2, DM3, and DM4 would help to ensure that residents, including the elderly and students, have good access to public transport options as well as spaces for bike storage. They would also be situated in appropriate locations that reduce their need to travel. These policies could therefore help to enable low-emissions lifestyles for many new residents.</p>					

Housing Policies							
SA Objective	Effects	DM1	DM2	DM3	DM4	DM5	DM6
		DM5 includes the requirement for new development to adopt the Council's floorspace and amenity standards. Amenity standards includes the provision of storage space for bicycles and as such DM5 could help to support the transition towards low-emission travel. DM6 would permit development in town, district and local centres (under certain circumstances) and this would help to ensure development takes place in locations where access to sustainable modes of transport is very good. This could help to limit pollution from transport.					
	Adverse effects	DM1 sets out requirements for garages and car parking. This would enable residents to rely on personal car usage for journeys and this would have adverse impacts on local air quality.					
	Recommendations	Core Strategy Policies CS5 and CS6 would be expected to help ensure local people have ready access to walking, cycling and public transport routes that connect them with key areas throughout Blackpool. However, the provision of car parking spaces and garages under DM1 would facilitate and may encourage the use of private cars for various journeys.					
SAO 19: To increase energy efficiency and require the use of renewable energy sources	Score	+	O	O	O	O	O
	Uncertainty	L	L	L	L	L	L
	Duration	S-LT	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A
	Direct/Indirect	D	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A
	Reversible/Irreversible	R	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A
	Positive effects	DM1 requires new developments to be designed and laid out in a manner that reduces energy consumption, enhances energy efficiency, and enables the installation and effective operation of solar technology.					
	Adverse effects	None.					
Recommendations	Core Strategy Policy CS10 would be expected to help ensure new development in the Borough is relatively sustainable and energy efficient. However, it is still expected that new development would contribute to a higher carbon footprint for Blackpool, in part due to the energy and material consumption of homes and the lifestyles of residents. There is a growing need (globally, nationally, and locally) for new builds to move towards being carbon neutral and it may be appropriate for the Council to encourage higher energy-efficiency and lower-impact developments as much as possible to move towards an eventual carbon-neutral target at some point in the future.						
SAO 20: To ensure sustainable use of natural resources	Score	O	O	O	O	O	O
	Uncertainty	L	L	L	L	L	L
	Duration	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A
	Direct/Indirect	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A
	Reversible/Irreversible	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A

Housing Policies							
SA Objective	Effects	DM1	DM2	DM3	DM4	DM5	DM6
	Positive effects	None.					
	Adverse effects	None.					
	Recommendations	DM1 could require new developments to make an efficient use of land, where feasible, and to adopt best practice for sustainable soil management during construction to avoid unnecessary excavation, erosion or compaction of soils.					
SAO 21: To minimise waste, increase re-use and recycling	Score	+	+	O	O	O	O
	Uncertainty	L	M	L	L	L	L
	Duration	S-LT	S-LT	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A
	Direct/Indirect	D	D	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A
	Reversible/Irreversible	R	R	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A
	Positive effects	DM1 would help to ensure appropriate secure provision is made for waste and recycling storage at the rear of individual properties. DM2 seeks to ensure that, where residential annexes take place, there is suitable access for refuse vehicles and this would help to ensure residents are able to recycle.					
	Adverse effects	None.					
	Recommendations	The efficient use of low-impact, re-used and recycled materials should be encouraged during the construction phase of new development.					
SAO 22: To promote the use of more sustainable modes of transport	Score	+/-	+	+	+	+	+
	Uncertainty	L	L	L	L	L	L
	Duration	S-LT	S-LT	S-LT	S-LT	S-LT	S-LT
	Direct/Indirect	D	D	D	D	D	D
	Reversible/Irreversible	R	R	R	R	R	R
	Positive effects	DM1 would help to ensure that residents have good access to electric vehicle charging infrastructure. DM2, DM3, and DM4 would help to ensure that residents, including the elderly and students, have good access to public transport options as well as spaces for bike storage. They would also be situated in appropriate locations that reduce their need to travel. DM5 includes the requirement for new development to adopt the Council's floorspace and amenity standards. Amenity standards includes the provision of storage space for bicycles and as such DM5 could help to support the transition towards low-emission travel. DM6 would permit development in town, district, and local centres (under certain circumstances) and this would help to ensure development takes place in locations where access to sustainable modes of transport is very good.					
	Adverse effects	DM1 would ensure new homes have adequate car parking provision, which may facilitate higher rates of personal car use.					

Housing Policies							
SA Objective	Effects	DM1	DM2	DM3	DM4	DM5	DM6
	Recommendations	Core Strategy Policies CS5 and CS6 would be expected to help ensure local people have ready access to walking, cycling and public transport routes that connect them with key areas throughout Blackpool. The provision of good access to safe and convenient pedestrian and cycle links should seek to ensure these links and routes are integrated into a carefully designed, coherent and managed GI network across the Borough that is utilised for its walking and cycling routes, wildlife corridor, flood risk attenuation, carbon storing, air filtering and water filtering services.					

Economy Policies

Policy DM7: Provision of Employment Land and Existing Employment Sites

The assessment of proposals under Policy DM8 is provided in Appendix D. DM8 is therefore not included in the tables below.

The Policy received minor positive scores for SA Objectives 1, 2, 3, 5, 12, 13 and 14. It also received major positive scores for SA Objectives including 6, 7, 8, 9, 10, 11, 16 and 22. Minor adverse scores were recorded for SA Objectives 15, 17, 18, 19, 20 and 21, primarily due to the likely increase in the consumption of materials, energy and land and a likely increase in the generation of waste. These adverse impacts would be expected to be mitigated to a large extent by various Core Strategy policies and so only minor adverse effects were identified. A neutral score was recorded for SA Objective 4. For the full and detailed assessment please see **Appendix D**.

Policy DM8: Blackpool Airport Enterprise Zone

1. The boundary of Blackpool Airport Enterprise Zone (EZ) is identified on the Policies Map.
2. The Council supports the sustainable development of the EZ to create more businesses and jobs and attract international investment with positive benefits for the sub-regional economy and increasing the contribution to national growth. In supporting development at the EZ, the viable long term operation of Blackpool Airport must be maintained.
3. The following uses at the EZ will be supported:
 - a. Target sectors comprising energy industry, advanced manufacturing and engineering, aviation and aerospace, food and drink manufacture and the digital and creative sector;
 - b. Outside the target sectors other B2, B8 and E(g) uses will be considered where this promotes job creation and industry diversification provided it does not compromise the development of the target sectors;
 - c. in the south east quadrant supporting facilities and services, excluding hot food takeaway uses (sui generis), to serve the EZ business community in this location limited to:
 - i) convenience store no greater than 275m² gross;
 - ii) café or sandwich shop no greater than 275m² gross;
 - iii) children's day nursery;
 - d. the relocation and enhancement of the existing playing pitches and associated new changing facilities.
 - e. Enabling housing development at site allocation HSA1.13 identified on the Policies Map.
4. The overall delivery of the EZ is guided by an agreed Blackpool Airport Enterprise Zone Masterplan. In line with local plan policy, the Masterplan will establish the development and design framework for the site and determine the appropriate mix, quantum and location of development to deliver the objectives of the Enterprise Zone;
5. A Design Framework, including building, landscape, green infrastructure, sustainable urban drainage and incorporating cycle and pedestrian connectivity, will be required setting out the design principles for the site and taking into account the objectives of the Blackpool Green and Blue Infrastructure Strategy and Action Plan;
6. To aid the delivery process, if requested, Blackpool Council will work with Fylde Borough Council, Lancashire County Council and other stakeholders to produce a Local Development Order.

Policy DM9: Blackpool Zoo

1. Development proposals for lands within Blackpool Zoo as identified on the Policies Map will only be permitted if they preserve or enhance the character and appearance of the parkland setting of the Zoo grounds and of the adjoining Stanley Park Conservation area.
2. The Council will promote and encourage proposals for the Zoo which provides for:
 - a. an improved setting and facilities for the viewing of zoo animals;

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- b. the proper care and welfare of zoo animals;
- c. visitor car parking and ancillary visitor facilities including refreshment and small-scale retail outlets selling zoo related merchandise.
3. Development for purposes not directly related to the main use of the site as a zoo will only be permitted in exceptional circumstances if it can be demonstrated that the proposed development is an appropriate adjunct to the zoo use, would enhance its appeal as a visitor attraction, and would not occupy land that might reasonably be required for essential zoo development and visitor facilities.

Policy DM10: Promenade and Seafront

1. Development proposals which further improve the appearance and economic function of the Promenade and Seafront east of the tram tracks, between the Pleasure Beach and North Pier will be supported where they involve:
 - a. re-development of existing poor quality, seasonal and transient uses with quality cultural and leisure facilities and holiday accommodation;
 - b. quality improvements and enhancements to buildings and frontages;
 - c. new high quality landmark buildings;
 - d. high quality public realm, landscaping and green infrastructure, lighting and security;
 - e. conserving, enhancing and securing sustainable futures for the town's heritage assets.
2. Piecemeal development on the forecourts of commercial buildings on the Promenade between the Pleasure Beach and North Pier will not be permitted.
3. Excluding the pier heads, pier decks and platforms, new development on land to the west of the tram track will not be permitted, other than green infrastructure; essential infrastructure, ancillary shelters, seating, public art and public realm improvements.
4. Appropriate improvements and development on the pier decks and platforms which underpin the sustainable future of the piers and which preserve their character will be supported.
5. Appropriate high quality improvements and development at the pier heads will be supported provided the proposals are comprehensive. Piecemeal proposals will not be accepted.

Policy DM11: Primary Frontages

1. Proposals for the following uses will be permitted within the Primary Frontages as identified on the Policies Map:
 - a. retail (E(a));
 - b. restaurants and cafes (E(b));
 - c. appropriate leisure, residential (C3), hotel (C1) or office (E(g)(i)) uses at upper floor level;
 - d. civic space/open space.
2. Uses that do not fall within (a) to (d) will not normally be permitted

Policy DM12: Secondary Frontages

1. Proposals for the following uses will be permitted within the Secondary Frontages as identified on the Policies Map:
 - a. retail (E(a));
 - b. professional and financial services (E(c));
 - c. restaurants and cafes (E(b));
 - d. leisure;
 - e. hotel (C1);

- f. residential (C3) or office (E(g)(i)) uses at upper floor level;
- g. civic space/open space.
- 2. Uses that do not fall within (a) to (g) will not normally be permitted.

Policy DM13: Betting Shops, Adult Gaming Centres and Pawnbrokers in the Town Centre

- 1. To ensure that Blackpool Town Centre's shopping areas (beyond the primary and secondary frontages) provide a diverse and balanced range of shop units, the council will seek to manage the concentration of amusement centres, betting shops and pawnbrokers.
- 2. Any proposal for a new betting shop, adult gaming centre or pawnbrokers will only be permitted where it can be demonstrated that the proposal:
 - a) will not impact adversely on the amenity, character, and function of an area;
 - b) will not have a detrimental impact on the vitality of the town centre;
 - c) will not result in negative cumulative impacts due to an unacceptable concentration of such uses in one area, ensuring that:

Linear concentrations:

- i. None of the specified uses in the policy are adjacent to each other; and
- ii. There are at least two units in other uses between other betting shops, adult gaming centres or pawnbrokers; or

Area concentrations:

- iii. There are no more than three (in total) betting shops, adult gaming centres or pawnbrokers within 400m of each other

Policy DM14: District and Local Centres

- 1. The Council will support proposals that safeguard and enhance the role of the district and local centres defined on the Policies Map.
- 2. Proposals for shops (Class E(a)), offices (falling under Class E(c)), cafes and restaurants (Class E(b)) and pubs/bars/drinking establishments (sui generis) appropriate to the scale and function of the centre and which would reinforce the centre's role will be supported.
- 3. The expansion of shopping and other commercial uses into adjoining residential streets by the piecemeal conversion of individual properties will not be permitted. Proposals to extend the shopping frontage of these centres will only be allowed if they involve frontages that are abutting an existing shopping frontage, are in scale with the existing centre and can be achieved without harming residential amenity.
- 4. Proposals for uses not described in 2. above (including residential and sui generis uses) will only be permitted in exceptional circumstances where they would not undermine the retail function, role and character of the centre. Any proposal that creates an over-concentration of uses not identified in 2. above or has a significant adverse effect on the amenity of existing residents will not be permitted.
- 5. The impact of any proposal on the retail function of a centre will consider:
 - a. the use proposed and its compatibility with nearby uses;
 - b. the current vitality and viability of the centre;
 - c. the use proposed and whether it would lead to an over concentration of non- A1/A2/A3/A4 uses;
 - d. the site's location and prominence within the centre;
 - e. the level of vacancies within the centre;
 - f. the need to maintain a retail core within the centre;
 - g. the viability of the continued use of the property as an A1/A2/A3/A4 use;
- 6. Any proposal for a Hot Food Takeaway use (sui generis) must also accord with Policy DM16 'Hot Food Takeaways'.

Policy DM15: Threshold for Impact Assessment

1. An Impact Assessment is required for retail and leisure proposals including the formation of mezzanine floors; changes of use and variations of condition to remove or amend restrictions which are not located in a defined centre where:
 - a. the proposal provides a floorspace greater than 500 sq.m gross; or
 - b. the proposal is located within 800 metres of the boundary of a District Centre and is greater than 300 sq.m gross; or
 - c. the proposal is located within 800 metres of the boundary of a Local Centre and is greater than 200 sq.m gross.
2. The scope and content of any Impact assessment shall be agreed with the Local Planning Authority.

Policy DM16: Hot Food Takeaways

To promote healthier communities, permission will not be granted for hot food takeaways (Use Class A5) in or within 400 metres of wards where there is more than 15% of the year 6 pupils or 10% of reception pupils with obesity.

Economy Policies											
SA Objective	Effects	DM8	DM9	DM10	DM11	DM12	DM13	DM14	DM15	DM16	
SAO 1: To reduce crime, disorder and fear of crime	Score	O	O	+	O	O	+	O	O	O	
	Uncertainty	L	L	L	L	L	H	L	L	L	
	Duration	N/A	N/A	S-LT	N/A	S-LT	S-LT	N/A	N/A	N/A	
	Direct/Indirect	N/A	N/A	D	N/A	D	D	N/A	N/A	N/A	
	Reversible/Irreversible	N/A	N/A	R	N/A	R	R	N/A	N/A	N/A	
	Positive effects	The provision of more viable and better quality cultural and leisure facilities, with better lighting and security, through DM10 may help to reduce the risk and fear of crime at the seafront and promenade for local people and visitors. DM13 would help to avoid concentrations of betting shops and amusement centres and this may help to reduce the risk of anti-social behaviours in these locations. There may be a high degree of uncertainty behind this minor positive impact, but given the link identified in studies between gambling activities and local crime rates, as well as betting shops and anti-social activities, this identified effect considered to be proportionate.									
	Adverse effects	None.									
Recommendations	None.										
SAO 2: To improve levels of educational attainment for all age groups and all sectors of society	Score	+	O	O	O	O	O	O	O	O	
	Uncertainty	L	L	L	L	L	L	L	L	L	
	Duration	S-LT	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	
	Direct/Indirect	D	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	
	Reversible/Irreversible	R	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	
	Positive effects	DM8 would allow for the provision of a children's day nursery, which could help to enhance the accessibility of nursery education for local families.									
	Adverse effects	None.									
Recommendations	None.										
SAO 3: To improve physical and mental health for all and	Score	++	O	O	O	O	+	O	O	++	
	Uncertainty	M	L	L	L	L	L	L	L	L	
	Duration	S-LT	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	S-LT	N/A	N/A	S-LT	
	Direct/Indirect	D	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	D	N/A	N/A	D	
	Reversible/Irreversible	R	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	R	N/A	N/A	R	

Economy Policies										
SA Objective	Effects	DM8	DM9	DM10	DM11	DM12	DM13	DM14	DM15	DM16
reduce health inequalities	Positive effects	Included within the permitted development at the Blackpool EZ under DM8 are various facilities that would enable local residents and employees to pursue healthy and active lifestyles, including enhanced playing pitches and a children's day nursery. The provision of new employment opportunities would also be likely to be beneficial to the mental health and wellbeing of local people. An over-concentration of betting shops can pose a risk to the mental wellbeing of local people due to gambling addictions. DM13 would help to prevent betting shops from dominating the high street and so could potentially help to protect members of the local population who are vulnerable to the effects of gambling. DM16 limits the number of hot food takeaways permitted within wards where more than 15% of year 6, or 10% of reception, pupils are classed as overweight. This would be likely to help local children in Blackpool pursue healthier lifestyles.								
	Adverse effects	None.								
	Recommendations	None.								
	Score	+	O	O	+	+	O	O	O	O
SAO 4: To ensure housing provision meets local needs	Uncertainty	L	L	L	L	L	L	L	L	L
	Duration	S-LT	N/A	N/A	S-LT	S-LT	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A
	Direct/Indirect	D	N/A	N/A	D	D	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A
	Reversible/Irreversible	R	N/A	N/A	R	R	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A
	Positive effects	DM8 would enable housing at the Airport Enterprise Zone at site HSA1.13 (the site is assessed in Appendix D). DM11 and DM12 permit appropriate residential development on upper floors in Primary and Secondary frontage areas. DM13 would, under certain circumstances, permit residential uses in the Town Centre. These policies would therefore help to ensure the Borough's housing needs are satisfied over the Plan period.								
	Adverse effects	None.								
	Recommendations	None.								
	Score	+	O	+	+	+	+	+	O	+
SAO 5: To protect and enhance community spirit and cohesion	Uncertainty	L	L	L	M	M	M	M	L	M
	Duration	S-LT	N/A	S-LT	S-LT	S-LT	S-LT	S-LT	N/A	S-LT
	Direct/Indirect	D	N/A	D	D	D	D	D	N/A	D
	Reversible/Irreversible	R	N/A	R	R	R	R	R	N/A	R
	Positive effects	Included within the uses permitted at the Blackpool EZ under DM8 are various facilities that would contribute towards a local sense of community, including sports facilities, playing pitches and a gymnasium. DM10 would help to ensure that development at the promenade and seafront continues to make a positive and important contribution to the local sense of place and community, and that new development avoids adverse impacts on the public realm.								

Economy Policies										
SA Objective	Effects	DM8	DM9	DM10	DM11	DM12	DM13	DM14	DM15	DM16
		<p>DM11 and DM12 would help to ensure that new development in Primary and Secondary Frontage areas is largely in-keeping with the surrounding community and avoids inappropriate development being situated in locations where it may diminish an existing sense of place.</p> <p>DM13 would help to ensure that amusement centres, betting shops or pawnbrokers developments are not permitted where they might adversely impact the function of an area. It is expected that in some cases the control on the concentration of such developments would help to preserve local community cohesiveness and sense of place.</p> <p>DM14 sets out requirements for the types of development permitted in Town Centres. This would be likely to help ensure that new residential development is situated in existing residential areas or within existing communities.</p> <p>By restricting the presence of hot food takeaways, DM16 would help to enable local children to adopt healthier lifestyles and would contribute towards a healthier community.</p>								
	Adverse effects	None.								
	Recommendations	None.								
	Score	O	O	O	+	+	O	+	+	O
SAO 6: To improve access to basic goods, services and amenities for all groups	Uncertainty	L	L	L	M	M	L	M	M	L
	Duration	N/A	N/A	N/A	S-LT	S-LT	N/A	S-LT	S-LT	N/A
	Direct/Indirect	N/A	N/A	N/A	D	D	N/A	D	D	N/A
	Reversible/Irreversible	N/A	N/A	N/A	R	R	N/A	R	R	N/A
	Positive effects	<p>DM11 and DM12 permit development such as leisure facilities, restaurants and cafes in the Primary and Secondary Frontages areas which are generally highly accessible via pedestrian and public transport routes.</p> <p>DM14 and DM15 would help to preserve the operation and success of businesses in district and local centres. These businesses are in highly accessible locations, including via walking, cycling and public transport, and so DM14 would help to ensure residents across Blackpool are able to access the shops and services on offer in these locations.</p>								
	Adverse effects	None.								
	Recommendations	None.								
SAO 7: To encourage sustainable economic growth and business development across the Borough	Score	++	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	O
	Uncertainty	M	L	L	L	L	L	L	L	L
	Duration	S-LT	S-LT	S-LT	S-LT	S-LT	S-LT	S-LT	S-LT	N/A
	Direct/Indirect	D	D	D	D	D	D	D	D	N/A
	Reversible/Irreversible	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	N/A
	Positive effects	DM8 facilitates the creation of businesses and jobs at Blackpool Airport Enterprise Zones and seeks to attract international investment.								

Economy Policies										
SA Objective	Effects	DM8	DM9	DM10	DM11	DM12	DM13	DM14	DM15	DM16
		<p>DM9 would help to ensure that Blackpool Zoo is able to operate successfully and provide a source of investment, jobs and tourism.</p> <p>DM10 supports the continued development of the promenade and seafront for tourism and cultural related facilities. This would be likely to help facilitate the continued operation and success of businesses here.</p> <p>DM11 and DM12 permit development such as leisure facilities, restaurants and cafes in the Primary and Secondary Frontages areas where they would be likely to be highly accessible for customers and visitors and able to operate successfully.</p> <p>DM13 would help to prevent an over-concentration of amusement centres, betting shops or pawnbrokers and this would be likely to help keep existing such businesses competitive and able to operate successfully.</p> <p>DM14 and DM15 would help to ensure that businesses in district and local centres can continue to operate successfully and attract visitors from across Blackpool.</p>								
	Adverse effects	None.								
	Recommendations	None.								
	Score	+	++	++	+	+	+	+	+	O
	Uncertainty	H	M	L	L	L	L	L	L	L
	Duration	LT	S-LT	S-LT	S-LT	S-LT	S-LT	S-LT	S-LT	N/A
	Direct/Indirect	D	D	D	D	D	D	D	D	N/A
	Reversible/Irreversible	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	N/A
SAO 8: To promote sustainable tourism	Positive effects	<p>DM8 facilitates the creation of businesses and jobs at Blackpool Airport Enterprise Zone and seeks to attract international investment. The policy sets out protection for the long-term viability of airport operations and this could enable the airport to continue to support the local visitor economy, although given the proximity of alternative airports any benefits are likely to be minor.</p> <p>DM9 would help to ensure that Blackpool Zoo is able to operate successfully and provide a source of investment, jobs and tourism.</p> <p>DM10 support the continued development of the promenade and seafront for tourism and cultural related facilities. This would be likely to help facilitate the continued operation and success of tourism focussed businesses here.</p> <p>DM11 and DM12 permit development such as leisure facilities, restaurants and cafes in the Primary and Secondary Frontages area where they would be well situated to attract visitors and customers and to contribute to a successful tourism economy.</p> <p>DM13 would permit the development of amusement centres, betting shops or pawnbrokers to an appropriate degree and these may be likely to contribute towards a sustainable tourism industry in Blackpool.</p> <p>DM14 and DM15 would help to ensure that the function and operation of district and local centres in Blackpool is safeguarded or enhanced by future proposals. This would be likely to benefit tourism related businesses operating in these locations.</p>								
	Adverse effects	None.								
	Recommendations	None.								

Economy Policies											
SA Objective	Effects	DM8	DM9	DM10	DM11	DM12	DM13	DM14	DM15	DM16	
SAO 9: To encourage economic inclusion	Score	++	+	+	+	+	+/-	+	+	O	
	Uncertainty	M	L	L	L	L	H	L	L	L	
	Duration	S-LT	S-LT	S-LT	S-LT	S-LT	S-LT	S-LT	S-LT	N/A	
	Direct/Indirect	D	D	D	D	D	D	D	D	N/A	
	Reversible/Irreversible	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	N/A	
	Positive effects	<p>DM8 facilitates the creation of businesses and jobs at Blackpool Airport Enterprise Zones and seeks to attract international investment. The substantial increase in employment opportunities here, which are highly accessible to most residents in Blackpool including those in most need, would make a major contribution towards reducing levels of unemployment and improving household earnings.</p> <p>DM9 would help to ensure that Blackpool Zoo is able to operate successfully and provide a source of investment, jobs and tourism in a location accessible to local residents.</p> <p>DM11 and DM12 permit development such as leisure, restaurants and cafes in the Primary and Secondary Frontages areas where they would be very accessible for employees and would provide a source of employment opportunities for local residents.</p> <p>DM13 restricts the development of pawnbrokers, amusement centres and betting shops in the town centre because such uses can have a negative impact on the health and finances of more vulnerable members of the community. DM14 and DM15 would help to ensure that the function and operation of district and local centres in Blackpool is safeguarded or enhanced by future proposals. This would help to ensure that the job opportunities in these central locations, which are highly accessible for residents in the Borough including via walking, cycling and public transport modes, are long-term, sustainable and grow in numbers over time.</p>									
	Adverse effects	<p>Under certain conditions, DM13 would permit the provision of new pawnbrokers, amusement centres and betting shops. In some cases, this could potentially lead to adverse impacts on economic inclusion and problem gambling, although as the policy is largely restrictive this would be expected to be a limited impact.</p>									
Recommendations	<p>Where proposals are being considered in district and local centres, it is recommended that the Council consider their accessibility via walking, cycling and bus routes as well as the likely impacts of these proposals on existing routes in order to ensure that new development in these locations can be accessed by residents across the Borough relatively sustainably.</p>										
SAO 10: To deliver urban renaissance	Score	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	O	
	Uncertainty	M	M	M	M	M	M	L	L	L	
	Duration	S-LT	S-LT	S-LT	S-LT	S-LT	S-LT	S-LT	S-LT	N/A	
	Direct/Indirect	D	D	D	D	D	D	D	D	N/A	
	Reversible/Irreversible	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	N/A	
	Positive effects	<p>DM8 facilitates the creation of businesses and jobs at Blackpool Airport Enterprise Zones and seeks to attract international investment. Development at the Airport EZ would be accompanied by a Design Framework that includes landscaping and GI.</p>									

Economy Policies										
SA Objective	Effects	DM8	DM9	DM10	DM11	DM12	DM13	DM14	DM15	DM16
		<p>DM9 would help to ensure the long-term viability of Blackpool Zoo is maintained. As an important attraction that underpins the resort offer in Blackpool, this policy could make a meaningful contribution towards supporting urban renaissance in Blackpool.</p> <p>DM10 would facilitate the development of areas at the seafront and the promenade which are of existing poor quality and which would lead to improvements and enhancements to the local public realm and character.</p> <p>DM11 and DM12 permit development such as leisure, restaurants and cafes in the Primary and Secondary Frontages area which are in very central urban locations. This would help to improve the vitality and vibrancy of these areas which are also very accessible via public transport modes.</p> <p>DM13 would prevent an over-concentration of pawnbrokers, amusement centres and betting shops, and in so doing would be likely to help preserve and enhance the vitality and vibrancy of the town centre by ensuring that shopping areas remain diverse and balanced. DM14 and DM15 would help to ensure that the function and operation of district and local centres in Blackpool is safeguarded or enhanced by future proposals and that businesses in central locations highly accessible via public transport modes can continue to operate successfully. These policies may also help to enable the development of vacant or potentially derelict plots in central locations.</p>								
	Adverse effects	None.								
	Recommendations	None.								
	Score	+	+	++	++	++	++	++	+	+
	Uncertainty	L	L	L	M	M	M	M	M	M
	Duration	S-LT	S-LT	S-LT	S-LT	S-LT	S-LT	S-LT	S-LT	S-LT
	Direct/Indirect	D	D	D	D	D	D	D	D	D
	Reversible/Irreversible	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R
SAO 11: To develop and market the Borough as a place to live, work and do business	Positive effects	<p>DM8 facilitates the creation of businesses and jobs at Blackpool Airport Enterprise Zones and seeks to attract international investment. Development at the Airport EZ would be accompanied by a Design Framework that includes landscaping and GI.</p> <p>DM9 would help to ensure that Blackpool Zoo is able to operate successfully and provide a source of investment, jobs and tourism in a location accessible to local residents whilst making a positive contribution to the local character and visual amenity.</p> <p>DM10 would facilitate the development of areas at the seafront and the promenade which are of existing poor quality and which would lead to improvements and enhancements to the local public realm and character. This would help to make the promenade and seafront area more attractive and visually appealing, as well as economically competitive.</p> <p>DM11 and DM12 permit development such as leisure, restaurants and cafes in the Primary and Secondary Frontages areas where they would be likely to contribute towards attracting short-term visitors and to support the development of a high-quality built environment.</p> <p>By guiding and managing the permission of pawnbrokers, betting shops and amusement centres, DM13 seeks to help enhance the vibrancy and vitality of the town centre and to positively influence the local amenity.</p> <p>DM14 and DM15 would help to ensure that the function and operation of district and local centres in Blackpool is safeguarded or enhanced by future proposals and that businesses in central locations highly accessible via public transport modes can</p>								

Economy Policies										
SA Objective	Effects	DM8	DM9	DM10	DM11	DM12	DM13	DM14	DM15	DM16
		continue to operate successfully. These policies, as well as DM16, may also help to enable development in central areas that improves the appeal of these areas and promotes them as destinations for short-term visitors.								
	Adverse effects	None.								
	Recommendations	None.								
SAO 12: To protect, maintain and enhance green infrastructure, biodiversity and geodiversity	Score	+	O	O	O	O	O	O	O	O
	Uncertainty	M	L	L	L	L	L	L	L	L
	Duration	S-LT	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A
	Direct/Indirect	D	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A
	Reversible/Irreversible	R	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A
	Positive effects	Development at the Airport EZ would be accompanied by a Design Framework that includes landscaping and GI.								
	Adverse effects	None.								
Recommendations	Policy CS6 would be expected to help ensure that GI incorporated into new development, including at the Airport EZ and in local centres, is of a high biodiversity value that connects with the wider ecological network to preserve ecological connectivity. This should be cross-checked against the findings and recommendations from the HRA.									
SAO 13: To protect and enhance the Borough's landscape & townscape character and quality	Score	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	O
	Uncertainty	M	M	M	M	M	M	M	M	L
	Duration	S-LT	S-LT	S-LT	S-LT	S-LT	S-LT	S-LT	S-LT	N/A
	Direct/Indirect	D	D	D	D	D	D	D	D	N/A
	Reversible/Irreversible	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	N/A
	Positive effects	<p>As per DM8, development at the Airport EZ would be accompanied by a Design Framework that includes landscaping and GI. Local landscape and townscape character would therefore be likely to be preserved and potentially enhanced.</p> <p>DM9 would help to ensure that proposals at the Zoo maintain or enhance the visual appeal, character and amenity of the parkland.</p> <p>DM10 would help to ensure new development in the promenade and seafront area helps to enhance the character and visual amenity of the local townscape.</p> <p>DM11 and DM12 would help to ensure new developments for leisure purposes are in appropriate locations where their use accords with the existing local character.</p> <p>DM13 seeks to ensure that new pawnbrokers, amusement centres or betting shops avoid adverse impacts to the amenity or character of an area.</p> <p>DM14 and DM15 would help to ensure that the function and operation of district and local centres in Blackpool is safeguarded or enhanced and could potentially enable the development of vacant or derelict plots. DM14 would require such development to have regard to the local character.</p>								

Economy Policies										
SA Objective	Effects	DM8	DM9	DM10	DM11	DM12	DM13	DM14	DM15	DM16
	Adverse effects	None.								
	Recommendations	Policy CS6 would be expected to help ensure that GI is incorporated into new development, including at the Airport EZ and in local centres, in a manner that makes a positive contribution to the local character, screens views and is connected to the wider GI network extending throughout the Borough.								
SAO 14: To protect and enhance the cultural heritage resource	Score	+	+	+	O	+	+	+	+	O
	Uncertainty	M	M	M	L	M	H	M	M	L
	Duration	S-LT	S-LT	S-LT	N/A	S-LT	S-LT	S-LT	S-LT	N/A
	Direct/Indirect	D	D	D	N/A	D	D	D	D	N/A
	Reversible/Irreversible	R	R	R	N/A	R	R	R	R	N/A
	Positive effects	<p>As per DM8, Development at the Airport EZ would be accompanied by a Design Framework that includes landscaping and GI and this may help to prevent adverse impacts on any nearby heritage assets as a result of development at the EZ. Some of the EZ is brownfield and so impacts of development on surface run off are considered to be unlikely.</p> <p>DM9 would help to ensure that proposals at the Zoo maintain or enhance the visual appeal, character and amenity of the parkland and this could help to protect or enhance the setting of any nearby heritage assets.</p> <p>DM10 would help to ensure new development in the promenade and seafront area conserves or enhances heritage assets and also helps to enhance the character and visual amenity of the local townscape. This would help to protect or enhance the setting of any nearby heritage assets.</p> <p>DM12 would provide greater flexibility over secondary frontages. This could help to reduce the prevalence of vacant units in Blackpool and in so doing help to reduce the adverse impacts these vacant units have on the setting of nearby heritage assets or historic areas.</p> <p>DM13 seeks to ensure that new pawnbrokers, amusement centres or betting shops avoid adverse impacts to the amenity or character of an area and this could help to protect the setting of any nearby heritage assets. There is a high degree of uncertainty in this minor positive impact.</p> <p>DM14 and DM15 would help to ensure that the function and operation of district and local centres in Blackpool is safeguarded or enhanced and could potentially enable the development of vacant or derelict plots. DM14 would require such development to have regard to the local character and this may benefit the setting of any nearby heritage assets.</p>								
	Adverse effects	None.								
Recommendations	None.									
SAO 15: To protect and enhance the quality of water	Score	O	O	O	O	O	O	O	O	O
	Uncertainty	L	L	L	L	L	L	L	L	L
	Duration	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A
	Direct/Indirect	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A

Economy Policies										
SA Objective	Effects	DM8	DM9	DM10	DM11	DM12	DM13	DM14	DM15	DM16
features and resources and to reduce the risk of flooding	Reversible/Irreversible	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A
	Positive effects	None.								
	Adverse effects	None.								
	Recommendations	CS6 and CS9 would be likely to help ensure that GI is incorporated into developments and this could help to alleviate any local flood risk.								
SAO 16: To guard against land contamination & encourage re-use of brownfield within urban boundary & to protect soil resources	Score	+	O	O	O	O	O	+	O	O
	Uncertainty	M	L	L	L	L	L	M	L	L
	Duration	S-LT	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	S-LT	N/A	N/A
	Direct/Indirect	D	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	D	N/A	N/A
	Reversible/Irreversible	R	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	R	N/A	N/A
	Positive effects	Blackpool Airport is in part brownfield and so development here, as pursued under DM8, would be an efficient use of land. DM14 permit development in district and local centres, as well as town centres, where it is expected that development would be taking place on brownfield land.								
	Adverse effects	None.								
	Recommendations	None.								
SAO 17: To limit and adapt to climate change	Score	+/-	O	O	O	O	O	+	O	O
	Uncertainty	H	L	L	L	L	L	M	L	L
	Duration	S-LT	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	S-LT	N/A	N/A
	Direct/Indirect	D	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	D	N/A	N/A
	Reversible/Irreversible	R	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	R	N/A	N/A
	Positive effects	Employees and residents established at the Airport EZ under DM8 would have good access to trains and buses, which may help to limit the quantity of GHG emissions associated with their commute. DM14 would permit development in town, district and local centres (under certain circumstances) and this would help to ensure development takes place in locations where access to sustainable modes of transport is very good. This could limit GHG emissions associated with transport.								
	Adverse effects	It is assumed that Blackpool Airport is unlikely to resume offering commercial flights in the near future. However, one of the key concepts behind DM8 is to help ensure the airport site is commercially viable and successful with the hope that reintroducing commercial flights to the airport may be viable in the future. Flights are one of the most polluting modes of transport and in that sense DM8 could be seen as being discordant with efforts to improve air quality in the long term.								
Recommendations	None.									

Economy Policies											
SA Objective	Effects	DM8	DM9	DM10	DM11	DM12	DM13	DM14	DM15	DM16	
SAO 18: To protect and improve air quality	Score	+/-	O	O	O	O	O	+	O	O	
	Uncertainty	H	L	L	L	L	L	M	L	L	
	Duration	S-LT	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	S-LT	N/A	N/A	
	Direct/Indirect	D	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	D	N/A	N/A	
	Reversible/Irreversible	R	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	R	N/A	N/A	
	Positive effects	Employees and residents established at the Airport EZ under DM8 would have good access to trains and buses, which may help to limit the quantity of air pollution associated with their commute. DM14 would permit development in town, district and local centres (under certain circumstances) and this would help to ensure development takes place in locations where access to sustainable modes of transport is very good. This could limit pollution associated with transport.									
	Adverse effects	It is assumed that Blackpool Airport is unlikely to resume offering commercial flights in the near future. However, one of the key concepts behind DM8 is to help ensure the airport site is commercially viable and successful with the hope that reintroducing commercial flights to the airport may be viable in the future. Flights are one of the most polluting modes of transport and in that sense DM8 could be seen as being discordant with efforts to improve air quality in the long term.									
Recommendations	None.										
SAO 19: To increase energy efficiency and require the use of renewable energy sources	Score	-	O	O	O	O	O	O	O	O	
	Uncertainty	M	L	L	L	L	L	L	L	L	
	Duration	S-LT	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	
	Direct/Indirect	D	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	
	Reversible/Irreversible	R	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	
	Positive effects	None.									
	Adverse effects	The provision of significant floorspace for economic purposes through DM8 would be expected to result in a net increase in energy consumption in relation to existing levels.									
Recommendations	Policy CS10 would be likely to help mitigate energy consumption increases at the Airport EZ, although a net increase in energy consumption is unlikely to be entirely avoided. Businesses here could be encouraged to source their energy needs from renewable sources. This renewable energy would likely need to be generated elsewhere away from the EZ - opportunities for renewable energy generation could be explored, although wind energy would not be feasible due to the proximity to the airport whilst photovoltaics also presents challenges due to potential impacts of glare on pilots.										
SAO 20: To ensure sustainable	Score	-	O	O	O	O	O	O	O	O	
	Uncertainty	M	L	L	L	L	L	L	L	L	
	Duration	S-LT	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	

Economy Policies										
SA Objective	Effects	DM8	DM9	DM10	DM11	DM12	DM13	DM14	DM15	DM16
use of natural resources	Direct/Indirect	D	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A
	Reversible/Irreversible	R	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A
	Positive effects	None.								
	Adverse effects	The provision of significant floorspace for economic purposes would be expected to result in a net increase in resource consumption in relation to existing levels.								
	Recommendations	Policy CS10 would be likely to help mitigate resource consumption increases at the Airport EZ, although a net increase in resource consumption is unlikely to be entirely avoided.								
SAO 21: To minimise waste, increase re-use and recycling	Score	-	O	O	O	O	O	O	O	O
	Uncertainty	M	L	L	L	L	L	L	L	L
	Duration	S-LT	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A
	Direct/Indirect	D	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A
	Reversible/Irreversible	R	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A
	Positive effects	None.								
	Adverse effects	The provision of significant floorspace for economic purposes would be expected to result in a net increase in the generation of waste in relation to existing levels.								
	Recommendations	Policy CS10 would be likely to help mitigate waste generation increases at the Airport EZ, although a net increase in the amount of waste sent to landfill is unlikely to be entirely avoided.								
SAO 22: To promote the use of more sustainable modes of transport	Score	+/-	O	O	+	+	O	+	O	O
	Uncertainty	M	L	L	M	M	L	M	L	L
	Duration	S-LT	N/A	N/A	S-LT	S-LT	N/A	S-LT	N/A	N/A
	Direct/Indirect	D	N/A	N/A	D	D	N/A	D	N/A	N/A
	Reversible/Irreversible	R	N/A	N/A	R	R	N/A	R	N/A	N/A
	Positive effects	Employees and businesses established at the Blackpool Airport EZ as a result of DM8 would have good access to public transport modes, including various bus links and the nearby Squires Gate Railway Station. The policy also requires pedestrian and cycle connectivity.								
	Adverse effects	It is assumed that Blackpool Airport is unlikely to resume offering commercial flights in the near future. However, one of the key concepts behind DM8 is to help ensure the airport site is commercially viable and successful with the hope that reintroducing commercial flights to the airport may be viable in the future. Flights are one of the most unsustainable modes of transport in terms of its impacts on the natural environment. DM11 and DM12 would permit new leisure developments in the Primary and Secondary Frontages areas which are generally highly accessible via pedestrian and public transport routes.								

Economy Policies										
SA Objective	Effects	DM8	DM9	DM10	DM11	DM12	DM13	DM14	DM15	DM16
		DM14 would permit development in town, district and local centres (under certain circumstances) and this would help to ensure development takes place in locations where access to sustainable modes of transport is very good.								
	Recommendations	Policies CS5 and CS6 would be expected to help ensure that any new developments are connected to, and accessible via, walking, cycling and public transport options.								

Design Policies

Policy DM17: Design Principles

1. All development should be of a high quality, and should enhance and respond to any positive character of the local area to create well designed, attractive and distinctive neighbourhoods in Blackpool.
2. Development should have regard to the following characteristics of the local area:
 - a. the topography and landscape features;
 - b. heritage assets and features;
 - c. the pattern, size and arrangement of streets, buildings and building lines;
 - d. the scale, height, massing and roofscapes;
 - e. vertical and horizontal rhythms created by windows and other architectural features;
 - f. materials, boundary treatments and landscaping.
3. New development should:
 - a. have a consistent architectural style across the whole building;
 - b. provide a human scale at street level;
 - c. have sufficient texture, depth and detailing to provide visual interest;
 - d. providing active frontages on all elevations with a street presence;
 - e. not be dominated by car parking in front of the development;
 - f. be designed to prevent crime or the fear of crime;
 - g. not be less than four storeys in scale on the Promenade or within the Town Centre unless the character of the site and its surroundings suggests that four storeys would be inappropriate.

The materials used in developments should:

 - h. be appropriate to the location and context in terms of their colour, texture, pattern and elements of detailing;
 - i. maintain a high quality visual appearance in the long term;
 - j. wherever possible be re-used or recycled and be re-usable or recyclable.
4. Particular attention should be paid to the design of new buildings:
 - a. in sensitive locations such as those affecting heritage assets; or
 - b. that would be highly visible due to the prominence of the location or the scale of the development proposed.

Policy DM18: High Speed Broadband in New Developments

1. Proposals for new build residential and commercial development must demonstrate how they will provide future occupiers with potential for full fibre broadband connectivity. Development proposals must therefore:
 - a. Demonstrate early engagement with infrastructure providers
 - b. Be accompanied by a 'Broadband Statement' that explains the current internet connectivity in the site's locality and the potential for the site to be provided with full fibre broadband, including an assessment of the feasibility of providing full fibre infrastructure to each individual premise/dwelling (FTTP). The level of detail required in the Broadband Statement should be proportionate to the scale of the development proposed; and
 - c. Make provision for new premises to be provided with full fibre broadband, or if this is not feasible at the time of the application, undertake all reasonable actions to enable a full fibre connection at a future date.

Policy DM19: Strategic Views

1. Development should protect and enhance views of the following buildings and features of strategic importance:
 - a. Blackpool Tower – views from the seafront, from the piers and along main transport corridors leading into the Town Centre;
 - b. along the seafront and coastline;
 - c. into and within conservation areas;
 - d. views of listed and locally listed buildings;
 - e. views of buildings which provide a landmark and assist with wayfinding.
2. Development that has a detrimental impact on these strategic views will not be permitted.

Policy DM20: Extensions and Alterations

1. Extensions and alterations must be well designed, sited and detailed in relation to the original building and adjoining properties. Past, unsympathetic alterations and extensions of other properties should not be regarded as a precedent for further similar proposals.
2. Materials will need to match or be complementary to the original building.
3. Roof lifts will not be permitted. Roof extensions will be acceptable where they will not:
 - a. be detrimental to the appearance or undermine the unity, roofscape or the townscape quality of the original and nearby buildings;
 - b. result in over-intensive development of a property with inadequate levels of private amenity space.
4. Rear extensions will not be permitted where they would result in inadequate levels of private amenity space being provided.
5. Front extensions beyond the main front wall of a property will not be permitted where they would disrupt a uniform building line.
6. Extensions which have an unacceptable impact on neighbour amenity in terms of loss of privacy, loss of outlook, loss of sunlight or daylight or have an overbearing impact will not be permitted.
7. Extensions which result in a loss of green infrastructure, car parking or servicing areas will need to be robustly justified and appropriately mitigated.

Policy DM21: Landscaping

1. Development proposals are expected to contribute towards green and blue infrastructure and where appropriate, planning applications should include details of hard and soft landscaping. Development must:
 - a. ensure that the design and layout of the site retains and protects the distinguishing landscape features, trees and hedgerows and wherever possible enhances them through increased tree and shrub cover including soft edge and transitional areas of planting, prioritising the use of native species. Where the loss of trees (category A, B or C

of BS 5837) is unavoidable, two replacement trees of a suitable species and level of maturity will be required for each tree felled, over and above other tree planting requirements. Where replacement trees would be inappropriate on site, a contribution towards the provision of trees off-site will be required;

- b. where appropriate, include a landscaped buffer of appropriate depth and length which includes native species, unless there are site specific constraints which indicate this requirement cannot be achieved. In such cases, the use of green walls and green roofs will be encouraged
 - c. use landscaping to screen and soften the appearance of hard surfaced areas, including surface level car parks and servicing areas;
 - d. provide appropriate, high quality boundary treatments which encourage and enables the passage of wildlife and consider the inclusion of hedges rather than impenetrable fencing and walls
 - e. where appropriate, contribute towards tree planting in the town in accordance with the Greening Blackpool SPD (or any subsequent update)
 - f. demonstrate, where appropriate, how the landscaping scheme connects to the wider green infrastructure and ecological network in Blackpool and the neighbouring Authorities.
2. Financial contributions towards creating and enhancing green and blue infrastructure in Blackpool will be sought from all development where adequate onsite provision is not possible, in accordance with the Greening Blackpool SPD (or any subsequent update).
 3. Proposals involving the hard surfacing of more than 50% of a residential garden will not normally be permitted.
 4. Proposals for major development and public spaces which will attract large crowds should include well designed Hostile Vehicle Mitigation (HVM) measures which are integrated sensitively and seamlessly into the townscape.

Policy DM22: Shopfronts

1. Proposals for new shopfronts or alterations to existing shopfronts must:
 - a. have regard to the character of the building and the streetscene and create a positive visual impact;
 - b. have a complementary relationship with the upper floor(s) of the building where appropriate;
 - c. have a fascia depth proportionate to the shopfront, adjacent properties and the wider streetscene which retains or reinstates vertical breaks between buildings;
 - d. include signage only at fascia level and in proportion to the shopfront and fascia;
 - e. retain features such as pilasters, mullions, toplights, canopies/awnings, doors and stall risers which contribute to the character of the building and the wider area; or introduce such features where appropriate and where they would not obscure architectural details;
 - f. provide independent access to the upper floor(s) where appropriate;
 - g. retain recessed doorways to provide a transition between the street and to provide disabled access;
 - h. provide transparent display windows.
2. Shop units in corner properties should include shopfronts which wrap around the corner and should be designed to have high quality elevations to both frontages to avoid blank walls in the streetscene.
3. The use of uPVC on shopfronts, windows or doors will not be permitted within the Town Centre, District or Local Centres, on Listed or Locally Listed Buildings or in Conservation Areas.
4. Automated Teller Machines (ATMs) will only be permitted in larger shopfronts. An ATM on a shopfront that would be a dominant feature on the frontage will not be permitted. If the ATM is to be placed within a shop window, the ATM should be sensitively positioned and surrounded by clear glazing rather than a solid panel and should not interfere with or result in the removal of original or good quality design features. Illuminated ATM surrounds will not normally be permitted in conservation areas or on listed or locally listed buildings.

Policy DM23: Security Shutters

1. External shutters will not be permitted:
 - a. within the Town Centre, District Centres or Local Centres;
 - b. on the Promenade;
 - c. on listed or locally listed buildings;
 - d. in Conservation Areas;
 - e. in the Resort Core.
2. Outside of these locations on street frontages, shutters and grilles will be permitted subject to the following criteria:
 - a. the shutters are of an open brick bond design or similar which allow oblique views through the property;
 - b. the shutter, housing box and guides are integrated sympathetically within the fascia;
 - c. the shutter does not obscure architectural features of the building such as stall risers.
3. Solid roller shutters will only be permitted on industrial/ business estates, or where such shutters are appropriate to the character of the building and the wider area.

Policy DM24: Advertisements

1. Proposals for advertisements must preserve or enhance the character of their setting and host building and be of the highest design quality.
2. Proposals for advertisements will be considered having regard to their size, design, position, range of visibility, illumination, location and any cumulative impacts with existing advertisements.
3. Advertisements will be supported where they:
 - a. preserve the character and amenity of the area; and
 - b. preserve or enhance heritage assets and conservation areas.
4. Advertisements will be resisted where they:
 - a. contribute to an unsightly proliferation of signage in the area;
 - b. contribute to street clutter in the public realm;
 - c. cause light pollution to nearby residential properties or wildlife habitats;
 - d. have flashing illuminated elements (other than on large leisure assets on the Promenade or within the Resort Core);
 - e. would obscure more than 50% of otherwise transparent display windows; or
 - f. impact upon public safety.
5. Existing poor quality signage on the host property or other buildings in the area should not be regarded as a precedent for further similar proposals.

Policy DM25: Public Art

1. New developments will be required to support the cultural well-being of Blackpool and contribute to addressing positive social, economic and environmental outcomes through the provision of public art projects. Such projects can be part of an individual site and/or part of public realm and/or other infrastructure that is related to a number of sites.
2. Public Art projects will be delivered where appropriate, through the funding, management, development, implementation and maintenance of such projects by developers related to major development sites including:
 - a. major development sites within the Strategic Locations of Development identified under Policy CS1 of the Council's Local Plan, Part 1 Core Strategy;

- b. major development sites within the South Blackpool Growth Area.
3. Public Art projects proposed by individuals and organisations, including the Council, that are not related to major development, will be encouraged and supported with a particular focus on the following areas:
 - a. the inner area neighbourhoods of North Beach, Foxhall, South Beach, Claremont, Talbot and Brunswick, Revoe and St Heliers; and
 - b. Marton Moss Strategic site.
4. Where it is not appropriate to deliver a public art project as part of a specific development, financial contributions will be sought to make appropriate provision for public art.

Design Policies											
SA Objective	Effects	DM17	DM18	DM19	DM20	DM21	DM22	DM23	DM24	DM25	
SAO 1: To reduce crime, disorder and fear of crime	Score	+	O	O	O	+	O	+	O	O	
	Uncertainty	M	L	L	L	M	L	M	L	L	
	Duration	S-LT	N/A	N/A	N/A	S-LT	N/A	S-LT	N/A	N/A	
	Direct/Indirect	D	N/A	N/A	N/A	D	N/A	D	N/A	N/A	
	Reversible/Irreversible	R	N/A	N/A	N/A	R	N/A	R	N/A	N/A	
	Positive effects	DM17 establishes various principles for the design of new development that would be likely to encourage higher rates of natural surveillance, such as a high-quality visual appearance. It also seeks to ensure that new development prevents crime and reduces the fear of crime. DM21 would require proposals to incorporate landscaping into developments and this would be likely to help encourage residents to spend more times outdoors in and around the site, thereby increasing rates of natural surveillance. DM21 also includes a requirement for Hostile Vehicle Mitigation measures, where appropriate, and this would help to reduce the risk of crime, and fear of crime, associated with hostile vehicles. DM23 would restrict the installation of security shutters, because they potentially create a sense of 'dead frontages' that give an impression of an area being unsafe and thus encouraging a heightened fear of crime in the local area. Security shutters could therefore contribute towards reduced footfall and a subsequent reduction in natural surveillance, thereby facilitating more crime and anti-social behaviour. DM25 – Public Art attracts people to a place and encourages them to stay for longer which will provide passive surveillance									
	Adverse effects	None.									
	Recommendations	Policy DM21 could include provisions regarding crime, such as by encouraging development proposals to be of a design and layout that facilitates high rates of natural surveillance and which considers lighting and openness in relation to the local risk and fear of crime.									
SAO 2: To improve levels of	Score	O	+	O	O	O	O	O	O	O	
	Uncertainty	L	L	L	L	L	L	L	L	L	
	Duration	N/A	S-LT	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	

Design Policies										
SA Objective	Effects	DM17	DM18	DM19	DM20	DM21	DM22	DM23	DM24	DM25
educational attainment for all age groups and all sectors of society	Direct/Indirect	N/A	D	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A
	Reversible/Irreversible	N/A	R	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A
	Positive effects	Enhancing the broadband speeds for people, as per DM18, throughout Blackpool would help to enhance their access to important learning resources and opportunities available online.								
	Adverse effects	None.								
	Recommendations	DM25 on Public Art could potentially include encouragement for proposals that include Public Art to provide some means of educational element to the art, such as an effort to explain the motivations behind the art or its significance to Blackpool.								
SAO 3: To improve physical and mental health for all and reduce health inequalities	Score	O	O	O	O	+	O	O	O	+
	Uncertainty	L	L	L	L	L	L	L	L	H
	Duration	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	S-LT	N/A	N/A	N/A	S-LT
	Direct/Indirect	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	D	N/A	N/A	N/A	D
	Reversible/Irreversible	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	R	N/A	N/A	N/A	R
	Positive effects	DM21 would increase the number of new developments in Blackpool that include soft landscaping elements. It would also help to ensure that landscaping is well connected to the wider GI and ecological network. This would be likely to help ensure residents have good access to communal spaces, green spaces and semi-natural habitats in a manner that encourages physical exercise, outdoor recreation and community interactions whilst being beneficial to mental wellbeing. DM25 could potentially contribute towards improved mental health and well-being by enhancing the local sense of place and visual attractiveness of areas throughout Blackpool.								
	Adverse effects	None.								
Recommendations	None.									
SAO 4: To ensure housing provision meets local needs	Score	O	O	O	+	O	O	O	O	O
	Uncertainty	L	L	L	M	L	L	L	L	L
	Duration	N/A	N/A	N/A	S-LT	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A
	Direct/Indirect	N/A	N/A	N/A	D	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A
	Reversible/Irreversible	N/A	N/A	N/A	R	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A
	Positive effects	DM20 would, under certain circumstances, permit the extension and alteration of buildings. This may help to ensure the Borough's housing needs can be met over the Plan period.								
	Adverse effects	None.								
Recommendations	None.									
SAO 5:	Score	+	+	O	+	+	O	O	O	+
	Uncertainty	M	M	L	M	M	L	L	L	H

Design Policies										
SA Objective	Effects	DM17	DM18	DM19	DM20	DM21	DM22	DM23	DM24	DM25
To protect and enhance community spirit and cohesion	Duration	S-LT	S-LT	N/A	S-LT	S-LT	N/A	N/A	N/A	S-LT
	Direct/Indirect	D	D	N/A	D	D	N/A	N/A	N/A	D
	Reversible/Irreversible	R	R	N/A	R	R	N/A	N/A	N/A	R
	Positive effects	<p>The design principles set out in DM17 could help to ensure that new residential development conforms with the existing local community in terms of style. It could also help to ensure that new residential development enables frequent outdoor community engagements due to permeable and attractive designs.</p> <p>Enhancing broadband speeds for local people, as per DM18, could provide local people with greater access to online communities and opportunities for connecting with local people.</p> <p>DM20 would help to prevent extensions or alterations to buildings where they may lead to inadequate levels of amenity space, disrupt a uniform building line or have an unacceptable impact on neighbour amenity, privacy, outlook or sunlight. DM21 would increase the number of proposals incorporating soft landscaping elements into the developments and these may encourage outdoor socialisation and community interactions.</p> <p>DM25 could potentially contribute towards improved community cohesion and community spirit by enhancing the local sense of place and visual attractiveness of areas throughout Blackpool</p>								
	Adverse effects	None.								
	Recommendations	None.								
SAO 6: To improve access to basic goods, services and amenities for all groups	Score	O	+	O	O	+	O	O	O	O
	Uncertainty	L	M	L	L	M	L	L	L	L
	Duration	N/A	S-LT	N/A	N/A	S-LT	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A
	Direct/Indirect	N/A	D	N/A	N/A	D	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A
	Reversible/Irreversible	N/A	R	N/A	N/A	R	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A
	Positive effects	<p>Enhancing broadband speeds for local people, as per DM18, could help to improve their access to important services available online.</p> <p>DM21 requires development proposals to demonstrate how the landscaping is connected to the wider GI network. This could help to enhance the permeability and pedestrian access of new developments.</p>								
	Adverse effects	None.								
Recommendations	None.									
SAO 7: To encourage sustainable economic growth and business	Score	+	+	O	O	+	+	O	+	+
	Uncertainty	M	M	L	L	M	M	L	M	M
	Duration	S-LT	S-LT	N/A	N/A	S-LT	S-LT	N/A	S-LT	S-LT
	Direct/Indirect	D	D	N/A	N/A	D	D	N/A	D	D
	Reversible/Irreversible	R	R	N/A	N/A	R	R	N/A	R	R

Design Policies										
SA Objective	Effects	DM17	DM18	DM19	DM20	DM21	DM22	DM23	DM24	DM25
development across the Borough	Positive effects	<p>DM17 would help to ensure that new development in Blackpool is visually attractive and encourages higher rates of footfall, which could prove beneficial to retail areas.</p> <p>DM18 would be likely to ensure that local people and businesses have improved access to faster broadband speeds. This could better enable companies to operate and compete in national and international markets and to improve the efficiency of their processes.</p> <p>DM21 would lead to an increase in the number of developments incorporating GI and soft landscaping into their proposals. This would be likely to encourage higher rates of walking and being outdoors for people in Blackpool, thereby leading to an increased footfall and contributing towards the success and vitality of shops and businesses.</p> <p>DM22 would help to ensure that shopfronts are visually attractive and well linked with the existing setting and design. This would be likely to encourage higher numbers of people visiting these shops and enjoying their time in central areas of Blackpool.</p> <p>DM24 would permit proposals for advertisements depending on various criteria. The use of advertisements would be likely to help businesses throughout the Borough operate successfully and contribute towards economic growth.</p> <p>DM25 would allow various uses of public art. Public art may help to encourage residents and visitors to spend more time out and about in Blackpool in central areas and exploring different parts of the Borough. This would be likely to contribute towards the successful operation of various businesses benefitting from increased footfall.</p>								
	Adverse effects	None.								
	Recommendations	None.								
SAO 8: To promote sustainable tourism	Score	+	O	O	O	+	+	O	+	+
	Uncertainty	M	L	L	L	M	M	L	M	M
	Duration	S-LT	N/A	N/A	N/A	S-LT	S-LT	N/A	S-LT	S-LT
	Direct/Indirect	D	N/A	N/A	N/A	D	D	N/A	D	D
	Reversible/Irreversible	R	N/A	N/A	N/A	R	R	N/A	R	R
	Positive effects	<p>DM17 would help to ensure that new development in Blackpool is visually attractive. DM21 would lead to an increase in the number of developments incorporating GI and soft landscaping into their proposals. They would therefore be likely to ensure that new development encourages increased footfall, thereby contributing towards the success and vitality of tourism related shops and businesses. The landscaping would also help to make sure proposals contribute towards an enhanced visual amenity and street scene that encourages short- and long-term visitors to spend time in Blackpool.</p> <p>DM22 would help to ensure that shopfronts are visually attractive and well linked with the existing setting and design. This would be likely to help ensure visitors to Blackpool enjoy their stay.</p> <p>DM24 would permit proposals for advertisements depending on various criteria. The use of advertisements would be likely to help various businesses throughout the Borough operate successfully and contribute towards economic growth.</p> <p>DM25 would allow various uses of public art. Public art may help to encourage residents and visitors to spend more time out and about in Blackpool in central areas and exploring different parts of the Borough. This would be likely to contribute towards the successful operation of various businesses benefitting from increased footfall.</p>								

Design Policies										
SA Objective	Effects	DM17	DM18	DM19	DM20	DM21	DM22	DM23	DM24	DM25
	Adverse effects	None.								
	Recommendations	None.								
SAO 9: To encourage economic inclusion	Score	O	+	O	O	+	+	O	+	+
	Uncertainty	L	M	L	L	M	M	L	M	M
	Duration	N/A	S-LT	N/A	N/A	S-LT	S-LT	N/A	S-LT	S-LT
	Direct/Indirect	N/A	D	N/A	N/A	D	D	N/A	D	D
	Reversible/Irreversible	N/A	R	N/A	N/A	R	R	N/A	R	R
	Positive effects	DM18 would improve the broadband speeds for local people which could help to increase the quantity of jobs they could potentially apply for. DM21, DM22, DM24 and DM25 would be likely to help ensure that businesses throughout Blackpool are able to operate successfully and continue to provide local residents with various employment opportunities.								
	Adverse effects	None.								
	Recommendations	None.								
	Score	+	O	O	+	+	+	O	+	+
SAO 10: To deliver urban renaissance	Uncertainty	L	L	L	M	M	M	L	M	M
	Duration	S-LT	N/A	N/A	S-LT	S-LT	S-LT	N/A	S-LT	S-LT
	Direct/Indirect	D	N/A	N/A	D	D	D	N/A	D	D
	Reversible/Irreversible	R	N/A	N/A	R	R	R	N/A	R	R
	Positive effects	DM17 seeks to ensure that all new development in Blackpool is of a high-quality design that protects and enhances the distinctive local character. DM20 would also help to ensure that new development in Blackpool is of a high-quality design. Both policies would therefore be likely to make a meaningful contribution towards urban renaissance throughout the Borough. DM21, DM22, DM24 and DM25 would be likely to help ensure that businesses operating in central and urban areas of Blackpool are able to operate successfully and to compete in the local economy. These businesses and areas are generally highly accessible via public transport modes as well as walking and cycling.								
	Adverse effects	None.								
	Recommendations	None.								
SAO 11: To develop and market the Borough as a place to	Score	+	O	O	O	+	+	+	+	+
	Uncertainty	M	L	L	L	M	M	M	M	M
	Duration	S-LT	N/A	N/A	N/A	S-LT	S-LT	S-LT	S-LT	S-LT
	Direct/Indirect	D	N/A	N/A	N/A	D	D	D	D	D
	Reversible/Irreversible	R	N/A	N/A	N/A	R	R	R	R	R

Design Policies										
SA Objective	Effects	DM17	DM18	DM19	DM20	DM21	DM22	DM23	DM24	DM25
live, work and do business	Positive effects	DM17, DM21, DM22, DM23, DM24 and DM25 would be expected to help ensure that the built environment in urban and central areas of Blackpool are of a high quality that promotes tourism and encourages short- and long-term visitors.								
	Adverse effects	None.								
	Recommendations	None.								
SAO 12: To protect, maintain and enhance green infrastructure, biodiversity and geodiversity	Score	O	O	O	O	++	O	O	O	O
	Uncertainty	L	L	L	L	L	L	L	L	L
	Duration	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	S-LT	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A
	Direct/Indirect	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	D	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A
	Reversible/Irreversible	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	R	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A
	Positive effects	It is considered to be likely that soft landscaping and GI elements incorporated into proposals as a result of DM20 would help to protect and enhance the biodiversity value of proposals. The requirement for any felled trees to be replaced by at least two trees of appropriate species and maturity would be expected to make a major contribution towards protecting vital biodiversity elements in the Borough. DM21 also requires proposals to demonstrate how landscaping within the development is connected with the wider ecological network, which could make a major contribution towards preserving and enhancing the connectivity of Blackpool's wildlife and reduce the risk of isolated habitats.								
	Adverse effects	None.								
Recommendations	None.									
SAO 13: To protect and enhance the Borough's landscape & townscape character and quality	Score	++	O	++	+	+	+	+	+	+
	Uncertainty	L	L	L	M	M	M	M	M	M
	Duration	S-LT	N/A	S-LT	S-LT	S-LT	S-LT	S-LT	S-LT	S-LT
	Direct/Indirect	D	N/A	D	D	D	D	D	D	D
	Reversible/Irreversible	R	N/A	R	R	R	R	R	R	R
	Positive effects	DM17 would make a major contribution towards ensuring the new development respects the local character, connects with it seamlessly, is visually attractive and is of a high-quality design. DM19 would be expected to help ensure that strategic views in Blackpool that make a significant contribution towards establishing the Borough's distinctive and historic character are preserved. Each policy would be expected to make a minor positive contribution towards the townscape character of the Borough, by ensuring that new development is of a high-quality design, is in-keeping with the surrounding area and generally avoids adverse impacts on views. By requiring proposals to demonstrate how landscaping is connected with the wider GI and ecological network it is likely that new development would conform seamlessly with the surrounding character.								
	Adverse effects	None.								
Recommendations	None.									
	Score	++	O	++	+	+	+	+	+	O

Design Policies										
SA Objective	Effects	DM17	DM18	DM19	DM20	DM21	DM22	DM23	DM24	DM25
SAO 14: To protect and enhance the cultural heritage resource	Uncertainty	L	L	L	M	M	M	M	M	L
	Duration	S-LT	N/A	S-LT	S-LT	S-LT	S-LT	S-LT	S-LT	N/A
	Direct/Indirect	D	N/A	D	D	D	D	D	D	N/A
	Reversible/Irreversible	R	N/A	R	R	R	R	R	R	N/A
	Positive effects	DM17 would make a major contribution towards ensuring the new development respects the local character, connects with it seamlessly, is visually attractive and is of a high-quality design. This would be expected to benefit the setting of heritage assets throughout Blackpool. DM19 seeks to ensure that strategic views in Blackpool, including views into and from within conservation areas as well as Listed Buildings. DM20, DM22, DM23 and DM24 would help to ensure adverse impacts on nearby heritage assets and the historic environment are avoided and, in some cases, enhanced. DM21 would help to ensure that proposals make a positive contribution to the local character and are largely in-keeping with the existing setting, thereby helping to preserve or enhance the setting or views of nearby sensitive heritage assets.								
	Adverse effects	None.								
Recommendations	None.									
SAO 15: To protect and enhance the quality of water features and resources and to reduce the risk of flooding	Score	O	O	O	O	+	O	O	O	O
	Uncertainty	L	L	L	L	M	L	L	L	L
	Duration	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	S-LT	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A
	Direct/Indirect	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	D	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A
	Reversible/Irreversible	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	R	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A
	Positive effects	DM20 would help to ensure GI elements, that play a crucial role in improving water quality and naturally managing surface run-off, are protected and enhanced. This is particularly so because the policy gives close consideration to impacts on drainage.								
	Adverse effects	None.								
Recommendations	None.									
SAO 16: To guard against land contamination & encourage re-use of brownfield within urban boundary & to protect soil resources	Score	O	O	O	O	O	O	O	O	O
	Uncertainty	L	L	L	L	L	L	L	L	L
	Duration	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A
	Direct/Indirect	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A
	Reversible/Irreversible	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A
	Positive effects	None.								
	Adverse effects	None.								
Recommendations	None.									

Design Policies											
SA Objective	Effects	DM17	DM18	DM19	DM20	DM21	DM22	DM23	DM24	DM25	
SAO 17: To limit and adapt to climate change	Score	O	+	O	O	+	O	O	O	O	
	Uncertainty	L	M	L	L	M	L	L	L	L	
	Duration	N/A	S-LT	N/A	N/A	S-LT	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	
	Direct/Indirect	N/A	D	N/A	N/A	D	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	
	Reversible/Irreversible	N/A	R	N/A	N/A	R	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	
	Positive effects	DM18 could help to reduce the need to travel for local people as a result of greater connectivity online and an improved ability to carry out tasks, communicate or access services online. This could contribute towards a reduction in GHG emissions associated with their travel. DM21 would help to ensure GI elements, that play a crucial role in ensuring the local population can adapt to the changing climate by providing a climate cooling and flood risk attenuation service, particularly as the policy gives close consideration to impacts on drainage.									
	Adverse effects	None.									
Recommendations	None.										
SAO 18: To protect and improve air quality	Score	O	+	O	O	+	O	O	O	O	
	Uncertainty	L	M	L	L	M	L	L	L	L	
	Duration	N/A	S-LT	N/A	N/A	S-LT	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	
	Direct/Indirect	N/A	D	N/A	N/A	D	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	
	Reversible/Irreversible	N/A	R	N/A	N/A	R	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	
	Positive effects	DM18 could help to reduce the need to travel for local people as a result of greater connectivity online and an improved ability to carry out tasks, communicate or access services online. This could contribute towards less pollution associated with their travel. Vegetation and GI plays a crucial role in protecting and improving air quality by providing a natural air filtering function. DM20 would be expected to help preserve and enhance this function at new and existing developments across the Borough.									
	Adverse effects	None.									
Recommendations	None.										
SAO 19: To increase energy efficiency and require the use of renewable	Score	O	O	O	O	O	O	O	O	O	
	Uncertainty	L	L	L	L	L	L	L	L	L	
	Duration	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	
	Direct/Indirect	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	
	Reversible/Irreversible	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	
	Positive effects	None.									
Adverse effects	None.										

Design Policies										
SA Objective	Effects	DM17	DM18	DM19	DM20	DM21	DM22	DM23	DM24	DM25
energy	Recommendations	None.								
SAO 20: To ensure sustainable use of natural resources	Score	+	O	O	O	O	O	O	O	O
	Uncertainty	M	L	L	L	L	L	L	L	L
	Duration	S-LT	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A
	Direct/Indirect	D	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A
	Reversible/Irreversible	R	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A
	Positive effects	DM17 would require proposals to demonstrate that wherever possible the development would be comprised of materials that are re-used or recycled and are re-usable and recyclable. This could help to reduce the consumption of raw materials during construction.								
	Adverse effects	None.								
Recommendations	None.									
SAO 21: To minimise waste, increase re-use and recycling	Score	+	O	O	O	O	O	O	O	O
	Uncertainty	M	L	L	L	L	L	L	L	L
	Duration	S-LT	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A
	Direct/Indirect	D	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A
	Reversible/Irreversible	R	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A
	Positive effects	DM17 would require proposals to demonstrate that wherever possible the development would be comprised of materials that are re-used or recycled and are re-usable and recyclable. This could make a meaningful contribution towards increasing rates of reduce/re-use/recycle in the construction sector in Blackpool.								
	Adverse effects	None.								
Recommendations	None.									
SAO 22: To promote the use of more sustainable modes of transport	Score	O	+	O	O	O	O	O	O	O
	Uncertainty	L	M	L	L	L	L	L	L	L
	Duration	N/A	S-LT	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A
	Direct/Indirect	N/A	D	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A
	Reversible/Irreversible	N/A	R	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A
	Positive effects	DM18 could help to reduce the need to travel for local people as a result of greater connectivity online and an improved ability to carry out tasks, communicate or access services online.								
	Adverse effects	None.								
Recommendations	None.									

Heritage Policies

Policy DM26: Listed Buildings

1. The Council will support proposals which sustain and enhance the significance of Blackpool's Listed Buildings including their setting. Great weight will be given to the conservation of those elements that contribute to the significance of the listed building including its setting.
2. Proposals which would cause harm to or loss of a listed building, will only be permitted where this is clearly justified and outweighed by the public benefits of the proposal. Substantial harm or total loss to the significance of a listed building will only be permitted in exceptional circumstances.
3. Applications for works to listed buildings including new development within its setting must be accompanied by a heritage statement. Where a heritage statement fails to adequately explain and justify the proposal and its impact on the significance of the heritage asset this may be used by the Council as grounds to justify refusal of the scheme.

Policy DM27: Conservation Areas

1. Proposals within or affecting the setting of any of Blackpool's conservation areas, should conserve or enhance those elements that make a positive contribution to their special character and appearance including its setting as identified within the conservation area appraisal.
2. Demolition, or other unacceptable harm to the significance of a building or feature that makes a positive contribution to the significance of the Conservation Area, will only be permitted where this harm is outweighed by the public benefits of the proposal. Such proposals must be accompanied by clear details of the proposal and justify the harm in line with national policy through a heritage statement. Where a heritage statement fails to adequately explain and justify the proposal and its impact on the significance of the heritage asset this may be used by the Council as grounds to justify refusal of the scheme.
3. Proposals should:
 - a. Be appropriate to their context including setting, scale, density and physical characteristics;
 - b. Conserve or enhance features making a positive contribution. In particular, design, massing and height of any building should closely relate to adjacent buildings and should not have an unacceptable impact on townscape and landscape;
 - c. Not have an unacceptable impact on historic street patterns or roofscape;
 - d. Not result in harm to public or open spaces;
 - e. Retain individual features of interest, including doorways, cobbles, trees, hedges, railings and garden walls;
 - f. Reinforce distinctiveness of the area, reflecting the local pallet of materials and local building styles;
 - g. Retain, repair, reinstate and enhance traditional shopfronts.

Policy DM28: Non-Designated Heritage Assets

1. Proposals which would retain, reuse and repair the significance of Blackpool's non-designated heritage assets will be supported.
2. There will be a presumption in favour of their retention when considering development proposals. Development which would remove, harm or undermine the significance of a non-designated heritage asset will only be permitted where robust evidence can demonstrate that the benefits of the development clearly outweigh the harm.
3. Proposals must be accompanied by a heritage statement, the detail of which is proportionate to the heritage asset affected. Where a heritage statement fails to adequately explain and justify the proposal and its impact on the significance of the heritage asset this may be used by the Council as grounds to justify refusal of the scheme.
4. Where the loss of a non-designated heritage asset is proposed, the following information will be considered:
 - a) The significance of the heritage asset, in isolation and as part of a group as appropriate, its contribution to the character or appearance of the area, and the degree of harm that would result;
 - b) An appropriate level of survey and recording which may also include archaeological investigations;

- c) The condition of the asset and the cost of any repairs and enhancement works that need to be undertaken;
 - d) The adequacy of efforts made to sustain existing uses or find viable new uses
 - e) The reuse of materials and architectural features in the new development; and
 - f) The public benefit arising from the proposals for the site;
 - g) Demonstration that the design of the new proposal is of an increased quality than the one it is replacing.
- Where permission is granted for development which would result in the loss of a non-designated heritage asset, approval will be conditional upon the asset being fully recorded and the information deposited with the Local Planning Authority and the Historic Environment Record.

Policy DM29: Stanley Park

1. Development proposals within or affecting the setting of Stanley Park should:
 - a) sustain and where appropriate, enhance its significance;
 - b) not result in harm to the elements which contribute to its significance including its layout, built or landscape features key views or vistas, its character and appearance and its enjoyment;
 - c) be accompanied by a robust heritage assessment which will demonstrate the impact the proposal will have on its significance including its setting and clear details of the proposed works and how it will sustain and provide opportunities to enhance the significance of the Park and its setting.

Policy DM30: Archaeology

1. Development which would result in harm to or loss of the significance of archaeological sites including scheduled monuments will not be permitted unless it can be demonstrated that the public benefits which cannot be met in any other way would clearly outweigh the harm.
2. Where there is knowledge of archaeological remains or reasonable grounds for the potential of archaeology, proposals will be expected to be accompanied by an assessment of the significance of any archaeology prior to the determination of an application for the site and how it will be affected by the proposed development. Where this demonstrates that it is of national significance (equal significance to a Scheduled Monument), proposals which cause harm to or loss will not be supported unless it can be demonstrated that the public benefits which cannot be met in any other way would clearly outweigh the harm.
3. Where proposals affect non-designated archaeology of local significance, this will be a material consideration when determining any planning applications for development.

Heritage Policies						
SA Objective	Effects	DM26	DM27	DM28	DM29	DM30
SAO 1: To reduce crime, disorder and fear of crime	Score	O	O	O	O	O
	Uncertainty	L	L	L	L	L
	Duration	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A
	Direct/Indirect	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A
	Reversible/Irreversible	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A
	Positive effects	None.				
	Adverse effects	None.				
	Recommendations	None.				
SAO 2: To improve levels of educational attainment for all age groups and all sectors of society	Score	+	+	+	+	+
	Uncertainty	H	H	H	H	H
	Duration	S-LT	S-LT	S-LT	S-LT	S-LT
	Direct/Indirect	D	D	D	D	D
	Reversible/Irreversible	R	R	R	R	R
	Positive effects	Local heritage assets that are publicly accessible for all can make a notable contribution to the range of education opportunities available to local people. By preserving and enhancing the historic environment of Blackpool, these policies would facilitate students' experiential learning of traditions, customs and interactions between people and the physical environment whilst developing their appreciation of cultural heritage.				
	Adverse effects	None.				
	Recommendations	The Council could seek to ensure heritage assets offer accessible (e.g. open to all and affordable prices) learning opportunities, such as through events our informative plaques, although it is appreciated that there may be limited opportunities for achieving this through the planning process.				
SAO 3: To improve physical and mental health for all and reduce health inequalities	Score	O	O	O	O	O
	Uncertainty	L	L	L	L	L
	Duration	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A
	Direct/Indirect	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A
	Reversible/Irreversible	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A
	Positive effects	None.				
	Adverse effects	None.				
	Recommendations	None.				

Heritage Policies						
SA Objective	Effects	DM26	DM27	DM28	DM29	DM30
SAO 4: To ensure housing provision meets local needs	Score	O	O	O	O	O
	Uncertainty	L	L	L	L	L
	Duration	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A
	Direct/Indirect	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A
	Reversible/Irreversible	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A
	Positive effects	None.				
	Adverse effects	None.				
	Recommendations	None.				
SAO 5: To protect and enhance community spirit and cohesion	Score	+	+	+	+	++
	Uncertainty	M	M	M	H	M
	Duration	S-LT	S-LT	S-LT	S-LT	S-LT
	Direct/Indirect	D	D	D	D	D
	Reversible/Irreversible	R	R	R	R	R
	Positive effects	The protection and enhancement of the Borough’s cultural heritage and historic environment, as is likely through Policies DM26, DM27, DM28, DM29, and DM30, would be expected to help preserve and enhance a sense of place and local community that can be enjoyed by local residents.				
	Adverse effects	None.				
	Recommendations	Where development proposals could potentially impact on a heritage asset or are in close proximity to a heritage asset such as a Listed Building, the Council could potentially encourage proposals to show how access to the heritage asset, or appreciation of the asset, may be enhanced as a result of the development proposal.				
SAO 6: To improve access to basic goods, services and amenities for all groups	Score	O	O	O	O	O
	Uncertainty	L	L	L	L	L
	Duration	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A
	Direct/Indirect	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A
	Reversible/Irreversible	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A
	Positive effects	None.				
	Adverse effects	None.				
	Recommendations	None.				
SAO 7:	Score	O	O	O	O	O
	Uncertainty	L	L	L	L	L

Heritage Policies						
SA Objective	Effects	DM26	DM27	DM28	DM29	DM30
To encourage sustainable economic growth and business development across the Borough	Duration	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A
	Direct/Indirect	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A
	Reversible/Irreversible	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A
	Positive effects	None.				
	Adverse effects	None.				
	Recommendations	None.				
SAO 8: To promote sustainable tourism	Score	++	++	++	+	++
	Uncertainty	M	M	M	H	M
	Duration	S-LT	S-LT	S-LT	S-LT	S-LT
	Direct/Indirect	D	D	D	D	D
	Reversible/Irreversible	R	R	R	R	R
	Positive effects	The heritage and history of Blackpool contributes towards its appeal to visitors. By preserving and enhancing the Borough's cultural heritage and historic environment, Policies DM26, DM27, DM28, DM29, and DM30 would be likely to enhance this appeal and to help ensure visitors to Blackpool partake in, appreciate and enjoy the cultural heritage on offer.				
	Adverse effects	None.				
	Recommendations	None.				
SAO 9: To encourage economic inclusion	Score	O	O	O	O	O
	Uncertainty	L	L	L	L	L
	Duration	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A
	Direct/Indirect	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A
	Reversible/Irreversible	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A
	Positive effects	None.				
	Adverse effects	None.				
	Recommendations	None.				
SAO 10: To deliver urban renaissance	Score	+	+	+	O	O
	Uncertainty	M	M	M	L	L
	Duration	S-LT	S-LT	S-LT	N/A	N/A
	Direct/Indirect	D	D	D	N/A	N/A
	Reversible/Irreversible	R	R	R	N/A	N/A

Heritage Policies						
SA Objective	Effects	DM26	DM27	DM28	DM29	DM30
	Positive effects	It is considered to be likely that preservation and enhancement of nationally and locally Listed Buildings, as well as Conservation Areas, would contribute towards an improvement in the vitality and vibrancy of town centres in some locations.				
	Adverse effects	None.				
	Recommendations	None.				
SAO 11: To develop and market the Borough as a place to live, work and do business	Score	+	+	+	+	+
	Uncertainty	M	M	M	H	M
	Duration	S-LT	S-LT	S-LT	S-LT	S-LT
	Direct/Indirect	D	D	D	D	D
	Reversible/Irreversible	R	R	R	R	R
	Positive effects	Protecting and enhancing the setting of heritage assets throughout the Borough under these policies would be likely to help ensure that new development makes a positive contribution to the visual amenity of the Borough and is of a high-quality design and architecture that also helps to promote Blackpool as a visitor destination.				
	Adverse effects	None.				
	Recommendations	None.				
SAO 12: To protect, maintain and enhance green infrastructure, biodiversity and geodiversity	Score	O	O	O		O
	Uncertainty	L	L	L		L
	Duration	N/A	N/A	N/A		N/A
	Direct/Indirect	N/A	N/A	N/A		N/A
	Reversible/Irreversible	N/A	N/A	N/A		N/A
	Positive effects	None.				
	Adverse effects	None.				
	Recommendations	None.				
SAO 13: To protect and enhance the Borough's landscape & townscape character and quality	Score	++	++	++	+	+
	Uncertainty	M	M	M	H	M
	Duration	S-LT	S-LT	S-LT	S-LT	S-LT
	Direct/Indirect	D	D	D	D	D
	Reversible/Irreversible	R	R	R	R	R
	Positive effects	Protecting and enhancing the setting of heritage assets throughout the Borough under Policies DM26, DM27, DM28, and DM29 would be likely to also help ensure new development is in-keeping with the existing character of the townscape or landscape within which they are set. DM30 could also help to protect the Borough's character by preserving and taking advantage of below-ground archaeological assets.				

Heritage Policies						
SA Objective	Effects	DM26	DM27	DM28	DM29	DM30
	Adverse effects	None.				
	Recommendations	None.				
SAO 14: To protect and enhance the cultural heritage resource	Score	++	++	++	++	++
	Uncertainty	M	M	M	M	M
	Duration	S-LT	S-LT	S-LT	S-LT	S-LT
	Direct/Indirect	D	D	D	D	D
	Reversible/Irreversible	R	R	R	R	R
	Positive effects	Policies DM26, DM27, DM28, DM29, and DM30 would be expected to make a major contribution towards protecting and enhancing the cultural heritage of Blackpool, including by protecting known assets from harm, encouraging development that would enhance their setting, and seeking opportunities for discovering archaeological remains below-ground.				
	Adverse effects	None.				
	Recommendations	None.				
SAO 15: To protect and enhance the quality of water features and resources and to reduce the risk of flooding	Score	O	O	O	O	O
	Uncertainty	L	L	L	L	L
	Duration	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A
	Direct/Indirect	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A
	Reversible/Irreversible	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A
	Positive effects	None.				
	Adverse effects	None.				
	Recommendations	None.				
SAO 16: To guard against land contamination & encourage re-use of brownfield within urban boundary & to protect soil resources	Score	O	O	O	O	O
	Uncertainty	L	L	L	L	L
	Duration	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A
	Direct/Indirect	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A
	Reversible/Irreversible	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A
	Positive effects	None.				
	Adverse effects	None.				
	Recommendations	None.				
SAO 17:	Score	O	O	O	O	O

Heritage Policies						
SA Objective	Effects	DM26	DM27	DM28	DM29	DM30
To limit and adapt to climate change	Uncertainty	L	L	L	L	L
	Duration	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A
	Direct/Indirect	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A
	Reversible/Irreversible	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A
	Positive effects	None.				
	Adverse effects	None.				
	Recommendations	None.				
SAO 18: To protect and improve air quality	Score	O	O	O	O	O
	Uncertainty	L	L	L	L	L
	Duration	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A
	Direct/Indirect	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A
	Reversible/Irreversible	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A
	Positive effects	None.				
	Adverse effects	None.				
SAO 19: To increase energy efficiency and require the use of renewable energy sources	Score	O	O	O	O	O
	Uncertainty	L	L	L	L	L
	Duration	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A
	Direct/Indirect	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A
	Reversible/Irreversible	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A
	Positive effects	None.				
	Adverse effects	None.				
SAO 20: To ensure sustainable use of natural resources	Score	O	O	O	O	O
	Uncertainty	L	L	L	L	L
	Duration	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A
	Direct/Indirect	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A
	Reversible/Irreversible	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A
Positive effects	None.					

Heritage Policies						
SA Objective	Effects	DM26	DM27	DM28	DM29	DM30
	Adverse effects	None.				
	Recommendations	None.				
SAO 21: To minimise waste, increase re-use and recycling	Score	O	O	O	O	O
	Uncertainty	L	L	L	L	L
	Duration	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A
	Direct/Indirect	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A
	Reversible/Irreversible	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A
	Positive effects	None.				
	Adverse effects	None.				
Recommendations	None.					
SAO 22: To promote the use of more sustainable modes of transport	Score	O	O	O	O	O
	Uncertainty	L	L	L	L	L
	Duration	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A
	Direct/Indirect	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A
	Reversible/Irreversible	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A
	Positive effects	None.				
	Adverse effects	None.				
Recommendations	None.					

Environment Policies

Policy DM31: Surface Water Management

1. Surface water from development sites will be disposed of via the most sustainable drainage option available. The discharge of surface water should be in line with the following order of priority, in accordance with National Planning Practice Guidance:
 - a. into the ground (infiltration);
 - b. to a surface water body;
 - c. to a surface water sewer, highway drain, or another drainage system;
 - d. to a combined sewer.
2. On greenfield sites applicants will be required to demonstrate that the current natural discharge rate is replicated as a minimum.
3. On previously developed sites applicants should target a reduction from pre-existing discharges of surface water to a target of greenfield rates and volumes so far as reasonably practicable. In critical drainage areas the greenfield standard will be expected.
4. All new development should:
 - a. include the use of sustainable drainage systems, unless demonstrated to be inappropriate; and
 - b. reduce areas of existing impermeable surfaces.
5. Approved development proposals will be required to be supplemented by appropriate maintenance and management regimes for surface water drainage schemes.

Policy DM32: Wind Energy

1. The whole Borough is designated as an area of search suitable for small scale wind turbine development comprising up to 20m in height above ground level to blade tip. Proposals for such development must meet the requirements of Core Strategy and Development Management policies and demonstrate that:
 - a. the proposed scale of the wind turbine(s) is efficient on power output and that this efficiency is not compromised at the proposed location by turbulence at low levels;
 - b. there is no unacceptable impact on residential and visitor accommodation amenity and other sensitive users in terms of noise, shadow flicker, vibration and visual dominance;
 - c. the impact on the natural environment including designated sites and the countryside area has been assessed and where necessary appropriate mitigation or enhancement provided;
 - d. the impact on any heritage asset and their setting, including strategic views; has been assessed;
 - e. the proposal takes account of the cumulative effect that would result from the proposal in conjunction with permitted and existing renewable energy schemes, including those in neighbouring authorities and there is found to be no significant adverse impact;
 - f. the local road network can satisfactorily accommodate the development proposed;
 - g. all impacts on air traffic safety, radar and communications have been assessed and consulted upon with the appropriate bodies;
 - h. there is support from the local community where required, informed by pre-application consultation to ensure any planning impacts identified by the affected community have been fully addressed.
2. Where mitigation measures can be achieved to make any identified impacts acceptable these will be secured through negotiation or the use of conditions or planning obligations.
3. Where a proposal is permitted, a condition will be attached to the planning permission that will require the removal of redundant structures and/or equipment and for the restoration of the site should the site become non-operational.

4. In assessing wind energy proposals, the Council will give positive weight to community-led initiatives or where there is direct benefit to the community through their involvement.

Policy DM33: The Coast and Foreshore

Development proposals will be supported which secure further improvements to bathing water quality or flood protection. Development proposals that would adversely affect the appearance, integrity or environmental quality of the beach and foreshore will be resisted.

Policy DM34: Development in the Countryside

1. The intrinsic value and rural character of Blackpool's remaining small area of countryside will be safeguarded and development in the countryside, shown on the Policies Map, will be limited to: **a.** agricultural or horticultural purposes; **b.** outdoor recreational uses appropriate to a rural area; **c.** extensions and replacement dwellings providing they are in keeping with the scale and open character of the countryside. Extensions and replacement dwellings in excess of 33% of the original ground floor footprint of the building will not be permitted; **d.** isolated new homes in the countryside which meet the criteria set out in paragraph 79 of NPPF 2019 (or any future equivalent).

Policy DM35: Biodiversity

1. Development proposals will be required to:

- a. result in no loss or harm to biodiversity through avoidance, adequate mitigation or, as a last resort, compensatory measures secured through the establishment of a legally binding agreement;
- b. minimise the impact on biodiversity and provide net biodiversity gains through good design by incorporating biodiversity enhancements and habitat creation where opportunities exist.

SSSIs

2. Development will not be permitted in or adjacent to a Site of Special Scientific Interest where it would adversely affect, directly or indirectly, its wildlife and nature conservation importance.

Other sites of nature conservation value (Local Nature Reserve and Biological Heritage Sites)

3. Development will not be permitted where it would adversely affect County Heritage Sites – biological or geological - and other sites of importance to nature conservation interests, including all ponds in the Borough. Where in exceptional circumstances the benefits of development proposals clearly outweigh the extent of ecological or geological harm, developers will be required to compensate for such harm to the fullest practicable extent compatible with the conservation interests of the site.

Protected Species

4. Development will not be permitted if it would have an adverse impact on animal or plant species protected under national or international legislation. Development proposals should ensure that species and habitats set out in the UK and Local Biodiversity Action Plans will be protected and where possible enhanced. Where development is permitted, adequate compensatory measures must be undertaken to sustain and enhance the species and its habitat.

Policy DM36: Controlling Pollution and Contamination

1. Development will be permitted where in isolation or in conjunction with other planned or committed developments it can be demonstrated that the development:

- a. Will be compatible with adjacent existing uses and would not lead to significant adverse effects on health, amenity, safety and the operation of surrounding uses and for occupants or users of the development itself, with reference to noise, vibration, odour, light, dust, other pollution or nuisance. Applications will be required to be accompanied, where appropriate by relevant impact assessments and mitigation proposals;
- b. In the case of previously developed, other potentially contaminated or unstable land, a land remediation scheme can be secured which will ensure that the land is remediated to a standard which provides a safe environment for occupants and users and does not displace contamination;

- c. Will not give rise to a deterioration of air quality in a defined Air Quality Management Area or result in the declaration of a new AQMA. Where appropriate an air quality impact assessment will be required to support development proposals;
- d. Where development will result in, or contribute to, a deterioration in air quality, permission will only be granted where any such harm caused is significantly and demonstrably outweighed by other planning considerations and appropriate mitigation measures are provided to minimise any such harm.
- e. Will not cause any risk of pollution to surface or ground water and mitigation will be required to prevent any harm where necessary.

2. Proposals for the development of hazardous installations/pipelines, modifications to existing sites, or development in the vicinity of hazardous installations or pipelines, will be permitted where it has been demonstrated that the amount, type and location of hazardous substances would not pose unacceptable health and/or safety risks.

Environment Policies							
SA Objective	Effects	DM31	DM32	DM33	DM34	DM35	DM36
SAO 1: To reduce crime, disorder and fear of crime	Score	O	O	O	O	O	+
	Uncertainty	L	L	L	L	L	L
	Duration	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	S-LT
	Direct/Indirect	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	D
	Reversible/Irreversible	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	R
	Positive effects	DM37 would help to ensure that new developments do not compromise the safety of communal areas, including through air, noise and light pollution or contamination.					
	Adverse effects	None.					
Recommendations	DM37 could include provisions regarding crime, such as by encouraging development proposals to be of a design and layout that facilitates high rates of natural surveillance and which considers lighting and openness in relation to the local risk and fear of crime.						
SAO 2: To improve levels of educational attainment for all age groups and all sectors of society	Score	O	O	O	O	O	O
	Uncertainty	L	L	L	L	L	L
	Duration	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A
	Direct/Indirect	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A
	Reversible/Irreversible	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A
	Positive effects	None.					
	Adverse effects	None.					
Recommendations	None.						
SAO 3: To improve physical and	Score	O	+	+	+	+	+
	Uncertainty	L	M	M	M	M	L
	Duration	N/A	S-LT	S-LT	S-LT	S-LT	S-LT

Environment Policies							
SA Objective	Effects	DM31	DM32	DM33	DM34	DM35	DM36
mental health for all and reduce health inequalities	Direct/Indirect	N/A	ID	D	D	D	D
	Reversible/Irreversible	N/A	R	R	R	R	R
	Positive effects	DM32 would support the Borough's transition towards an increasing generation and uptake of renewable energy. This could help to reduce air pollution in the Borough associated with the energy sector and, given the adverse health impacts of air pollution, could provide benefits to human health in Blackpool. DM33, DM34 and DM35 would be expected to help preserve and enhance opportunities for outdoor recreation, exercise and community interactions. This would help to facilitate healthy and active lifestyles for residents and thereby benefit their physical health and mental wellbeing. DM36 would be likely to reduce the harm caused to the physical or mental health and wellbeing of residents through high levels of air, noise or light pollution.					
	Adverse effects	None.					
	Recommendations	None.					
SAO 4: To ensure housing provision meets local needs	Score	O	O	O	O	O	O
	Uncertainty	L	L	L	L	L	L
	Duration	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A
	Direct/Indirect	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A
	Reversible/Irreversible	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A
	Positive effects	None.					
	Adverse effects	None.					
Recommendations	None.						
SAO 5: To protect and enhance community spirit and cohesion	Score	O	O	+	+	+	+
	Uncertainty	L	L	M	M	M	M
	Duration	N/A	N/A	S-LT	S-LT	S-LT	S-LT
	Direct/Indirect	N/A	N/A	D	D	D	D
	Reversible/Irreversible	N/A	N/A	R	R	R	R
	Positive effects	DM33, DM34 and DM35 would be expected to help encourage residents to spent time outdoors amongst their community, to socialise in communal areas and contribute towards a more distinct sense of place. DM36 would ensure residents can live within safe and healthy environments, able to enjoy the outdoors and their neighbourhood.					
	Adverse effects	None.					
Recommendations	None.						

Environment Policies							
SA Objective	Effects	DM31	DM32	DM33	DM34	DM35	DM36
SAO 6: To improve access to basic goods, services and amenities for all groups	Score	O	O	O	O	O	O
	Uncertainty	L	L	L	L	L	L
	Duration	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A
	Direct/Indirect	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A
	Reversible/Irreversible	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A
	Positive effects	None.					
	Adverse effects	None.					
	Recommendations	None.					
SAO 7: To encourage sustainable economic growth and business development across the Borough	Score	O	O	O	O	O	O
	Uncertainty	L	L	L	L	L	L
	Duration	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A
	Direct/Indirect	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A
	Reversible/Irreversible	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A
	Positive effects	None.					
	Adverse effects	None.					
	Recommendations	None.					
SAO 8: To promote sustainable tourism	Score	O	O	++	+	+	O
	Uncertainty	L	L	M	M	M	L
	Duration	N/A	N/A	S-LT	S-LT	S-LT	N/A
	Direct/Indirect	N/A	N/A	D	D	D	N/A
	Reversible/Irreversible	N/A	N/A	R	R	R	N/A
	Positive effects	The protection and enhancement of bathing water quality under DM33 would be expected to make a major contribution towards promoting Blackpool as a tourist destination given the popularity of Blackpool beach. The protection of the natural environment under DM34 and DM35 may also help to ensure Blackpool is a popular destination for visitors who appreciate the outdoors.					
	Adverse effects	None.					
	Recommendations	None.					
SAO 9:	Score	O	O	O	O	O	O
	Uncertainty	L	L	L	L	L	L
	Duration	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A

Environment Policies							
SA Objective	Effects	DM31	DM32	DM33	DM34	DM35	DM36
To encourage economic inclusion	Direct/Indirect	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A
	Reversible/Irreversible	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A
	Positive effects	None.					
	Adverse effects	None.					
	Recommendations	None.					
SAO 10: To deliver urban renaissance	Score	O	O	+	+	+	O
	Uncertainty	L	L	M	M	M	L
	Duration	N/A	N/A	S-LT	S-LT	S-LT	N/A
	Direct/Indirect	N/A	N/A	ID	ID	ID	N/A
	Reversible/Irreversible	N/A	N/A	R	R	R	N/A
	Positive effects	DM33 would facilitate new high-quality development along the coast and foreshore, whilst also seeking to improve bathing water quality. This could help to enhance the vitality of nearby central areas as a result of the increased footfall. The protection of natural environment elements under DM34 and DM35 may help to ensure that areas throughout Blackpool, including some central locations, are visually attractive and attract visitors – thereby improving the vitality and vibrancy of these areas.					
	Adverse effects	None.					
	Recommendations	None.					
SAO 11: To develop and market the Borough as a place to live, work and do business	Score	O	O	+	+	+	+
	Uncertainty	L	L	M	M	M	M
	Duration	N/A	N/A	S-LT	S-LT	S-LT	S-LT
	Direct/Indirect	N/A	N/A	D	D	D	D
	Reversible/Irreversible	N/A	N/A	R	R	R	R
	Positive effects	DM33, DM34 and DM35 would be expected to help ensure that areas throughout the Borough are visually attractive, with high quality open spaces and GI elements contributing positively towards a sense of place and appealing nature of the Borough. DM36 would be expected to help ensure that the built environment in urban and central areas of Blackpool are of a high quality that promotes tourism and encourages short- and long-term visitors.					
	Adverse effects	None.					
	Recommendations	None.					
SAO 12: To protect, maintain and	Score	O	O	++	++	++	+
	Uncertainty	L	L	L	L	L	M
	Duration	N/A	N/A	S-LT	S-LT	S-LT	S-LT

Environment Policies							
SA Objective	Effects	DM31	DM32	DM33	DM34	DM35	DM36
enhance green infrastructure, biodiversity and geodiversity	Direct/Indirect	N/A	N/A	D	D	D	D
	Reversible/Irreversible	N/A	N/A	R	R	R	R
	Positive effects	<p>DM33 would be expected to help protect the biodiversity value present along the coast and foreshore of Blackpool from harm caused by development.</p> <p>DM34 would help to limit the quantity of development that would take place in the countryside. The biodiversity value of land in the countryside is generally greater than in more urban locations. There is also generally greater scope for reducing habitat connectivity by developing in countryside locations than by developing in urban locations.</p> <p>DM35 sets out protected for SSSIs, LNRs, BHSs and protected species. Development that would have an adverse impact on habitats or species protected under national or international legislation would not be permitted.</p> <p>DM36 would help to reduce the risk of new development resulting in pollution or contamination that causes harm to biodiversity assets.</p>					
	Adverse effects	None.					
	Recommendations	<p>Residential gardens can often provide areas of high biodiversity value in urban locations and play a crucial role in habitat connectivity. Through environment policies the Council could consider encouraging or requiring developers to ensure that outdoor amenity space incorporated into development can support high biodiversity value features including trees, long grasses and wetland that are integrated into Blackpool's wider ecological network.</p> <p>Policies could encourage developers to show how proposals will incorporate GI into the development in a way that is connected with the wider ecological and GI network extending throughout the Borough. This network should be managed strategically in order to help ensure the network is coherent and functioning to wildlife can move freely throughout the network.</p> <p>DM31 on surface water management could encourage SuDS to be semi-natural and of a high biodiversity value, connected to the wider GI network, where appropriate.</p>					
SAO 13: To protect and enhance the Borough's landscape & townscape character and quality	Score	O	-	+	++	++	+
	Uncertainty	L	H	M	M	M	M
	Duration	N/A	S-LT	S-LT	S-LT	S-LT	S-LT
	Direct/Indirect	N/A	D	D	D	D	D
	Reversible/Irreversible	N/A	R	R	R	R	R
	Positive effects	<p>DM33, DM34 and DM35 would be expected to help ensure that proposals throughout the Borough incorporate GI into their developments and avoid causing harm to, or loss of, important landscape features such as open spaces or parks.</p> <p>DM36 would be likely to help preserve and enhance the character and street-scenes throughout Blackpool.</p>					
Adverse effects	<p>Whilst the nature of the effect is largely dependent on the precise location, design and height of turbines, it is considered to be likely that DM32 could potentially permit the installation of a wind turbine in a location that alters long distance views or has a minor adverse impact on the local landscape character. It is expected that the small-scale turbines would be no more than approximately 20m and given the development guidelines in DM32 any potential impacts on character would be minor.</p>						

Environment Policies							
SA Objective	Effects	DM31	DM32	DM33	DM34	DM35	DM36
	Recommendations	Policies could encourage developers to show how proposals will incorporate GI into the development in a way that is connected with the wider ecological and GI network extending throughout the Borough. This GI network can help to ensure developments make a positive contribution to the local character by being visually attractive and are well linked to the surrounding area. DM31 on surface water management could encourage SuDS to be semi-natural and connected to the wider GI network, where appropriate.					
SAO 14: To protect and enhance the cultural heritage resource	Score	O	+	+	+	+	+
	Uncertainty	L	M	M	M	M	M
	Duration	N/A	S-LT	S-LT	S-LT	S-LT	S-LT
	Direct/Indirect	N/A	D	D	D	D	D
	Reversible/Irreversible	N/A	R	R	R	R	R
	Positive effects	DM32 permits the installation of wind turbines but only where adverse impacts on heritage assets are specifically avoided. This would help to ensure that the setting of assets in Blackpool are protected. DM33, DM34 and DM35 would be expected to help ensure that proposals throughout the Borough avoid causing harm to important elements of the local setting such as parks and allotments. In so doing, these policies would be likely to protect and potentially enhance (due to the incorporating of additional GI) the setting of any nearby heritage assets. Stanley Park is a major feature of the Borough containing various GI elements and habitats and it also comprises a large portion of the Conservation Area. These policies would contribute towards the protection and enhancement of Stanley Park and subsequently they would also protect and enhance the Conservation Area here. DM36 would be likely to help preserve and enhance the character and street-scenes throughout Blackpool.					
	Adverse effects	None.					
Recommendations	None.						
SAO 15: To protect and enhance the quality of water features and resources and to reduce the risk of flooding	Score	++	O	+	+	+	O
	Uncertainty	M	L	M	M	M	L
	Duration	S-LT	N/A	S-LT	S-LT	S-LT	N/A
	Direct/Indirect	D	N/A	D	D	D	N/A
	Reversible/Irreversible	R	N/A	R	R	R	N/A
	Positive effects	DM31 would help to ensure that surface run-off in Blackpool is sustainably managed, leading to a reduce risk of surface water flooding in some locations. The policy would also be likely to help preserve the quality of natural waterbodies by protecting them from pollution or contamination via surface run-off. DM33, DM34 and DM35 would be expected to help protect and enhance GI and vegetative cover across the Borough. GI plays an essential role in sustainably managing surface run off (by increasing rates of soil infiltration and vegetative interception of water) and attenuating flood risk. GI also helps to filter and cleanse natural waterbodies.					
Adverse effects	None.						

Environment Policies							
SA Objective	Effects	DM31	DM32	DM33	DM34	DM35	DM36
	Recommendations	None.					
SAO 16: To guard against land contamination & encourage re-use of brownfield within urban boundary & to protect soil resources	Score	+	O	+	+	+	++
	Uncertainty	M	L	M	M	M	M
	Duration	S-LT	N/A	S-LT	S-LT	S-LT	S-LT
	Direct/Indirect	D	N/A	D	D	D	D
	Reversible/Irreversible	R	N/A	R	R	R	R
	Positive effects	<p>DM31 would help to ensure that surface water in the Brough is more sustainably managed and in so doing could help to reduce the rate of soil erosion caused by runoff.</p> <p>The fertility and structure of soils belowground is often determined by the quality and diversity of aboveground vegetation. DM33, DM34 and DM35 would be expected to help protect and enhance GI and vegetative cover across the Borough and in so doing would be likely to help protect and enhance soil resources in many locations.</p> <p>DM36 sets out the criteria for proposals to be permitted on contaminated land. This may help to enable new development in the Borough to remediate contaminated land and make a highly efficient use of the very limited land resources. The policy also requires proposals on previously undeveloped land to demonstrate best practice for sustainable soil management, including avoiding any unnecessary erosion, contamination, or compaction of soils. This would be expected to help make a major contribution towards preserving the non-renewable and ecologically and agriculturally valuable soils in Blackpool.</p>					
	Adverse effects	None.					
Recommendations	None.						
SAO 17: To limit and adapt to climate change	Score	O	+	+	+	+	+
	Uncertainty	L	M	M	M	M	M
	Duration	N/A	S-LT	S-LT	S-LT	S-LT	S-LT
	Direct/Indirect	N/A	D	D	D	D	D
	Reversible/Irreversible	N/A	R	R	R	R	R
	Positive effects	<p>DM32 could help to see wind turbines established throughout the Borough that helps to increase the local generation of renewable energy. This would make a minor contribution towards reducing the Borough's carbon footprint and reducing its contribution towards the causes of climate change.</p> <p>DM33, DM34 and DM35 would be expected to help protect and enhance GI and vegetative cover across the Borough. Vegetation and the soils beneath them play an essential role in storing carbon and so these policies could potentially help to protect and enhance the carbon storage capacity of the Borough's soils and vegetation.</p> <p>DM36 would require development proposals to consider air quality, with air quality assessments required where appropriate and mitigation to be required in some cases. Assessing and mitigating against air pollution would be likely to lead to some degree of limitation over GHG emissions.</p>					
	Adverse effects	None.					

Environment Policies							
SA Objective	Effects	DM31	DM32	DM33	DM34	DM35	DM36
	Recommendations	None.					
SAO 18: To protect and improve air quality	Score	O	O	+	+	+	+
	Uncertainty	L	L	M	M	M	M
	Duration	N/A	N/A	S-LT	S-LT	S-LT	S-LT
	Direct/Indirect	N/A	N/A	D	D	D	D
	Reversible/Irreversible	N/A	N/A	R	R	R	R
	Positive effects	DM33, DM34 and DM35 would be expected to help protect and enhance GI and vegetative cover across the Borough. Vegetation plays a crucial role in filtering out air pollutants and helping to improve air quality. These policies would therefore be expected to help protect and enhance a natural air quality improvement service provided by local vegetation. DM36 would require development proposals to consider air quality, with air quality assessments required where appropriate and mitigation to be required in some cases.					
	Adverse effects	None.					
	Recommendations	None.					
SAO 19: To increase energy efficiency and require the use of renewable energy sources	Score	O	+	O	O	O	O
	Uncertainty	L	M	L	L	L	L
	Duration	N/A	S-LT	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A
	Direct/Indirect	N/A	D	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A
	Reversible/Irreversible	N/A	R	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A
	Positive effects	DM32 could help the Council to increase the local generation of wind energy depending on certain criteria. DM32 would therefore make a minor contribution towards helping the Borough transition towards a more sustainable consumption of energy.					
	Adverse effects	None.					
	Recommendations	None.					
SAO 20: To ensure sustainable use of natural resources	Score	O	O	O	O	O	O
	Uncertainty	L	L	L	L	L	L
	Duration	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A
	Direct/Indirect	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A
	Reversible/Irreversible	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A
	Positive effects	None.					
	Adverse effects	None.					
	Recommendations	None.					

Environment Policies							
SA Objective	Effects	DM31	DM32	DM33	DM34	DM35	DM36
SAO 21: To minimise waste, increase re-use and recycling	Score	O	O	O	O	O	O
	Uncertainty	L	L	L	L	L	L
	Duration	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A
	Direct/Indirect	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A
	Reversible/Irreversible	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A
	Positive effects	None.					
	Adverse effects	None.					
	Recommendations	None.					
SAO 22: To promote the use of more sustainable modes of transport	Score	O	O	O	O	O	O
	Uncertainty	L	L	L	L	L	L
	Duration	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A
	Direct/Indirect	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A
	Reversible/Irreversible	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A
	Positive effects	None.					
	Adverse effects	None.					
	Recommendations	None.					

Community Policies

Policy DM37: Community Facilities

Existing Community Facilities

1. Proposals that would lead to the loss of a community facility through demolition or change of use will only be supported where:
 - a. the existing facility would be relocated or replaced in a location to serve the same community, or;
 - b. the applicant can demonstrate that there is no longer a need for the facility in its current use or as an alternative community use.
2. Proposals that would lead to the reduction in size of a community facility will only be supported where there would be an overall benefit to the facility and the community and would ensure viability in the long term.

New community facilities

3. The Council will promote sites and encourage opportunities for new community facilities on appropriate sites, in areas where there is an identified shortfall of provision. Proposals for new local community facilities should be located on sites accessible by sustainable modes of travel.

Public Houses and Social Clubs

4. Proposals that would lead to the loss of a public house or social club through demolition or change of use will only be supported where:
 - a. the public house or social club is no longer economically viable when considered against CAMRA's Public House Viability Test and that a range of measures have been undertaken to seek to improve viability;
 - b. the public house or social club has been robustly marketed as such at a market rate for a continuous period of at least 18 months;
 - c. no alternative community use has been identified;
 - d. the proposal would not result in the loss of a facility of particular value to the local community in terms of its architectural, social, heritage or cultural importance;
 - e. there is a diverse range of public house or social club provision within the locality;
 - f. the redevelopment of the site would secure an overriding public benefit for the local community.

Policy DM38: Allotments and Community Gardens

1. Planning permission will not be granted for development that would result in the loss of existing allotments and community gardens unless:
 - a. there is no demonstrable need for the allotments/community garden in terms of quality, quantity and accessibility or there is a need but compensatory provision can be made elsewhere nearby; or
 - b. where partial redevelopment of existing allotments/community garden is proposed this would result in more efficient use and improvements to the remaining allotments in a specific location.

Policy DM39: Blackpool Victoria Hospital

1. Proposals for the further development and improvement of health facilities and supporting uses at Blackpool Victoria Hospital will be permitted within the area defined on the Policies Map.
2. Any redevelopment proposals must consider the need for further improved accessibility and parking on the hospital site.

Policy DM40: Blackpool and the Fylde College – Bispham Campus

Land shown on the Policies Map will be safeguarded for the future development and improvement of facilities at Blackpool and the Fylde College. Development for other purposes will not be permitted.

Transport Policies

Policy DM41: Transport requirements for new development

1. New development will only be permitted where the access, travel and safety needs of all affected by the development are met. Proposals must ensure that:
 - a. safe and appropriate connection to the road network is secured for all transport modes requiring access to and within the development;
 - b. convenient, safe and pleasant pedestrian access and cycle routes are provided. Where existing public rights of way, or cycle routes are severed, effective alternative routes must be provided;
 - c. appropriate provision is made for public transport;
 - d. traffic management measures are incorporated to reduce traffic speeds; give pedestrians, people with impaired mobility and cyclists priority; and allow the efficient provision of public transport;
 - e. car, cycle and motorcycle parking is provided in accordance with the parking standards set out in Appendix C1; including the provision of electric vehicle (EV) charging infrastructure; and the layout provides for sufficient levels of servicing and operational space where required;
 - f. additional mitigation measures are factored into the proposal where traffic generated will impact on the surrounding highway network;
2. Transport Assessments and Travel Plans will be required in accordance with the thresholds set out in Appendix C2.

Policy DM42: Aerodrome Safeguarding

The Blackpool Airport Authority will be consulted on all development proposals within the aerodrome safeguarding area shown on the Policies Map.

Community and Transport Policies							
SA Objective	Effects	DM37	DM38	DM39	DM40	DM41	DM42
SAO 1: To reduce crime, disorder and fear of crime	Score	+	O	O	O	+	O
	Uncertainty	M	L	L	L	M	L
	Duration	S-LT	N/A	N/A	N/A	S-LT	N/A
	Direct/Indirect	D	N/A	N/A	N/A	D	N/A
	Reversible/Irreversible	R	N/A	N/A	N/A	R	N/A
	Positive effects	DM37 would help to protect and enhance the quality and condition of existing community facilities throughout Blackpool whilst promoting and encouraging the creation of new community facilities. These facilities, such as libraries, community centres or education centres, play a crucial role in helping to establish a sustainable community where residents are able to pursue a variety of social activities and they are often an effective means of helping to reduce the risk of crime in the local community. DM41 would help to ensure that safety is at the heart of design of access routes for new development.					
	Adverse effects	None.					
	Recommendations	Policy DM37, where it encourages new community facilities, could potentially seek to ensure that new facilities are not only accessible via sustainable transport modes but, when these facilities are parks or open spaces, they are connected to the wider GI network of the Borough.					

Community and Transport Policies							
SA Objective	Effects	DM37	DM38	DM39	DM40	DM41	DM42
SAO 2: To improve levels of educational attainment for all age groups and all sectors of society	Score	+	O	O	++	O	O
	Uncertainty	M	L	L	M	L	L
	Duration	S-LT	N/A	N/A	S-LT	N/A	N/A
	Direct/Indirect	D	N/A	N/A	D	N/A	N/A
	Reversible/Irreversible	R	N/A	N/A	R	N/A	N/A
	Positive effects	DM37 would help to protect and enhance the quality and condition of existing community facilities throughout Blackpool whilst promoting and encouraging the creation of new community facilities. In some cases, this would be expected to help ensure education or children centres are protected, enhanced or created. DM40 seeks to help ensure that Blackpool and Fylde College's Bispham Campus is able to develop and improve its facilities to the benefit of the educational opportunities on offer there.					
	Adverse effects	None.					
Recommendations	None.						
SAO 3: To improve physical and mental health for all and reduce health inequalities	Score	++	+	++	O	+	O
	Uncertainty	M	M	M	L	M	L
	Duration	S-LT	S-LT	S-LT	N/A	S-LT	N/A
	Direct/Indirect	D	D	D	N/A	D	N/A
	Reversible/Irreversible	R	R	R	N/A	R	N/A
	Positive effects	DM38 would be expected to help preserve and enhance opportunities for outdoor recreation, exercise and community interactions. This would help to facilitate healthy and active lifestyles for residents and thereby benefit their physical health and mental wellbeing. DM37 would help to protect and enhance the quality and condition of existing community facilities throughout Blackpool whilst promoting and encouraging the creation of new community facilities. In some cases, this will include the protection of existing health centres and potentially the creation of new ones. DM37 would also help to protect and enhance residents' access to community facilities that facilitate outdoor exercise and which are beneficial to their mental wellbeing, such as parks, open spaces and community centres. DM39 would help to ensure Blackpool Victoria Hospital is able to further develop and improve its facilities. DM41 would help to reduce the risk of danger along important access routes for residents whilst also facilitating active lifestyles by enabling walking and cycling.					
	Adverse effects	None.					
Recommendations	Where proposals include pedestrian and cycle routes as a means of access, it is recommended that the Council consider the extent to which these routes connect with and contribute towards a coherent GI network extending throughout the Borough comprised of footpaths, parks, open spaces and other GI elements.						
SAO 4:	Score	O	O	O	O	O	O

Community and Transport Policies							
SA Objective	Effects	DM37	DM38	DM39	DM40	DM41	DM42
To ensure housing provision meets local needs	Uncertainty	L	L	L	L	L	L
	Duration	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A
	Direct/Indirect	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A
	Reversible/Irreversible	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A
	Positive effects	None.					
	Adverse effects	None.					
	Recommendations	None.					
SAO 5: To protect and enhance community spirit and cohesion	Score	++	+	+	+	O	O
	Uncertainty	L	M	M	M	L	L
	Duration	S-LT	S-LT	S-LT	S-LT	N/A	N/A
	Direct/Indirect	D	D	D	D	N/A	N/A
	Reversible/Irreversible	R	R	R	R	N/A	N/A
	Positive effects	DM37 would make a major positive contribution towards protecting and enhancing the community spirit and cohesion throughout Blackpool by protecting essential facilities, encouraging their improvement and promoting the creation of new such facilities. DM38 would be expected to help encourage residents to spent time outdoors amongst their community, to socialise in communal areas and contribute towards a more distinct sense of place. DM39 and DM40 could make a positive contribution towards a local sense and pride of place for Blackpool's residents due to the potential protection and enhancement of the College and the Hospital.					
	Adverse effects	None.					
Recommendations	None.						
SAO 6: To improve access to basic goods, services and amenities for all groups	Score	++	+	+	+	++	O
	Uncertainty	M	M	M	M	M	L
	Duration	S-LT	S-LT	S-LT	S-LT	S-LT	N/A
	Direct/Indirect	D	D	D	D	D	N/A
	Reversible/Irreversible	R	R	R	R	R	N/A
	Positive effects	DM37 would help to protect and enhance the quality and condition of existing community facilities throughout Blackpool whilst promoting and encouraging the creation of new community facilities. In so doing, it would help to ensure that existing and future residents of Blackpool have good access to these facilities and services. DM38 would help to ensure residents have good access to allotments, community gardens and areas of open space. DM39 and DM40 would enable the College and the Hospital to improve and develop their facilities, thereby enhancing the health and education services at these highly accessible locations.					

Community and Transport Policies							
SA Objective	Effects	DM37	DM38	DM39	DM40	DM41	DM42
		DM41 would help to ensure that new development is highly accessible and residents and site users are able to access the development, as well as the surrounding community, via a variety of efficient modes including walking, cycling, electric vehicles and public transport, including for people with impaired mobility.					
	Adverse effects	None.					
	Recommendations	None.					
SAO 7: To encourage sustainable economic growth and business development across the Borough	Score	+	O	O	+	+	O
	Uncertainty	M	L	L	M	M	L
	Duration	S-LT	N/A	N/A	S-LT	S-LT	N/A
	Direct/Indirect	D	N/A	N/A	D	D	N/A
	Reversible/Irreversible	R	N/A	N/A	R	R	N/A
	Positive effects	<p>DM37 would help to protect and enhance the range of community facilities on offer in Blackpool. This includes a range of facilities that make a meaningful contribution to local economic growth, employment opportunities and the tourism industry in generally highly accessible locations (including via public transport), such as public houses, clubs, parks and open spaces.</p> <p>DM40 would be likely to help support economic growth and the tourist industry in Blackpool by helping to maintain the provision of educational courses and opportunities at the college.</p> <p>DM41 would help to ensure new developments are accessible via a variety of efficient means. This would help to ensure new businesses and employment areas are able to operate successfully and visitors or tourists are able to visit any new attractions.</p>					
	Adverse effects	None.					
Recommendations	None.						
SAO 8: To promote sustainable tourism	Score	+	O	O	+	+	+
	Uncertainty	M	L	L	M	M	M
	Duration	LT	N/A	N/A	S-LT	S-LT	S-LT
	Direct/Indirect	D	N/A	N/A	D	D	D
	Reversible/Irreversible	R	N/A	N/A	R	R	R
	Positive effects	<p>DM37 would help to protect and enhance the range of community facilities on offer in Blackpool. This includes a range of facilities that make a meaningful contribution to local economic growth, employment opportunities and the tourism industry in generally highly accessible locations (including via public transport), such as public houses, clubs, parks and open spaces.</p> <p>DM40 would be likely to help support economic growth and the tourist industry in Blackpool by helping to maintain the provision of educational courses and opportunities at the college.</p> <p>DM41 would help to ensure new developments are accessible via a variety of efficient means. This would help to ensure new businesses and employment areas are able to operate successfully and visitors or tourists are able to visit any new attractions.</p>					
	Adverse effects	None.					
Recommendations	None.						

Community and Transport Policies							
SA Objective	Effects	DM37	DM38	DM39	DM40	DM41	DM42
		DM42 would help to ensure that the operation and development at Blackpool Airport is not inhibited by buildings or structures. This would help to ensure that one day, the airport can reintroduce commercial flights (in the long-term) and this could be expected to provide a boost to the local tourism industry.					
	Adverse effects	None.					
	Recommendations	None.					
SAO 9: To encourage economic inclusion	Score	O	O	O	+	+	O
	Uncertainty	L	L	L	M	M	L
	Duration	N/A	N/A	N/A	S-LT	S-LT	N/A
	Direct/Indirect	N/A	N/A	N/A	D	D	N/A
	Reversible/Irreversible	N/A	N/A	N/A	R	R	N/A
	Positive effects	DM40 could help to enhance economic inclusion in the Borough by safeguarding land used by the college. This would be expected to contribute towards the college's continued ability to provide local people with opportunity to gain new skills and qualifications that improve their employment prospects. DM41 would help to ensure new developments are accessible via a variety of efficient means. This would help to ensure new businesses and employment areas are able to operate successfully and visitors or tourists are able to visit any new attractions.					
	Adverse effects	None.					
	Recommendations	None.					
SAO 10: To deliver urban renaissance	Score	O	O	O	O	O	O
	Uncertainty	L	L	L	L	L	L
	Duration	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A
	Direct/Indirect	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A
	Reversible/Irreversible	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A
	Positive effects	None.					
	Adverse effects	None.					
	Recommendations	None.					
SAO 11: To develop and market the Borough as a place to	Score	O	+	O	O	O	O
	Uncertainty	L	M	L	L	L	L
	Duration	N/A	S-LT	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A
	Direct/Indirect	N/A	D	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A
	Reversible/Irreversible	N/A	R	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A

Community and Transport Policies							
SA Objective	Effects	DM37	DM38	DM39	DM40	DM41	DM42
live, work and do business	Positive effects	DM38 would be expected to help ensure that areas throughout the Borough are visually attractive, with high quality open spaces and GI elements contributing positively towards a sense of place and appealing nature of the Borough.					
	Adverse effects	None.					
	Recommendations	None.					
SAO 12: To protect, maintain and enhance green infrastructure, biodiversity and geodiversity	Score	+	++	O	O	O	O
	Uncertainty	M	L	L	L	L	L
	Duration	S-LT	S-LT	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A
	Direct/Indirect	D	D	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A
	Reversible/Irreversible	R	R	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A
	Positive effects	DM37 would help to protect and enhance the range of community facilities on offer in Blackpool and in some cases, this could help to protect and enhance open spaces and parks in the Borough. These spaces are important hotspots of biodiversity and steppingstones in the wider ecological network. DM38 sets out protected for allotments and community gardens. These community assets are often hotspots of biodiversity value that also play an important role in local habitat connectivity.					
	Adverse effects	None.					
Recommendations	When considering the impacts of development on open spaces or parks, or the creation of new such facilities, the Council should seek to ensure that these spaces are of a high biodiversity value and well-connected to the wider ecological network.						
SAO 13: To protect and enhance the Borough's landscape & townscape character and quality	Score	+	+	O	O	O	O
	Uncertainty	M	M	L	L	L	L
	Duration	S-LT	S-LT	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A
	Direct/Indirect	D	D	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A
	Reversible/Irreversible	R	R	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A
	Positive effects	DM37 would help to ensure a range of buildings and spaces are protected and enhanced. These buildings and spaces currently play an important role in the character of the surrounding areas and DM37 would therefore be expected to help protect and enhance townscape characters throughout the Borough. DM38 would be expected to help ensure that proposals throughout the Borough incorporate GI into their developments and avoid causing harm to, or loss of, important landscape features such as open spaces or parks.					
	Adverse effects	None.					
Recommendations	None.						
SAO 14:	Score	++	+	O	O	O	O
	Uncertainty	M	M	L	L	L	L

Community and Transport Policies							
SA Objective	Effects	DM37	DM38	DM39	DM40	DM41	DM42
To protect and enhance the cultural heritage resource	Duration	S-LT	S-LT	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A
	Direct/Indirect	D	D	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A
	Reversible/Irreversible	R	R	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A
	Positive effects	DM37 would help to ensure a range of buildings and spaces are protected and enhanced. These buildings and spaces currently play a fundamental role in determining the setting of heritage assets and in some cases are heritage assets themselves, such as Listed Buildings. DM37 would therefore be expected to help protect and enhance the cultural heritage and historic environment throughout the Borough. DM38 would be expected to help ensure that proposals throughout the Borough avoid causing harm to important elements of the local setting such as parks and allotments. In so doing, it would be likely to protect and potentially enhance (due to the incorporating of additional GI) the setting of any nearby heritage assets.					
	Adverse effects	None.					
Recommendations	None.						
SAO 15: To protect and enhance the quality of water features and resources and to reduce the risk of flooding	Score	O	+	O	O	O	O
	Uncertainty	L	M	L	L	L	L
	Duration	N/A	S-LT	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A
	Direct/Indirect	N/A	D	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A
	Reversible/Irreversible	N/A	R	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A
	Positive effects	DM38 would be expected to help protect and enhance GI and vegetative cover across the Borough. GI plays an essential role in sustainably managing surface run off (by increasing rates of soil infiltration and vegetative interception of water) and attenuating flood risk. GI also helps to filter and cleanse natural waterbodies.					
	Adverse effects	None.					
Recommendations	None.						
SAO 16: To guard against land contamination & encourage re-use of brownfield within urban boundary & to protect soil resources	Score	O	+	O	O	O	O
	Uncertainty	L	M	L	L	L	L
	Duration	N/A	S-LT	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A
	Direct/Indirect	N/A	D	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A
	Reversible/Irreversible	N/A	R	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A
	Positive effects	The fertility and structure of soils belowground is often determined by the quality and diversity of aboveground vegetation. DM38 would be expected to help protect and enhance GI and vegetative cover across the Borough and in so doing would be likely to help protect and enhance soil resources in many locations.					
	Adverse effects	None.					
Recommendations	None.						

Community and Transport Policies							
SA Objective	Effects	DM37	DM38	DM39	DM40	DM41	DM42
SAO 17: To limit and adapt to climate change	Score	O	+	O	O	+	O
	Uncertainty	L	M	L	L	M	L
	Duration	N/A	S-LT	N/A	N/A	S-LT	N/A
	Direct/Indirect	N/A	D	N/A	N/A	D	N/A
	Reversible/Irreversible	N/A	R	N/A	N/A	R	N/A
	Positive effects	DM38 would be expected to help protect and enhance GI and vegetative cover across the Borough. Vegetation and the soils beneath it plays an essential role in storing carbon and so these policies could potentially help to protect and enhance the carbon storage capacity of the Borough's soils and vegetation. DM41 would help to ensure that residents and site users are able to access the site via sustainable and efficient modes, including walking, cycling and public transport. The policy also includes requirements for access to electric car charging points. This would be likely to help limit GHG emissions in the Borough associated with the transport sector.					
	Adverse effects	None.					
Recommendations	None.						
SAO 18: To protect and improve air quality	Score	O	+	O	O	+	O
	Uncertainty	L	M	L	L	M	L
	Duration	N/A	S-LT	N/A	N/A	S-LT	N/A
	Direct/Indirect	N/A	D	N/A	N/A	D	N/A
	Reversible/Irreversible	N/A	R	N/A	N/A	R	N/A
	Positive effects	DM38 would be expected to help protect and enhance GI and vegetative cover across the Borough. Vegetation plays a crucial role in filtering out air pollutants and helping to improve air quality. These policies would therefore be expected to help protect and enhance a natural air quality improvement service provided by local vegetation. DM41 would help to ensure that residents and site users are able to access the site via sustainable and efficient modes, including walking, cycling and public transport. The policy also includes requirements for access to electric car charging points. This would be likely to help limit air pollution in the Borough associated with the transport sector.					
	Adverse effects	None.					
Recommendations	None.						
SAO 19: To increase energy efficiency and require the use of	Score	O	O	O	O	O	O
	Uncertainty	L	L	L	L	L	L
	Duration	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A
	Direct/Indirect	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A
	Reversible/Irreversible	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A

Community and Transport Policies							
SA Objective	Effects	DM37	DM38	DM39	DM40	DM41	DM42
renewable energy sources	Positive effects	None.					
	Adverse effects	None.					
	Recommendations	None.					
SAO 20: To ensure sustainable use of natural resources	Score	O	O	O	O	O	O
	Uncertainty	L	L	L	L	L	L
	Duration	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A
	Direct/Indirect	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A
	Reversible/Irreversible	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A
	Positive effects	None.					
	Adverse effects	None.					
Recommendations	None.						
SAO 21: To minimise waste, increase re-use and recycling	Score	O	O	O	O	O	O
	Uncertainty	L	L	L	L	L	L
	Duration	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A
	Direct/Indirect	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A
	Reversible/Irreversible	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A
	Positive effects	None.					
	Adverse effects	None.					
Recommendations	None.						
SAO 22: To promote the use of more sustainable modes of transport	Score	+	O	+	+	++	O
	Uncertainty	H	L	H	H	M	L
	Duration	S-LT	N/A	S-LT	S-LT	S-LT	N/A
	Direct/Indirect	ID	N/A	ID	ID	D	N/A
	Reversible/Irreversible	R	N/A	R	R	R	N/A
	Positive effects	<p>DM37, DM39 and DM40 would help to safeguard existing development and land-uses that are in relatively sustainable locations, which are accessible via walking, cycling and public transport. These policies would therefore support the Borough's transition towards more efficient and sustainable movement and transport in Blackpool.</p> <p>DM41 would help to ensure that residents and site users are able to access the site via sustainable and efficient modes, including walking, cycling and public transport. The policy also includes requirements for access to electric car charging points. This would be likely to help limit GHG emissions in the Borough associated with the transport sector.</p>					

Community and Transport Policies							
SA Objective	Effects	DM37	DM38	DM39	DM40	DM41	DM42
	Adverse effects	None.					
	Recommendations	Walking and pedestrian routes protected, enhanced or created as a result of DM41 should be considered for the extent to which they provide residents or employees with access to key employment areas as well as the extent to which these routes are connected to the wider GI network. Ideally, a coherent GI network would extend throughout the Borough that is of a high biodiversity value, helps to alleviate flood risk, allows wildlife to move as freely as possible, makes a positive contribution to the local landscape and townscape character, encourages higher rates of footfall in central areas, is an attractive destination for visitors and helps to improve air quality.					

BLACKPOOL LOCAL PLAN 2012 – 2027

PART 2: SITE ALLOCATIONS AND DEVELOPMENT MANAGEMENT POLICIES

SUSTAINABILITY APPRAISAL REPORT

Strategic Environmental Assessment and Sustainability
Appraisal

Appendix D Sites Assessments

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Introduction

The purpose of this Appendix is to present the findings of the assessments of site allocations. The full list of site allocations assessed in this Appendix are presented in Table D-1. T

Table D-1: Sites allocations in the Plan Part 2 Publication Version assessed in this SA Report

Ref.	Name
HSA1.1	Former Mariners Public House, Norbreck Road
HSA1.2	Former Bispham High School & land off Regency Gardens
HSA1.3	Land at Bromley Close
HSA1.4	Land rear of 307-339 Warley Road
HSA1.5	Land at Chepstow Road/Gateside Drive and land at Dinmore Avenue/Bathurst Avenue, Grange Park
HSA1.6	Land at Coleridge Road/George Street
HSA1.7	190-194 Promenade
HSA1.8	South King Street
HSA1.9	Bethesda Road Car Park
HSA1.10	Whitegate Manor, Whitegate Drive
HSA1.11	Land off Kipling Drive
HSA1.12	Land at Rough Heys Lane
HSA1.13	Land at Enterprise Zone, Jepson Way
HSA1.14	Site B, Former NS & I Site, Preston New Road
HSA1.15	Land at Warren Drive
HSA1.16	Land at Ryscar Way
HSA1.17	Land at 50 Bispham Road
HSA1.18	41 Bispham Road and land to the rear of 39-41 Bispham Road
HSA1.19	Kings Christian Centre, Warley Road
HSA1.20	Land off Coopers Way
HSA1.21	Land at Coleridge Road/ Talbot Road
HSA1.22	7-11 Alfred Street
HSA1.23	Foxhall Village Phases 2(S), 3 & 4
HSA1.24	Site A, Former NS & I Site, Preston New Road
HSA1.25	Site of Co-operative Sports and Social Club, Preston New Road
HSA1.26	9-15 Brun Grove (Blackpool Trim Shops)
HSA1.27	Waterloo Road Methodist Church, Waterloo Road
HSA1.28	Land at 200 – 210 Watson Road
HSA1.29	585 – 593 New South Promenade and 1 Wimbourne Place
Policy DM7	Blackpool Airport Enterprise Zone
	Vicarage Lane
	Clifton Road
	Preston New Road
	Chiswick Grove
	Mowbray Drive
	Devonshire Rd / Mansfield Rd
	Moor Park
	North Blackpool Technology Park
Warbreck Hill	
MUSA1	Land at Church Street (former Syndicate site)
ASA1	Allotment site, Norbreck

Throughout the course of the Plan-making process the Council have considered a range of other sites. These have also been appraised in the SA, the results of which are also presented in this Appendix. Table D-2 sets out the list of sites that are not allocated in the Plan but have, at some stage in the SA process, been appraised. For the purposes of SEA, these sites can be seen as being reasonable alternatives to the proposed range of site allocations.

Table D-2: Sites options that are not allocations in the Plan Part 2, which have been assessed in this SA Report

Sites assessed in the SA, for which the results are presented in this Appendix, but are not allocated in the Plan
H1 Former Filling Station at Norbreck Castle
H6 Land at Hoo Hill Lane
H8 Former Dinmore Public House
H12 Former Allandale Hotel, Abingdon Street
H15 Tram Depot Rigby Road
H18 Ambulance Station, Parkinson Way
H19 Former Grand Hotel, Station Road
H23 Avondale Rough Heys Lane
P1 Land at Bridge House Road
HSA1.23 Land bounded by Princess Street, Seaside Way, Rigby Road and Blundell Street and Land bounded by Rigby Road, Central Drive, Field Street and Seaside Way
P6 76 Kent Road
P7 Queens Park, Laycock Gate
P8 170 Preston New Road
P11 429-437 Promenade
P12 Land at Moss House Road
P14 Anchorsholme Methodist Church, North Drive
P17 Former E H Booth Store, Highfield Road
P19 Hoyle House, Argosy Avenue
P21 Land at Preston New Road, Whyndyke Farm
P22 Land at Former Hawes Side Clinic, Hawes Side Lane
P23 Land adjacent to Stony Hill Avenue
P24 Former Baguleys Site, Midgeland Road
P25 29 – 35 Ripon Road
P27 Land at 2C Ball Street, Blackpool, FY1 6HL

Site assessment methodology

Assessment tables

Each site listed in Tables D-1 and D-2 have been assessed for their likely effects on each SA Objective. The results of this process are set out in the assessment tables in this Appendix. Each assessment table in this Appendix presents the assessment results for multiple sites at a time – the sites have been ‘clustered’ or grouped together in this way because the clustered sites are in proximity with one another and the proposed allocations would be dealing with similar environmental constraints. This ‘cluster’ approach allows for more efficient and readable assessment results and lends itself to an effective cumulative effects assessment process. Tables D-1 and D-2 show the sites assessed in this Appendix.

Each assessment table denotes an overall ‘Initial Score’ for each site on each SA Objective (see Table D-4). The justification for the Initial Score is provided for each site in the Key Reasons box. Beneath the Key Reasons box, policies adopted in the Core Strategy are referenced. These policies have been adopted through the Local Plan Part 1 and have been taken into consideration when determining the Initial Score (see Table D-5).

Beneath the Core Strategy Policies box, Development Management (DM) Policies are listed in some cases. These are the DM Policies proposed in the Plan Part 2 that are not yet adopted but, if they were, would be expected to help avoid or mitigate adverse effects, or to enhance positive effects, caused by the site(s). Beneath the DM Policies, a box of recommendations has sometimes been included for the Council's consideration for further avoiding/mitigating/enhancing effects. The assessment tables provide a 'Residual Score' which, in addition to Core Strategy Policies, has factored in the likely effects of DM Policies as well as the recommendations made to the Council.

The assessment tables also indicate the likely certainty, duration, reversibility, and directness of effects.

Significant Effects

As per Annex II (1) of the SEA Directive, the following criteria for the characteristics of the Plan are considered when determining the likely significance of effects:

- The degree to which the plan or programme sets a framework for projects and other activities, either with regard to the location, nature, size, and operating conditions or by allocating resources;
- The degree to which the plan or programme influences other plans and programmes including those in a hierarchy;
- The relevance of the plan or programme for the integration of environmental considerations in particular with a view to promoting sustainable development,
- Environmental problems relevant to the plan or programme; and
- The relevance of the plan or programme for the implementation of Community legislation on the environment (e.g. plans and programmes linked to waste-management or water protection).

As per Annex II (2) of the SEA Directive, the following criteria for the characteristics of the effects are considered when determining the likely significance of effects:

- The probability, duration, frequency, and reversibility of the effects;
- The cumulative nature of the effects;
- The transboundary nature of the effects;
- The risks to human health or the environment (for example, due to accidents);
- The magnitude and spatial extent of the effects (geographical area and size of the population likely to be affected);
- The value and vulnerability of the area likely to be affected due to:
 - Special natural characteristics or cultural heritage;
 - Exceeded environmental quality standards or limit values; or
 - Intensive land-use; and
- The effects on areas or landscapes which have a recognised national, Community or international protection status.

SEA should be focussed on the identification and description of significant effects (both positive and adverse). The range of effects includes major adverse, minor adverse, uncertain, positive/adverse, neutral, minor positive and major positive effects (see Table D-4). A positive effect would typically be one where the Plan proposal would be likely to contribute towards the aims of the SA Objective, whereas an adverse effect would typically be one where the Plan proposal conflicts with the Objective. Effects noted as 'major adverse' or 'major positive' in these assessments are considered to be 'significant' effects and it is these, particularly those that are significantly adverse, that require the closest attention.

In order to aid with the comparison of sites and options and to feed into the cumulative effects assessments, as well as for the purpose of clarity around the assessment process, minor adverse and minor positive adverse effects are also identified and described. It should be borne in mind that the distinction between minor effects and negligible effects is often very subtle and determining the score in such cases inherently involves a degree of uncertainty. It is a process typically based on expert opinion erring on the side of caution (i.e. a precautionary approach).

It is possible that two or more minor effects can have a synergistic or cumulative relationship to result in a major, or significant, effect and thus minor effects are also accounted for throughout the assessments. Typically, if a proposal would be expected to have a positive effect(s) to the same extent that it would have an adverse effect(s), a +/- score is awarded. However, if it is considered to be likely that the adverse effect(s) would have a greater magnitude than the positive effect(s), then an adverse score is awarded in-line with the precautionary principle.

Distances

For many of the assessments it is appropriate or necessary to measure the distances between site allocations and other areas in Blackpool, such as the distance between a site proposed for new homes and the nearest education facilities, in order to establish a strategic overview of the likely accessibility new residents here would have to education opportunities. All cited distances are 'as the crow flies'.

Certainty

The nature of the assessment process involves an inherent degree of uncertainty. The Plan Part 2 is intended to be in place until 2027, over which time could potentially arise unforeseen circumstances as site-level baseline data used in the assessments can be highly changeable. For example, any given community facility in Blackpool could potentially close down or move within a period of months, and thus an assessment which considers a site to have good access to this facility pre-development, may not do so by the time construction begins, even if this is only within a few years. These circumstances are impossible to predict and are an inherent part of the SA and indeed the planning process. The planning system is generally robust enough to deal with such changes by re-assessing the needs of sites/communities at the time applications are made. Uncertainties are dealt with in the SA process by adopting a precautionary approach, wherein the worst-case scenario is assumed (unless reliable evidence suggests otherwise). For each assessment, an indication is given as to the degree of uncertainty considered to be involved in the identified effect.

Permanence and timescale

The permanence and timescale of effects are also described. This is generally presented in the form of short-term, medium-term, long-term, or permanent as well as whether these effects are reversible. In many cases, effects of Plan Part 2 proposals are likely to be multiple terms (e.g. arise in the short-term and reside in the long-term). Table D-3 defines the notation used for describing these terms within the assessments.

Secondary, cumulative, and synergistic

The SEA Directive also requires the consideration of cumulative, synergistic, and secondary effects, which we define as:

- Secondary effects are effects that are not a direct result but occur away from the original effect or as a result of a complex pathway;
- Cumulative effects arise, for instance, where several developments each have insignificant effects but together have a significant effect, or where several individual effects have a combined effect; and
- Synergistic effects interact to produce a total effect greater than the sum of the individual effects, so that the nature of the final impact is different to the nature of the individual impacts.

Table D-3: Notation used to describe types of effects

LT	Long-term effects likely to arise in 10-25 years of Local Plan implementation.
MT	Medium-term effects likely to arise in 5-10 years of Local Plan implementation.
ST	Short-term effects likely to arise in 0-5 years of Local Plan implementation.
D	Direct effects.
I	Indirect effects.
R	Effects are reversible.
IR	Effects are irreversible.
H/M/L	High, medium or low certainty of prediction.

Table D-4: Effect description key

Impact	Description	Symbol
Major Positive Effect (significant)	The proposal would make a significant contribution towards the achievement of the SA Objective.	++
Positive Effect	The option contributes partially to the achievement of the SA Objective.	+
Neutral	There is no clear relationship between the option and/or the achievement of the SA Objective or the relationship is negligible.	0
Adverse Effect	The option partially detracts from the achievement of the SA Objective.	-
Major Adverse (significant)	The proposal significantly detracts from the achievement of the SA Objective.	--
Uncertain	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/Adverse	The option has a combination of both positive and negative contributions to the achievement of the SA Objective.	+/-

Core Strategy Policies and their sustainability benefits

It is important to note that the current Plan being assessed in this SA is Part 2 of the Local Plan. Part 1, the Core Strategy, was adopted in 2016. All proposals and site allocations in the Plan Part 2 should be seen in the context of proposals already adopted through the Core Strategy. Most notably for the SA, the Core Strategy included a range of policies that are designed to help ensure that future development in Blackpool is sustainable. In many cases, these policies would be expected to help ensure that potential adverse effects of development, which could have arisen in the absence of such policies, will be successfully avoided, or mitigated. Policies in the Core Strategy will also be likely to help enhance many of the identified positive effects. Table D-5 sets out for each SA Objective which Core Strategy policies would be likely to help avoid, mitigate, or enhance effects.

Table D-5: Core strategy policies and the SA Objectives for which they would be likely to help avoid or mitigate adverse effects

SA Objective	Core Strategy Policies (adopted)
1 To reduce crime, disorder, and fear of crime	<p>CS6: Green Infrastructure CS7: Quality of Design CS12: Sustainable Neighbourhoods CS25: South Blackpool Housing Growth</p> <p>CS6, CS7, CS12 and CS25 would be expected to help ensure that any new development is designed with safety in mind and in a style and layout that encourages higher rates of natural surveillance and thus reduces the risk of crime. This would help to mitigate potential adverse effects of development on local rates of crime or would help to ensure developments for which no adverse effects have been identified would have positive effects.</p>
2 To improve levels of educational attainment for all age groups and all sectors of society	<p>CS11: Planning Obligations CS15: Health and Education</p> <p>CS15 would help to ensure that new developments are encouraged to provide good access to education facilities. This would be likely to help mitigate potential adverse effects on this objective where residential sites are just outside the target distances of schools. CS11 would help to ensure that development is only permitted where there is existing sufficient education facilities.</p>
3 To improve physical and mental health for all and reduce health inequalities	<p>CS3: Economic Development and Employment CS5: Connectivity CS6: Green Infrastructure CS7: Quality of Design CS11: Planning Obligations CS12: Sustainable Neighbourhoods CS15: Health and Education</p> <p>CS7, CS12 and CS15 would be expected to help ensure new residential development provides residents with good access to health facilities and open spaces and is laid out in a manner that facilitates outdoor socialising and community interactions. CS5, CS6 and CS7 would be expected to help facilitate active lifestyles and higher rates of walking and cycling. CS11 would help to ensure that development is only permitted where there is existing sufficient health services.</p>

Appendix D – Sites Assessments, November 2020

SA Objective	Core Strategy Policies (adopted)
	<p>These policies would help to ensure that, where residential development is proposed, a positive impact on the health objective is likely.</p>
<p>4 To ensure housing provision meets local needs</p>	<p>CS7: Quality of Design CS11: Planning Obligations CS12: Sustainable Neighbourhoods CS13: Housing Mix, Density and Standards CS14: Affordable Housing CS16: Traveller Sites CS25: South Blackpool Housing Growth CS7, CS11, CS12, CS13, CS14, CS16 and CS25 would be expected to help ensure that where residential development is proposed, it is of a design, layout, type, mix etc. that ensures the varied needs of Blackpool's residents are met.</p>
<p>5 To protect and enhance community spirit and cohesion</p>	<p>CS7: Quality of Design CS11: Planning Obligations CS12: Sustainable Neighbourhoods CS13: Housing Mix, Density and Standards CS15: Health and Education CS27: South Blackpool Transport and Connectivity CS7, CS11, CS12, CS13, CS14 and CS27 would be expected to help ensure that new residential development fosters good community spirit and promotes sustainable communities with high rates of communal interactions. This would help to ensure that new residential development has a positive impact on community spirit/cohesion or, where an adverse effect has been identified, would help to mitigate this effect.</p>
<p>6 To improve access to basic goods, services and amenities for all groups</p>	<p>CS4: Retail and Other Town Centre Uses CS5: Connectivity CS7: Quality of Design CS11: Planning Obligations CS15: Health and Education CS27: South Blackpool Transport and Connectivity CS4, CS5, CS7, CS11, CS15 and CS27 would be expected to help ensure that, where new development is proposed, it is accessible via a variety of modes including walking and cycling and that site users are able to access nearby services or facilities conveniently. Where potentially adverse effects of a site have been identified on the access objective, these policies would be likely to mitigate.</p>
<p>7 To encourage sustainable economic growth and business development across the Borough</p>	<p>CS3: Economic Development and Employment CS4: Retail and Other Town Centre Uses CS17: Blackpool Town Centre CS21: Leisure and Business Tourism CS24: South Blackpool Employment Growth</p>

Appendix D – Sites Assessments, November 2020

SA Objective	Core Strategy Policies (adopted)
	<p>Where employment development is proposed, CS3 would be expected to help ensure that local employment needs are being satisfied and employment opportunities are improved. CS4 would be expected to help strengthen Blackpool's role as a sub-regional retail centre. Where employment development is proposed in the Blackpool Town Centre, CS17 would be likely to help ensure this development makes a successful contribution towards the Borough's economic growth. CS21 will facilitate economic growth in the leisure and tourism sector whilst CS24 is particularly focussed on employment and economic growth in South Blackpool.</p>
8 To promote sustainable tourism	<p>CS6: Green Infrastructure CS7: Quality of Design CS17: Blackpool Town Centre CS21: Leisure and Business Tourism CS23: Managing Holiday Bed Spaces</p> <p>Policies CS6 and CS7 would be expected to help ensure that new development positively enhances the visual amenity of the surrounding area and makes a positive contribution towards the local character, which would be likely to help encourage short- and long-term visitors.</p> <p>CS17 would help to ensure that employment development in the town centre area positive contributes towards a thriving tourism industry.</p> <p>As a result, all new economic or commercial development would be likely to make a positive contribution towards the tourism industry unless adverse effects have been specifically identified.</p> <p>CS21 would help to ensure that the resort core and town centre of Blackpool appeals to new audiences year-round, such as through high-quality attractions. In so doing, the policy would be expected to help enhance potential positive effects, and to ensure adverse effects are avoided, for this Objective.</p> <p>CS23 would help to ensure there is an appropriate supply of high-quality holiday bed-spaces in Blackpool in order to facilitate an economically viable level of accommodation. In so doing, CS23 could help to avoid adverse effects, or enhance positive effects, on this Objective.</p>
9 To encourage economic inclusion	<p>CS1: Strategic Locations for Development CS3: Economic Development and Employment CS12: Sustainable Neighbourhoods CS17: Blackpool Town Centre</p> <p>CS1 sets out an overarching spatial vision that would ensure new economic development is accessible for all, particularly those most in need. CS3 would be expected to help secure support and investment in order to enable businesses in Blackpool to compete. CS12 and CS17 would be expected to help ensure that new development is designed and laid out in a manner that facilitates good access to services, facilities and employment opportunities for new residents. As such, new development would be expected to have a positive impact on this SA Objective, unless adverse effects have been specifically identified in which case, they would be likely to be mitigated.</p>
10 To deliver urban renaissance	<p>CS6: Green Infrastructure CS7: Quality of Design CS12: Sustainable Neighbourhoods CS17: Blackpool Town Centre CS22: Key Gateways</p>

Appendix D – Sites Assessments, November 2020

SA Objective	Core Strategy Policies (adopted)
	<p>CS6, CS7, CS12 and CS17 would be expected to help ensure that new development in the Borough is visually attractive and makes a positive contribution to the local character. As such, where new development is proposed, it would be expected to make a positive contribution towards SA Objective 10 unless adverse effects have been specifically identified. CS17 would particularly help to ensure that development in Blackpool Town Centre is of a high-quality and the local character is enhanced. CS22 would help to ensure that development in the central corridor of Blackpool contributes towards an attractive point of arrival, including through environmental enhancement.</p>
<p>11 To develop and market the Borough as a place to live, work and do business</p>	<p>CS6: Green Infrastructure CS7: Quality of Design CS17: Blackpool Town Centre CS22: Key Gateways</p> <p>CS6, CS7 and CS17 would be expected to help ensure that new development in the Borough is visually attractive and makes a positive contribution to the local character. As such, where new development is proposed, it would be expected to make a positive contribution towards SA Objective 11 unless adverse effects have been specifically identified. CS22 would help to ensure that development in the central corridor of Blackpool contributes towards an attractive point of arrival, including through environmental enhancement</p>
<p>12 To protect, maintain and enhance green infrastructure, biodiversity and geodiversity</p>	<p>CS6: Green Infrastructure CS7: Quality of Design</p> <p>CS6 and CS7 would be expected to help ensure that new development incorporates GI where feasible. This GI would help to enhance the biodiversity value of the site whilst also enhancing local habitat connectivity.</p> <p>As such, CS6 and CS7 would be expected to help mitigate adverse effects where the adverse effects are the loss of GI, or where no adverse effects have been identified would be expected to help ensure the site has a positive effect on SA Objective 12.</p>
<p>13 To protect and enhance the Borough's landscape and townscape character and quality</p>	<p>CS6: Green Infrastructure CS7: Quality of Design CS8: Heritage CS13: Housing Mix, Density and Standards CS17: Blackpool Town Centre CS22: Key Gateways</p> <p>CS6, CS7, CS8, CS13 and CS17 would be expected to help ensure that new development is appropriate to its location and helps to protect and enhance the local character. Overall, these policies would be likely to ensure that potential adverse effects on the local character are avoided or mitigated and, where no adverse effects have been identified, the site has a positive effect on this SA Objective. CS22 would help to ensure that development in the central corridor of Blackpool contributes towards an attractive point of arrival, including through environmental enhancement</p>
<p>14 To protect and enhance the cultural heritage resource</p>	<p>CS6: Green Infrastructure CS7: Quality of Design CS8: Heritage CS17: Blackpool Town Centre</p>

Appendix D – Sites Assessments, November 2020

SA Objective	Core Strategy Policies (adopted)
	<p>CS6, CS7, S8 and CS17 would be expected to help ensure that new development is of a design, lay out and use that accords with the local character. They would be expected to help ensure that, where development is in proximity to heritage assets or historic areas, adverse effects are avoided and that the development could potentially have a positive impact on their setting or condition.</p>
<p>15 To protect and enhance the quality of water features and resources and to reduce the risk of flooding</p>	<p>CS6: Green Infrastructure CS9: Water Management</p> <p>Policy CS9 would be expected to help ensure that development avoids land at risk of flooding, so where sites have only a portion of their land at risk of flooding it is likely that the development would be situated away from this land.</p> <p>Both CS6 and CS9 would be expected to reduce the risk of flooding in some locations, largely due to the sustainable management of surface runoff due to the enhanced presence of GI and by incorporating SuDS into developments.</p> <p>Both CS6 and CS9 would also be expected to help protect and enhance the quality of natural waterbodies, so where a site is adjacent to or in proximity to a natural waterbody it is likely that adverse effects will be avoided or mitigated.</p> <p>Where there no adverse effects on this objective have been identified, it is likely that development would have a positive impact.</p>
<p>16 To guard against land contamination and encourage the appropriate re-use of brownfield sites within the urban boundary and to protect soil resources</p>	<p>CS1: Strategic Locations for Development CS6: Green Infrastructure CS13: Housing Mix, Density and Standards</p> <p>CS1 encourages urban regeneration in the town centre and resort centre, where opportunities to utilise previously developed land are relatively plentiful. CS6 would help to protect soils through the protection and enhancement of above ground vegetation.</p> <p>CS13 would help to ensure that new development makes a relatively efficient use of land. This would be expected to help reduce the amount of land lost to development.</p>
<p>17 To limit and adapt to climate change</p>	<p>CS5: Connectivity CS6: Green Infrastructure CS9: Water Management CS10: Sustainable Design and Low Carbon Energy</p> <p>The GI protected under CS6 would preserve an important carbon capture and storage ecosystem service provided by the Borough's vegetation.</p> <p>Policies CS5 and CS6 would be expected to help ensure local people in Blackpool can take up low-emission forms of transport, including walking, cycling and public transport. CS10 would also help to limit the carbon footprint of the Borough's residents, such as by ensuring new homes and businesses are relatively energy efficient.</p> <p>CS9 would help to ensure residents are situated away from land at risk of flooding, thereby protecting them from one of the more likely and severe impacts of climate change in the future.</p> <p>Where development is proposed to replace existing development within a site, these Core Strategy Policies would be likely to ensure that the proposed new development has a lower carbon footprint and a positive effect on this Objective is likely.</p> <p>Where development is proposed for a site where development does not currently exist, a net increase in greenhouse gas (GHG) emissions and carbon footprint in relation to existing levels is expected despite these Core Strategy Policies minimising this to some extent.</p>

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SA Objective	Core Strategy Policies (adopted)
18 To protect and improve air quality	<p>CS5: Connectivity CS6: Green Infrastructure CS10: Sustainable Design and Low Carbon Energy CS27: South Blackpool Transport Connectivity</p> <p>CS5 and CS6 would be expected to help ensure local people can adopt relatively low-emission forms of transport and movement. Given that the AQMA in Blackpool is designated for nitrogen dioxide pollution, which is largely a result of road vehicles, these policies should help to reduce pollution in the future and to help ensure the Council can achieve air improvement targets at the AQMA.</p> <p>CS10 would help to ensure that new development is energy efficient and low-carbon and it is expected that this would also ensure new builds are less polluting than they otherwise would have been.</p> <p>Where development is proposed for a site where development does not currently exist, a net increase in emissions to air to some extent, in relation to existing levels, is expected to arise despite these Core Strategy Policies minimising this to some extent. CS27 would help to ensure that access to sustainable transport modes for development and local people in South Blackpool is improved over the Plan period.</p>
19 To increase energy efficiency and require the use of renewable energy sources	<p>CS10: Sustainable Design and Low Carbon Energy</p> <p>CS10 would help to ensure that new development is relatively sustainable, energy efficient and low carbon.</p> <p>Where development is proposed to replace existing development within a site, CS10 would be likely to ensure that the proposed new development is more energy efficient and a positive effect on this Objective is likely.</p> <p>Where development is proposed for a site where development does not currently exist, a net increase energy consumption, in relation to existing levels, is expected despite CS10 minimising this to some extent.</p>
20 To ensure sustainable use of natural resources	<p>CS10: Sustainable Design and Low Carbon Energy</p> <p>CS10 would require development to be energy efficient, which would help to limit the rate of consumption of resources at these developments.</p> <p>CS10 would also require non-residential development of >1ha to achieve BEEAM 'very good'. This would help to ensure that the consumption of materials and resources for the construction of this development is reduced and efficient.</p> <p>Where a potential major adverse effect on SA Objective 20 has been identified, CS10 would be likely to mitigate this effect to the extent that it becomes minor, but CS10 would be unlikely to ensure a minor adverse effect is entirely avoided or mitigated.</p>
21 To minimise waste, increase re-use and recycling	<p>CS10: Sustainable Design and Low Carbon Energy</p> <p>CS10 would help to ensure that new developments are relatively efficient in terms of use of materials and this would help to minimise the amount of waste generated during the construction phase.</p> <p>CS10 would be unlikely to ensure an adverse effect on this SA Objective is entirely avoided or mitigated.</p>
22 To promote the use of more sustainable modes of transport	<p>CS5: Connectivity CS6: Green Infrastructure CS7: Quality of Design CS11: Planning Obligations CS12: Sustainable Neighbourhoods CS27: South Blackpool Transport Connectivity</p>

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SA Objective	Core Strategy Policies (adopted)
	<p>CS5, CS6 and CS11 would be expected to help ensure that local people can adopt sustainable and efficient forms of movement, including walking, cycling and public transport.</p> <p>CS5, CS7, CS11 and CS12 would be expected to help ensure local people can access services, facilities, homes, places of employment and areas in the local community relatively efficiently and this would be likely to encourage higher rates of walking and cycling.</p> <p>Unless adverse effects on transport are identified, the range of CS Policies would ensure that all new development would have a positive impact on the Transport Objective. CS27 would help to ensure that access to sustainable transport modes for development and local people in South Blackpool is improved over the Plan period.</p>

Sites allocated in the Publication (Pre-Submission) Plan

Site Reference (Planning application number)	Ward	Site Area (ha)	Existing Land-use	Proposed Use
HSA1.1 Former Mariners Public House, Norbreck Road	Bispham	0.20	Brownfield – vacant plot and car parking spaces	35 new homes

SA Objective	Initial Score	Supporting Information	Residual Score	Timing	Uncertainty	
1	+	<i>Key reasons:</i> HSA1.1 is in a ward amongst the 30% most deprived for crime. Requirements for the development at this location set out in Policies CS6, CS7 and CS12 would be expected to help ensure the development is safe and rates of natural surveillance are high.	+	LT	M	
		<i>Relevant CS Policies</i>				CS6: Green Infrastructure; CS7: Quality of Design; CS12: Sustainable Neighbourhoods
		<i>Relevant DM Policies</i>				DM37: Community Facilities; DM1: Design Requirements for New Build Housing Development
2	++	<i>Key reasons:</i> HSA1.1 is within 500m of Westcliff Primary Academy (primary school) and also within 1km of Montgomery High School.	++	LT	M	
		<i>Relevant CS Policies</i>				CS11: Planning Obligations; CS15: Health and Education
		<i>Relevant DM Policies</i>				DM37: Community Facilities
3	+	<i>Key reasons:</i> The nearest doctor's surgery to HSA1.1 is just over 1km south east at North Shore Surgery. The site is within 500m of public and open spaces. The site is less than 6km from Blackpool Victoria Hospital.	+	LT	M	
		<i>Relevant CS Policies</i>				CS5: Connectivity; CS6: Green Infrastructure; CS7: Quality of Design; CS11: Planning Obligations; CS12: Sustainable Neighbourhoods; CS15: Health and Education
		<i>Relevant DM Policies</i>				DM37: Community Facilities
4	+	<i>Key reasons:</i> The site would make a minor positive contribution towards meeting the Borough's housing needs.	+	LT	M	
		<i>Relevant CS Policies</i>				CS7: Quality of Design; CS11: Planning Obligations; CS12: Sustainable Neighbourhoods; CS13: Housing Mix, Density and Standards; CS14: Affordable Housing;

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SA Objective		Initial Score	Supporting Information	Residual Score	Timing	Uncertainty
			<i>Relevant DM Policies</i>			
			DM3: Supported Accommodation and Housing for Older People, DM1: Design Requirements for New Build Housing Development.			
5	Community Cohesion	+	<i>Key reasons:</i> The site would situate new homes in residential areas and would therefore be likely to help preserve community cohesion. The site is within 500m of various community facilities and/or areas.	+	LT	M
			<i>Relevant CS Policies</i> CS7: Quality of Design; CS11: Planning Obligations; CS12: Sustainable Neighbourhoods; CS13: Housing Mix, Density and Standards; CS15: Health and Education			
			<i>Relevant DM Policies</i> DM37: Community Facilities, DM1: Design Requirements for New Build Housing Developments			
6	Access	++	<i>Key reasons:</i> The nearest railway station to HSA1.1 is Layton, just under 3km south-east. The site is within 500m of various community areas and open spaces and are also within 500m of the coast. The site is highly accessible via the local road network for pedestrians, cyclists and cars. The site is in proximity to multiple bus stops with frequent services.	++	LT	M
			<i>Relevant CS Policies</i> CS5: Connectivity; CS7: Quality of Design; CS11: Planning Obligations; CS15: Health and Education			
			<i>Relevant DM Policies</i> DM37: Community Facilities, DM41: Transport Requirements for New Development			
7	Economic Growth	+	<i>Key reasons:</i> The proposed development at this site would help to deliver new and high-quality accommodation in the Borough that not only provides a place for employees to live (and thus facilitates the growth and development of local businesses) but also helps to enhance the vitality and vibrancy of areas, thereby marketing the Borough as a place to live and work and contributing towards greater economic competitiveness.	+	LT	M
			<i>Relevant CS Policies</i> CS3: Economic Development and Employment			
			<i>Relevant DM Policies</i>			
8	Sustainable Tourism	+	<i>Key reasons:</i> The allocation of this site would result in high-quality development taking place on brownfield sites. The improvement of the local visual amenity would make a minor contribution towards the Tourism Objective.	+	LT	M
			<i>Relevant CS Policies</i> CS6: Green Infrastructure; CS7: Quality of Design			
			<i>Relevant DM Policies</i>			
9	Economic Inclusion	+	<i>Key reasons:</i> The site is proposed for residential development within 2km of multiple district and town centres. HSA1.1 is also within 2km of a main industrial business area.	+	LT	M
			<i>Relevant CS Policies</i> CS12: Sustainable Neighbourhoods			
			<i>Relevant DM Policies</i>			

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SA Objective		Initial Score	Supporting Information		Residual Score	Timing	Uncertainty
10	Urban renaissance	+	<i>Key reasons:</i>	The proposed residential development at this site would be expected to be of a high-quality design and considerate layout that positively enhances the character of the surrounding area. Given the urban nature of the local area, this would contribute towards urban renaissance in Blackpool.	+	LT	M
			<i>Relevant CS Policies</i>	CS6: Green Infrastructure; CS7: Quality of Design; CS12: Sustainable Neighbourhoods;			
			<i>Relevant DM Policies</i>	DM1: Design Requirements for New Build Housing Developments			
11	Attractive Place to Live	+	<i>Key reasons:</i>	This site would be likely to help protect and enhance the visual amenity of the local area, particularly as a vacant and somewhat derelict plot of land would be regenerated into attractive and accordant residential development.	+	LT	M
			<i>Relevant CS Policies</i>	CS6: Green Infrastructure; CS7: Quality of Design			
			<i>Relevant DM Policies</i>	DM1: Design Requirements for New Build Housing Developments			
12	Biodiversity	+	<i>Key reasons:</i>	HSA1.1 is 30-50m east of a Site of Nature Conservation Value. It is also 650-750m east of Liverpool Bay SPA. Given the nature of the proposed development at the site, and that HSA1.1 is currently a vacant brownfield plot, adverse impacts on biodiversity are considered to be unlikely. Whilst there is a risk that brownfield sites can support priority species, such as bats, Policy CS6 would require appropriate surveys, restoration and enhancement of priority habitats and species where necessary and so adverse effects on priority species are unlikely. GI incorporated at each site in line with Policy CS6 would be likely to help ensure the development has a positive effect on biodiversity.	+	LT	M
			<i>Relevant CS Policies</i>	CS6: Green Infrastructure; CS7: Quality of Design			
			<i>Relevant DM Policies</i>	DM35: Biodiversity			
13	Landscape & townscape	+	<i>Key reasons:</i>	The proposed development at this site would be expected to accord well with the existing local character. The proposed development at HSA1.1, a small brownfield site, would be likely to enhance the site's contribution towards the Landscape and Townscape Objective.	+	LT	M
			<i>Relevant CS Policies</i>	CS6: Green Infrastructure; CS7: Quality of Design; CS8: Heritage; CS13: Housing Mix, Density and Standards			
			<i>Relevant DM Policies</i>	DM37: Community Facilities, DM1: Design Requirements for New Build Housing Developments			
14	Cultural heritage	0	<i>Key reasons:</i>	The proposed development at this site would be expected to have no discernible effects on the Cultural Heritage Objective.	0	LT	M
			<i>Relevant CS Policies</i>	CS6: Green Infrastructure; CS7: Quality of Design; CS8: Heritage;			
			<i>Relevant DM Policies</i>	DM26: Listed Buildings, DM27: Conservation Areas, DM28: Non-Designated Heritage Assets, DM30: Archaeology, DM37: Community Facilities			
15		0	<i>Key reasons:</i>	This site does not contain, and nor is it adjacent to, natural waterbodies.	0	LT	M

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SA Objective		Initial Score	Supporting Information		Residual Score	Timing	Uncertainty
	Water quality & resource			HSA1.1 is approximately 100m east of the coastline. The proposed development would be unlikely to risk contaminating or polluting the coast due to Policy CS9. Given that the site is currently not in use, it is expected that the construction and occupation of homes in this location would lead to a net increase in water consumption in relation to existing levels. CS9 would help to mitigate this to some extent, but a net increase cannot be ruled out. Given the scale of the proposed development (i.e. <50 homes) a negligible score is considered to be appropriate.			
		<i>Relevant CS Policies</i>	CS6: Green Infrastructure; CS9: Water Management, DM1: Design Requirements for New Build Housing Developments				
		<i>Relevant DM Policies</i>	DM1: Design Requirements for New Build Housing Developments				
16	Land resource	+	<i>Key reasons:</i>	This site is <1ha of brownfield land and so development at this location would be an efficient use of land. contaminated land.	+	LT	M
		<i>Relevant CS Policies</i>	CS6: Green Infrastructure; CS13: Housing Mix, Density and Standards				
		<i>Relevant DM Policies</i>	DM36: Controlling Pollution and Contamination, DM1: Design Requirements for New Build Housing Developments				
17	Limit and adapt to climate change	0	<i>Key reasons:</i>	Given that the site is currently vacant or not in use, the proposed construction and occupation of homes at this location would be expected to result in a minor increase in GHG emissions in relation to existing levels, predominantly due to the impact of new homes and residents on energy consumption and private travel. This would be mitigated to some extent by Policies CS5, CS6 and CS10 but a minor net increase in GHG emissions would still be expected. Given the scale of the proposed development (i.e. <50 homes) a negligible score is considered to be appropriate. HSA1.1 is not at risk of fluvial flooding.	0	LT	M
		<i>Relevant CS Policies</i>	CS5: Connectivity; CS6: Green Infrastructure; CS9: Water Management; CS10: Sustainable Design and Low Carbon Energy				
		<i>Relevant DM Policies</i>	DM32: Wind Energy, DM1: Design Requirements for New Build Housing Developments				
18	Air quality	0	<i>Key reasons:</i>	Given that the site is currently vacant or not in use, the proposed construction and occupation of homes at this location would be expected to result in a minor increase in air pollution in relation to existing levels, predominantly due to the impact of new homes and residents on private travel. This would be mitigated to some extent by Policies CS5, CS6 and CS10, and the fact that the site has excellent access to walking, cycling and bus routes. Given the scale of the proposed development (i.e. <50 homes) a negligible score is considered to be appropriate.	0	LT	M
		<i>Relevant CS Policies</i>	CS5: Connectivity; CS6: Green Infrastructure; CS10: Sustainable Design and Low Carbon Energy				
		<i>Relevant DM Policies</i>	DM32: Wind Energy, DM1: Design Requirements for New Build Housing Developments, DM36: Controlling Pollution and Contamination				

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SA Objective		Initial Score	Supporting Information		Residual Score	Timing	Uncertainty
19	Energy	0	<i>Key reasons:</i>	Given that the site is currently vacant or not in use, the proposed construction and occupation of homes at this location would be expected to result in a minor increase in energy consumption in relation to existing levels. CS10 would help to ensure that these new homes are energy efficient and can support solar panels, but a minor net increase in energy consumption would still be expected. However, given the scale of the proposed development (i.e. <50 homes) a negligible score is considered to be appropriate.	0	LT	M
		<i>Relevant CS Policies</i>		CS10: Sustainable Design and Low Carbon Energy			
		<i>Relevant DM Policies</i>		DM32: Wind Energy, DM1: Design Requirements for New Build Housing Developments			
20	Natural resources	0	<i>Key reasons:</i>	Given that the site is currently vacant or not in use, the proposed construction and occupation of homes at this location would be expected to result in a minor increase in the consumption of natural resources in relation to existing levels. CS10 would help to mitigate this to some extent. Given the scale of the proposed development (i.e. <50 homes) a negligible score is considered to be appropriate.	0	LT	M
		<i>Relevant CS Policies</i>		CS10: Sustainable Design and Low Carbon Energy			
		<i>Relevant DM Policies</i>		DM1: Design Requirements for New Build Housing Developments			
21	Waste	0	<i>Key reasons:</i>	Given that the site is currently vacant or not in use, the proposed construction and occupation of homes at this location would be expected to result in a minor increase in the amount of waste send to landfill from each site in relation to existing levels. Given the brownfield nature of this location, there may be some opportunities for reusing materials during construction. Policy CS10 would also help to limit the generation of waste during construction. However, a minor net increase in waste would still be expected. Given the scale of the proposed development (i.e. <50 homes) a negligible score is considered to be appropriate.	0	LT	M
		<i>Relevant CS Policies</i>		CS10: Sustainable Design and Low Carbon Energy			
		<i>Relevant DM Policies</i>		DM1: Design Requirements for New Build Housing Developments			
22	Sustainable transport	++	<i>Key reasons:</i>	The site is within 100m of multiple bus stops with frequent services. The site is also highly accessible via pedestrian and cycle routes. The site is in proximity to services, facilities and employment areas, thereby facilitating relatively efficient movements.	++	LT	M
		<i>Relevant CS Policies</i>		CS5: Connectivity; CS6: Green Infrastructure; CS11: Planning Obligations			
		<i>Relevant DM Policies</i>		DM1: Design Requirements for New Build Housing Developments, DM41: Transport Requirements for New Development			

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Site Reference/Planning application number	Ward	Site Area (ha)	Existing Land-use	Proposed Use
HSA1.5 Land at Chepstow Road/Gateside Drive & at Dinmore Avenue/Bathurst Avenue, Grange Park	Park	5.5	2 parcels of land, one being 1.4ha of brownfield and the other being approximately 4.1ha of greenfield	160 homes

SA Objective	Initial Score	Supporting Information			Residual Score	Timing	Uncertainty
1	Crime	+	<i>Key reasons:</i>	HSA1.5 is in a ward amongst the 10% most deprived neighbourhoods for crime in the country. Requirements for the development at this location, set out in Policies CS6, CS7 and CS12, would be expected to help ensure the development is safe and rates of natural surveillance are high.	+	LT	M
		<i>Relevant CS Policies</i>	CS6: Green Infrastructure; CS7: Quality of Design; CS12: Sustainable Neighbourhoods				
		<i>Relevant DM Policies</i>	DM37: Community Facilities; DM1: Design Requirements for New Build Housing Development				
2	Education	++	<i>Key reasons:</i>	Both parcels of land associated with HSA1.5 are within 500m of Christ the King Catholic Academy Primary School and St Mary's Catholic Academy secondary school. The northern parcel of HSA1.5 is also within 500m of Layton Primary School.	++	LT	M
		<i>Relevant CS Policies</i>	CS11: Planning Obligations; CS15: Health and Education				
		<i>Relevant DM Policies</i>	DM37: Community Facilities				
3	Health	++	<i>Key reasons:</i>	Site would provide residents with excellent access to Layton Medical Centre, The Surgery Dinmore Avenue and Newton Drive Health Centre. Blackpool Victoria Hospital is less than 1.5km south. The site would also provide residents with good access to playing fields (including those adjacent to HSA1.5), open spaces and walking and cycling routes.	++	LT	M
		<i>Relevant CS Policies</i>	CS5: Connectivity; CS6: Green Infrastructure; CS7: Quality of Design; CS12: Sustainable Neighbourhoods; CS11: Planning Obligations; CS15: Health and Education				
		<i>Relevant DM Policies</i>	DM37: Community Facilities				

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SA Objective		Initial Score	Supporting Information		Residual Score	Timing	Uncertainty
4	Housing	++	<i>Key reasons:</i>	HSA1.5 would make a major contribution towards meeting the Borough's housing needs providing 160 homes.	++	LT	M
		<i>Relevant CS Policies</i>		CS7: Quality of Design; CS12: Sustainable Neighbourhoods; CS13: Housing Mix, Density and Standards; CS14: Affordable Housing;			
		<i>Relevant DM Policies</i>		DM1: Design Requirements for New Build Housing Developments, DM3: Supported Accommodation and Housing for Older People			
5	Community Cohesion	+	<i>Key reasons:</i>	The proposed development would situate new residents within an existing residential community where they would also be within 500m of various community facilities and spaces, including open spaces, parks, playgrounds, shops and a children's centre.	+	LT	M
		<i>Relevant CS Policies</i>		CS7: Quality of Design; CS12: Sustainable Neighbourhoods; CS13: Housing Mix, Density and Standards; CS11: Planning Obligations; CS15: Health and Education			
		<i>Relevant DM Policies</i>		DM37: Community Facilities, DM1: Design Requirements for New Build Housing Developments			
6	Access	++	<i>Key reasons:</i>	Site would provide residents with excellent access to public transport modes, including Layton Railway Station no more than 1.2km north-west and the various bus stops in proximity to the site where frequent services can be caught. The site is considered to be highly accessible for pedestrians and cyclists and, given their proximity to services, facilities, and employment areas, siting residents here would be likely to facilitate relatively efficient movement. The site is more than 500m from the coast and countryside as well as a designated site.	++	LT	M
		<i>Relevant CS Policies</i>		CS5: Connectivity; CS7: Quality of Design; CS11: Planning Obligations; CS15: Health and Education			
		<i>Relevant DM Policies</i>		DM37: Community Facilities, DM41: Transport Requirements for New Development			
7	Economic Growth	+	<i>Key reasons:</i>	The proposed development at this residential allocation would help to deliver new and high-quality accommodation in the Borough that not only provides a place for employees to live (and thus facilitates the growth and development of local businesses) but also helps to enhance the vitality and vibrancy of areas, thereby marketing the Borough as a place to live and work and contributing towards greater economic competitiveness.	+	LT	M
		<i>Relevant CS Policies</i>		CS3: Economic Development and Employment			
		<i>Relevant DM Policies</i>					
8	Sustainable Tourism	0	<i>Key reasons:</i>	HSA1.5 is allocated for residential development on a site that is a mixture of greenfield and brownfield and so would be unlikely to have a discernible effect on tourism.	0	LT	M
		<i>Relevant CS Policies</i>		CS6: Green Infrastructure; CS7: Quality of Design			
		<i>Relevant DM Policies</i>					

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SA Objective		Initial Score	Supporting Information		Residual Score	Timing	Uncertainty
9	Economic Inclusion	+	Key reasons:	The site is proposed for residential development within 1km of multiple local and district centres. The site is also within 2km of a main industrial business area. Residents at this site would therefore have excellent access to a varied range of employment opportunities.	+	LT	M
			Relevant CS Policies	CS12: Sustainable Neighbourhoods			
			Relevant DM Policies				
10	Urban renaissance	+	Key reasons:	HSA1.5 would lead to high-quality residential development in an urban area and so would contribute towards urban renaissance.	+	LT	M
			Relevant CS Policies	CS6: Green Infrastructure; CS7: Quality of Design; CS12: Sustainable Neighbourhoods;			
			Relevant DM Policies	DM1: Design Requirements for New Build Housing Developments			
11	Attractive Place to Live	+	Key reasons:	Development at this site would be likely to help protect and enhance the visual amenity of the local area.	+	LT	M
			Relevant CS Policies	CS6: Green Infrastructure; CS7: Quality of Design;			
			Relevant DM Policies	DM1: Design Requirements for New Build Housing Developments			
12	Biodiversity	-	Key reasons:	The southern portion of HSA1.5 is a greenfield predominantly comprised of cut grass, with trees and hedgerow delineating its perimeter. Development here could potentially reduce local habitat connectivity or lead to the loss of valuable structures like trees and hedge. Policies CS6 and CS7 would be expected to help ensure effects on biodiversity here are minor.	0	LT	M
			Relevant CS Policies	CS6: Green Infrastructure; CS7: Quality of Design			
			Relevant DM Policies	DM35: Biodiversity			
		Recommendations		GI elements incorporated into developments should seek to be comprised of a wide range of native species that are ecologically linked with the GI network extending throughout the Borough in order to protect or enhance the biodiversity value of the site whilst preserving or improving local habitat connectivity.			
13	Landscape & townscape	-	Key reasons:	A large portion of HSA1.5 is a previously undeveloped greenfield. This area of open space currently makes a positive contribution to the local character, providing an area of open and green space that is visually attractive and contains GI elements. It is expected that the proposed development here would be of a high-quality design incorporating GI elements and so would also be visually attractive. However, it is expected that the loss of open space would have a minor adverse effect on the local character and this is unlikely to be entirely mitigated or avoided.	-	LT	M
			Relevant CS Policies	CS6: Green Infrastructure; CS7: Quality of Design; CS8: Heritage; CS13: Housing Mix, Density and Standards;			
			Relevant DM Policies	DM1: Design Requirements for New Build Housing Developments, DM37: Community Facilities			

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SA Objective		Initial Score	Supporting Information	Residual Score	Timing	Uncertainty
			<i>Recommendations</i>			
			GI elements incorporated into developments should seek to be comprised of a wide range of native species that are visually linked with the GI network extending throughout the Borough.			
14	Cultural heritage	0	<i>Key reasons:</i> The proposed development would be expected to have no discernible effect on the historic environment.	0	LT	M
			<i>Relevant CS Policies</i> CS6: Green Infrastructure; CS7: Quality of Design; CS8: Heritage;			
			<i>Relevant DM Policies</i> DM1: Design Requirements for New Build Housing Developments, DM26: Listed Buildings, DM27: Conservation Areas, DM28: Non-Designated Heritage Assets, DM30: Archaeology, DM37: Community Facilities			
15	Water quality & resource	-	<i>Key reasons:</i> The site does not contain, is not adjacent to, and is not within 100m of a natural waterbody. Given the current vacant state of the site, it is expected that the proposed development would lead to a net increase in water consumption at this location in relation to existing levels. It is likely that this would be mitigated to some extent by CS10.	-	LT	M
			<i>Relevant CS Policies</i> CS6: Green Infrastructure; CS9: Water Management, CS10: Sustainable Design and Low Carbon Energy			
			<i>Relevant DM Policies</i> DM1: Design Requirements for New Build Housing Developments			
16	Land resource	-	<i>Key reasons:</i> HSA1.5 is a large site predominantly comprised of previously undeveloped land and would therefore be considered to be a somewhat inefficient uses of the land resource. The site is not considered to contain BMV soils.	-	LT	M
			<i>Relevant CS Policies</i> CS6: Green Infrastructure; CS13: Housing Mix, Density and Standards			
			<i>Relevant DM Policies</i> DM36: Controlling Pollution and Contamination, DM1: Design Requirements for New Build Housing Developments			
17	Limit and adapt to climate change	-	<i>Key reasons:</i> The site is in Flood Zone 1. Given the currently vacant nature of the site, it is expected that the construction and occupation of the proposed development would result in a net increase in GHG emissions and the local carbon footprint, predominantly due to the energy consumption and private travel associated with residents. This effect would be mitigated to some extent by Policies CS5, CS6 and CS10 but an overall net increase in GHG emissions is unlikely to be avoided. Given the scale of the proposed development here a minor adverse effect is considered to be appropriate.	-	LT	M
			<i>Relevant CS Policies</i> CS5: Connectivity; CS6: Green Infrastructure; CS9: Water Management; CS10: Sustainable Design and Low Carbon Energy			
			<i>Relevant DM Policies</i> DM32: Wind Energy, DM1: Design Requirements for New Build Housing Developments			
18	Air quality	-	<i>Key reasons:</i> Given the currently vacant nature of the site, it is expected that the construction and occupation of the proposed development would result in a net increase in emissions to air, predominantly due to the private travel associated with residents. This effect would be mitigated to some extent by Policies CS5, CS6 and CS10 but an overall minor but net increase in air pollutants is unlikely to be	-	LT	M

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SA Objective		Initial Score	Supporting Information		Residual Score	Timing	Uncertainty
				avoided. Given the scale of the proposed development here a minor adverse effect is considered to be appropriate.			
			<i>Relevant CS Policies</i>	CS5: Connectivity; CS6: Green Infrastructure; CS10: Sustainable Design and Low Carbon Energy			
			<i>Relevant DM Policies</i>	DM32: Wind Energy, DM1: Design Requirements for New Build Housing Developments, DM36: Controlling Pollution and Contamination			
19	Energy	-	<i>Key reasons:</i>	Given the currently vacant nature of the site, it is expected that the construction and occupation of the proposed development would result in a net increase in energy consumption, predominantly due to the lifestyles at home associated with residents. This effect would be mitigated to some extent by Policy CS10 but an overall minor but net increase in energy consumption is unlikely to be avoided. Given the scale of the proposed development here a minor adverse effect is considered to be appropriate.	-	LT	M
			<i>Relevant CS Policies</i>	CS10: Sustainable Design and Low Carbon Energy			
			<i>Relevant DM Policies</i>	DM32: Wind Energy, DM1: Design Requirements for New Build Housing Developments			
20	Natural resources	-	<i>Key reasons:</i>	Given the currently vacant nature of the site, it is expected that the construction and occupation of the proposed development would result in a minor net increase in consumption of natural resources. This effect would be mitigated to some extent by Policy CS10 but an overall minor but net increase in the consumption of resources in relation to existing levels is unlikely to be entirely avoided. Given the scale of the proposed development here a minor adverse effect is considered to be appropriate.	-	LT	M
			<i>Relevant CS Policies</i>	CS10: Sustainable Design and Low Carbon Energy			
			<i>Relevant DM Policies</i>	DM1: Design Requirements for New Build Housing Developments			
21	Waste	-	<i>Key reasons:</i>	Given the currently vacant nature of the site, it is expected that the construction and occupation of the proposed development would result in a net increase in the amount of waste sent to landfill from this location, predominantly due to the lifestyles at home associated with residents. This effect would be mitigated to some extent by Policy CS10 but an overall minor but net increase in the generation of waste is unlikely to be avoided. Given the scale of the proposed development here a minor adverse effect is considered to be appropriate.	-	LT	M
			<i>Relevant CS Policies</i>	CS10: Sustainable Design and Low Carbon Energy			
			<i>Relevant DM Policies</i>	DM1: Design Requirements for New Build Housing Developments			
22	Sustainable transport	++	<i>Key reasons:</i>	The site would provide residents with excellent access to public transport modes, including Layton Railway Station no more than 1.2km north-west and the various bus stops in proximity to the site where frequent services can be caught. The site is considered to be highly accessible for	++	LT	M

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SA Objective		Initial Score	Supporting Information	Residual Score	Timing	Uncertainty
			pedestrians and cyclists and, given their proximity to services, facilities and employment areas, situating residents here would be likely to facilitate relatively efficient movement.			
		<i>Relevant CS Policies</i>	CS5: Connectivity; CS6: Green Infrastructure; CS11: Planning Obligations			
		<i>Relevant DM Policies</i>	DM1: Design Requirements for New Build Housing Developments, DM41: Transport Requirements for New Development			

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Site Reference/Planning application number	Ward	Site Area (ha)	Existing Land-use	Proposed Use
HSA1.2 Former Bispham High School & Land off Regency Gardens	Greenlands	9.13	Site of the closed down school Bispham High as well as four fields of grass and scrub	176 homes
HSA1.3 Land at Bromley Close	Greenlands	0.22	Greenfield, scrub area	12 homes
HSA1.4 Land to the rear of 307-339 Warley Road	Greenlands	0.33	Greenfield, scrub area	14 homes
HSA1.17 (17/0439) Land at 50 Bispham Road	Greenlands	0.09	Greenfield, scrub area	12 homes
HSA1.18 (05/0185) 41 Bispham Road and land to the rear of 39-41 Bispham Road	Layton	0.36	Greenfield, scrub area	16 homes

SA Objective	Initial Score	Supporting Information		Residual Score	Timing	Uncertainty
1	Crime	HSA1.2 + HSA1.3 + HSA1.4 + HSA1.17 + HSA1.18 + Relevant CS Policies	Key reasons: HSA1.2 is in a ward amongst the 40% most deprived neighbourhoods for crime in the country. The demolished school site has historically been a target of criminal activity including arson. The proposed development would be expected to help change this. HSA1.3 and HSA1.4 are in a ward amongst the 30% most deprived neighbourhoods for crime in the country. HSA1.18 is in a ward amongst the 20% most deprived neighbourhoods for crime in the country. HSA1.17 is in a ward amongst the 30% least deprived neighbourhoods for crime in the country. Requirements for the development at each location set out in Policies CS6, CS7 and CS12 would be expected to help ensure the development is safe and rates of natural surveillance are high.	HSA1.2 + HSA1.3 + HSA1.4 + HSA1.17 + HSA1.18 +	LT	M
		CS6: Green Infrastructure; CS7: Quality of Design; CS12: Sustainable Neighbourhoods				

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SA Objective		Initial Score	Supporting Information	Residual Score	Timing	Uncertainty
		<i>Relevant DM Policies</i>	DM37: Community Facilities; DM1: Design Requirements for New Build Housing Development			
2	Education	HSA1.2 +	<p>All five residential sites are within 1km of Unity Academy Blackpool (secondary school). The north-eastern perimeter of HSA1.2 is within 500m of Moor Park Primary School, although the south-western perimeter of the site is up to 900m away. HSA1.18 is 500m north west of Layton Primary School. HSA1.4 and HSA1.3 are around 550m north west of this school on the other side of the train track and within 500m of Unity Academy Blackpool (secondary school). Layton Primary School is also the nearest primary school to HSA1.17, being 725m south of the site.</p>	HSA1.2 +	LT	M
		HSA1.3 ++		HSA1.3 +		
		HSA1.4 ++		HSA1.4 ++		
		HSA1.17 +		HSA1.17 +		
		HSA1.18 +		HSA1.18 +		
		<i>Relevant CS Policies</i>	CS11: Planning Obligations; CS15: Health and Education			
		<i>Relevant DM Policies</i>	DM37: Community Facilities			
3	Health	HSA1.2 ++	<p>HSA1.3, HSA1.4, and HSA1.18 are within 800m of Layton Medical Centre. HSA1.17 is just under 1km north of this GP surgery. The nearest GP surgery to HSA1.2 is North Shore Surgery, approximately 1km north. All sites have excellent access to open spaces, sports fields and community areas. Blackpool Victoria Hospital is just under 3km south of HSA1.2 and just under 2km south of HSA1.3, HSA1.4, HSA1.18 and HSA1.17.</p>	HSA1.2 ++	LT	M
		HSA1.3 ++		HSA1.3 ++		
		HSA1.4 ++		HSA1.4 ++		
		HSA1.17 ++		HSA1.17 ++		
		HSA1.18 ++		HSA1.18 ++		
		<i>Relevant CS Policies</i>	CS5: Connectivity; CS6: Green Infrastructure; CS7: Quality of Design; CS12: Sustainable Neighbourhoods; CS11: Planning Obligations; CS15: Health and Education			
		<i>Relevant DM Policies</i>	DM37: Community Facilities			
4	Housing	HSA1.2 ++	<p>HSA1.2 would make a major contribution towards meeting the Borough's housing needs. The other four sites would make a minor but positive contribution.</p>	HSA1.2 ++	LT	M
		HSA1.3 +		HSA1.3 +		
		HSA1.4 +		HSA1.4 +		

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SA Objective		Initial Score	Supporting Information	Residual Score	Timing	Uncertainty
		HSA1.17 +		HSA1.17 +		
		HSA1.18 +		HSA1.18 +		
		<i>Relevant CS Policies</i>	CS7: Quality of Design; CS12: Sustainable Neighbourhoods; CS13: Housing Mix, Density and Standards; CS14: Affordable Housing.			
		<i>Relevant DM Policies</i>	DM1: Design Requirements for New Build Housing Developments, DM3: Supported Accommodation and Housing for Older People			
5	Community Cohesion	HSA1.2 +	Key reasons: HSA1.2 contains publicly accessible open space and green fields, but this would be retained as part of the potential development here. All sites would situate new residents within existing residential areas where they would help to preserve an existing sense of place and community around each site. Residents at each of the five sites would have excellent access to community facilities and spaces as well as shops and services.	HSA1.2 +	LT	M
		HSA1.3 +		HSA1.3 +		
		HSA1.4 +		HSA1.4 +		
		HSA1.17 +		HSA1.17 +		
		HSA1.18 +		HSA1.18 +		
		<i>Relevant CS Policies</i>		CS7: Quality of Design; CS12: Sustainable Neighbourhoods; CS13: Housing Mix, Density and Standards; CS11: Planning Obligations; CS15: Health and Education		
<i>Relevant DM Policies</i>	DM37: Community Facilities, DM1: Design Requirements for New Build Housing Developments					
6	Access	HSA1.2 ++	Key reasons: Each site is well-placed to provide new residents here with excellent access to key services, facilities and employment areas. Each is in proximity to district and local centres as well as main industrial businesses areas. Residents would have excellent access to areas throughout and beyond the Borough via local pedestrian and cycling routes as well as the bus stops and railway station (Layton) nearby. Each has excellent access to open and green spaces as well as the PRoW network.	HSA1.2 ++	LT	M
		HSA1.3 ++		HSA1.3 ++		
		HSA1.4 ++		HSA1.4 ++		
		HSA1.17 ++		HSA1.17 ++		
		HSA1.18 ++		HSA1.18 ++		
		<i>Relevant CS Policies</i>		CS5: Connectivity; CS7: Quality of Design; CS11: Planning Obligations; CS15: Health and Education		
<i>Relevant DM Policies</i>	DM37: Community Facilities, DM41: Transport Requirements for New Development					

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SA Objective		Initial Score	Supporting Information		Residual Score	Timing	Uncertainty
7	Economic Growth	HSA1.2 +	Key reasons:	The proposed development at each residential allocation would help to deliver new and high-quality accommodation in the Borough that not only provides a place for employees to live (and thus facilitates the growth and development of local businesses) but also helps to enhance the vitality and vibrancy of areas, thereby marketing the Borough as a place to live and work and contributing towards greater economic competitiveness.	HSA1.2 +	LT	M
		HSA1.3 +			HSA1.3 +		
		HSA1.4 +			HSA1.4 +		
		HSA1.17 +			HSA1.17 +		
		HSA1.18 +			HSA1.18 +		
		Relevant CS Policies	CS3: Economic Development and Employment				
		Relevant DM Policies					
8	Sustainable Tourism	HSA1.2 +	Key reasons:	The proposed development at HSA1.2 could help to improve the local visual amenity as a result of the redevelopment of brownfield land and this would make a minor contribution towards the Tourism Objective. The other four site allocations are for residential development on greenfield land and so would be unlikely to have a discernible effect on tourism.	HSA1.2 +	LT	M
		HSA1.3 ○			HSA1.3 ○		
		HSA1.4 ○			HSA1.4 ○		
		HSA1.17 ○			HSA1.17 ○		
		HSA1.18 ○			HSA1.18 ○		
		Relevant CS Policies	CS6: Green Infrastructure; CS7: Quality of Design;				
		Relevant DM Policies	.				
9	Economic Inclusion	HSA1.2 +	Key reasons:	Each site would situate new residents in locations with excellent access to a range of employment opportunities.	HSA1.2 +	LT	M
		HSA1.3 +			HSA1.3 +		
		HSA1.4 +			HSA1.4 +		
		HSA1.17 +			HSA1.17 +		
		HSA1.18 +			HSA1.18 +		

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SA Objective		Initial Score	Supporting Information	Residual Score	Timing	Uncertainty
		Relevant CS Policies	CS12: Sustainable Neighbourhoods;			
		Relevant DM Policies				
10	Urban renaissance	HSA1.2	Key reasons: The proposed residential development at each site would be expected to be of a high-quality design and considerate layout that positively enhances the character of the surrounding area. Given the urban nature of the local area, this would contribute towards urban renaissance in Blackpool.	HSA1.2	LT	M
		+		+		
		HSA1.3		+		
		+		+		
		HSA1.4		+		
		+		+		
		HSA1.17	+			
+	+					
		HSA1.18	+	HSA1.18		
		+	+	+		
		Relevant CS Policies	CS6: Green Infrastructure; CS7: Quality of Design; CS12: Sustainable Neighbourhoods;			
		Relevant DM Policies	DM1: Design Requirements for New Build Housing Developments			
11	Attractive Place to Live	HSA1.2	Key reasons: HSA1.2 would result in the loss of an area of greenfield. Whilst it is expected that this development would be visually attractive, of a high quality-design and would incorporate GI elements, as per Policies CS6 and CS7, the loss of green and open space could be considered to result in a minor alteration to the visual amenity and character of the immediate local area. HSA1.3, HSA1.4, HSA1.17 and HSA1.18 would also result in the loss of small pockets of previously undeveloped land. These are small sites that currently have a limited influence on the local visual amenity and character and the on balance the proposed development, which would be of a high-quality design and would incorporate GI elements (as per CS6 and CS7), would be considered to be likely to enhance the visual amenity of the immediately surrounding area. Enhancing the visual amenity of sites HSA1.3, HSA1.4 and HSA1.18 could be particularly beneficial for this SA Objective given their adjacency to the railway line and the number of people seeing them every day.	HSA1.2	LT	M
		-		-		
		HSA1.3		+		
		+		+		
		HSA1.4		+		
		+		+		
		HSA1.17	+			
+	+					
		HSA1.18	+	HSA1.18		
		+	+	+		
		Relevant CS Policies	CS6: Green Infrastructure; CS7: Quality of Design;			
		Relevant DM Policies	DM1: Design Requirements for New Build Housing Developments			
12	Biodiversity	HSA1.2	Key reasons: The proposed development at each site would be expected to have no discernible effect on a biodiversity designation.	HSA1.2	LT	M
		-		-		
		HSA1.3		HSA1.3		
		-	O			

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SA Objective		Initial Score	Supporting Information		Residual Score	Timing	Uncertainty
		HSA1.4 -		<p>HSA1.2 is predominantly greenfield that contain trees, hedgerow and scrubland. Development here could therefore pose a risk to protected species whilst reducing local habitat connectivity. CS6 and CS7, which would require the development to incorporate GI elements, would help to mitigate this to some extent.</p> <p>HSA1.3, HSA1.4, HSA1.17 and HSA1.18 are also previously undeveloped greenfields. Given their small sizes, the presence of existing structures is somewhat limited and so any adverse effects on biodiversity would be likely to be very minor, particularly as in line with Policy CS6, these sites would incorporate GI elements.</p>	HSA1.4 0		
		HSA1.17 -			HSA1.17 0		
		HSA1.18 -			HSA1.18 0		
		<i>Relevant CS Policies</i>			CS6: Green Infrastructure; CS7: Quality of Design		
		<i>Relevant DM Policies</i>			DM35: Biodiversity, DM1: Design Requirements for New Build Housing Developments		
		<i>Recommendations</i>			GI elements incorporated into developments should seek to be comprised of a wide range of native species that are ecologically linked with the GI network extending throughout the Borough in order to protect or enhance the biodiversity value of the site whilst preserving or improving local habitat connectivity.		
13	Landscape & townscape	HSA1.2 -	<p><i>Key reasons:</i></p> <p>The replacement of the school at HSA1.2 could help to remove a potential eyesore. However the site is predominantly greenfield that contains trees, hedgerow and scrubland. Development here would therefore be likely to have an overall minor adverse effect on the local landscape character to some extent. Policies CS6 and CS7, which would require the development to incorporate GI elements and be of a high-quality design, would help to mitigate this.</p> <p>HSA1.3, HSA1.4, HSA1.17 and HSA1.18 are also previously undeveloped greenfield. Given their small sizes, their influence on the local character is very limited. In line with Policy CS6 and CS7, development of these sites would be likely to incorporate GI elements and be of a high-quality design that enhances the local character.</p>	HSA1.2 0	LT	M	
		HSA1.3 0		HSA1.3 +			
		HSA1.4 0		HSA1.4 +			
		HSA1.17 0		HSA1.17 +			
		HSA1.18 0		HSA1.18 +			
		<i>Relevant CS Policies</i>		CS6: Green Infrastructure; CS7: Quality of Design; CS8: Heritage; CS13: Housing Mix, Density and Standards;			
		<i>Relevant DM Policies</i>		DM37: Community Facilities, DM1: Design Requirements for New Build Housing Developments			
<i>Recommendations</i>	GI elements incorporated into developments should seek to be comprised of a wide range of native species that are visually linked with the GI network extending throughout the Borough.						
14	Cultural heritage	HSA1.2 0	<p><i>Key reasons:</i></p> <p>Given the distance between each site and the nearest Listed Buildings and conservation areas, the proposed development would be expected to result in no discernible effects on the historic environment.</p>	HSA1.2 0	LT	M	
		HSA1.3 0		HSA1.3 0			

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SA Objective		Initial Score	Supporting Information		Residual Score	Timing	Uncertainty
		HSA1.4 0			HSA1.4 0		
		HSA1.17 0			HSA1.17 0		
		HSA1.18 0			HSA1.18 0		
		<i>Relevant CS Policies</i>			CS6: Green Infrastructure; CS7: Quality of Design; CS8: Heritage;		
		<i>Relevant DM Policies</i>			DM26: Listed Buildings, DM27: Conservation Areas, DM28: Non-Designated Heritage Assets, DM30: Archaeology, DM37: Community Facilities, DM1: Design Requirements for New Build Housing Developments		
15	Water quality & resource	HSA1.2 -	Key reasons:	HSA1.3, HSA1.4, HSA1.17 and HSA1.18 do not contain, are not adjacent to and are not within 100m of a natural waterbody. The eastern perimeter of HSA1.2 is adjacent to a small brook. Within 100m of the western perimeter of HSA1.2 is a small pond. In line with Policy CS9 it is expected that the construction and occupation of the proposed development would avoid adverse effects on these waterbodies. Given the previously undeveloped status of each site, the proposed development would be expected to lead to a net increase in water consumption in relation to existing levels. Policy CS9 would help to limit this to some extent, but a net increase cannot be ruled out. Given the scale of development (i.e. <50 homes) at HSA1.3, HSA1.4, HSA1.17 and HSA1.18, a negligible score is considered to be appropriate.	HSA1.2 -	LT	M
		HSA1.3 0			HSA1.3 0		
		HSA1.4 0			HSA1.4 0		
		HSA1.17 0			HSA1.17 0		
		HSA1.18 0			HSA1.18 0		
		<i>Relevant CS Policies</i>			CS6: Green Infrastructure; CS9: Water Management		
		<i>Relevant DM Policies</i>			DM1: Design Requirements for New Build Housing Developments		
16	Land resource	HSA1.2 -	Key reasons:	HSA1.2 is a large site predominantly comprised of greenfields (other than the hardstanding associated with the school buildings in the north-east corner) and would therefore be considered to be a somewhat inefficient uses of the land resource. The site is not considered to contain BMV soils. HSA1.3, HSA1.4, HSA1.17 and HSA1.18 are small (<0.4ha) greenfield sites and so, although they are previously undeveloped, they would be expected to have no discernible effect on the land resource Objective.	HSA1.2 -	LT	M
		HSA1.3 0			HSA1.3 0		
		HSA1.4 0			HSA1.4 0		
		HSA1.17 0			HSA1.17 0		

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SA Objective		Initial Score	Supporting Information	Residual Score	Timing	Uncertainty
		HSA1.18 0		HSA1.18 0		
		<i>Relevant CS Policies</i>	CS6: Green Infrastructure; CS13: Housing Mix, Density and Standards			
		<i>Relevant DM Policies</i>	DM36: Controlling Pollution and Contamination, DM1: Design Requirements for New Build Housing Developments			
17	Limit and adapt to climate change	HSA1.2 -	<p>All sites are in Flood Zone 1.</p> <p>As each site is a previously undeveloped site (except for HO3, which is partial brownfield) the construction and occupation of new homes at each location would be expected to lead to a minor but net increase in GHG emissions, predominantly due to the energy consumption and private travel associated with residents. Policies CS5, CS6 and CS10 would help to mitigate this to some extent, but a net increase in GHG emissions or the carbon footprint of each site in relation to existing levels cannot be ruled out. Given the scale of development (i.e. <50 homes) at HSA1.3, HSA1.4, HSA1.17 and HSA1.18, a negligible score is considered to be appropriate.</p>	HSA1.2 -	LT	M
		HSA1.3 0		HSA1.3 0		
		HSA1.4 0		HSA1.4 0		
		HSA1.17 0		HSA1.17 0		
		HSA1.18 0		HSA1.18 0		
		<i>Relevant CS Policies</i>		CS5: Connectivity; CS6: Green Infrastructure; CS9: Water Management; CS10: Sustainable Design and Low Carbon Energy		
		<i>Relevant DM Policies</i>	DM32: Wind Energy, DM1: Design Requirements for New Build Housing Developments			
18	Air quality	HSA1.2 -	<p>As each site is a previously undeveloped site, the construction and occupation of new homes at each location would be expected to lead to a minor but net increase in emissions to air, predominantly due to the energy consumption and private travel associated with residents. Policies CS5, CS6 and CS10 would help to mitigate this to some extent, but a net increase in emissions to air in relation to existing levels cannot be ruled out. Given the scale of development (i.e. <50 homes) at HSA1.3, HSA1.4, HSA1.17 and HSA1.18, a negligible score is considered to be appropriate.</p>	HSA1.2 -	LT	M
		HSA1.3 0		HSA1.3 0		
		HSA1.4 0		HSA1.4 0		
		HSA1.17 0		HSA1.17 0		
		HSA1.18 0		HSA1.18 0		
		<i>Relevant CS Policies</i>		CS5: Connectivity; CS6: Green Infrastructure; CS10: Sustainable Design and Low Carbon Energy		
		<i>Relevant DM Policies</i>	DM32: Wind Energy, DM1: Design Requirements for New Build Housing Developments, DM36: Controlling Pollution and Contamination			

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SA Objective		Initial Score	Supporting Information		Residual Score	Timing	Uncertainty
19	Energy	HSA1.2 -	<i>Key reasons:</i>	As each site is a previously undeveloped site, the construction and occupation of new homes at each location would be expected to lead to a minor but net increase in energy consumption, predominantly due to the energy consumption associated with residents. Policy CS10 would help to mitigate this to some extent, but a net increase in energy consumption in relation to existing levels cannot be ruled out. Given the scale of development (i.e. <50 homes) at HSA1.3, HSA1.4, HSA1.17 and HSA1.18, a negligible score is considered to be appropriate.	HSA1.2 -	LT	M
		HSA1.3 0			HSA1.3 0		
		HSA1.4 0			HSA1.4 0		
		HSA1.17 0			HSA1.17 0		
		HSA1.18 0			HSA1.18 0		
		<i>Relevant CS Policies</i>		CS10: Sustainable Design and Low Carbon Energy			
		<i>Relevant DM Policies</i>		DM32: Wind Energy, DM1: Design Requirements for New Build Housing Developments			
20	Natural resources	HSA1.2 -	<i>Key reasons:</i>	As each site is a previously undeveloped site, the construction and occupation of new homes at each location would be expected to lead to a minor but net increase in the consumption of natural resources, predominantly due to the consumption of materials associated with residents. Policy CS10 would help to mitigate this to some extent, but a net increase in the consumption of natural resources in relation to existing levels cannot be ruled out. Given the scale of development (i.e. <50 homes) at HSA1.3, HSA1.4, HSA1.17 and HSA1.18, a negligible score is considered to be appropriate.	HSA1.2 -	LT	M
		HSA1.3 0			HSA1.3 0		
		HSA1.4 0			HSA1.4 0		
		HSA1.17 0			HSA1.17 0		
		HSA1.18 0			HSA1.18 0		
		<i>Relevant CS Policies</i>		CS10: Sustainable Design and Low Carbon Energy			
		<i>Relevant DM Policies</i>		DM1: Design Requirements for New Build Housing Developments			
21	Waste	HSA1.2 -	<i>Key reasons:</i>	As each site is a previously undeveloped site, the construction and occupation of new homes at each location would be expected to lead to a minor but net increase in the amount of waste sent to landfill, predominantly due to the generation of household waste associated with residents. Policy	HSA1.2 -	LT	M
		HSA1.3 0			HSA1.3 0		

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SA Objective		Initial Score	Supporting Information	Residual Score	Timing	Uncertainty
		HSA1.4 0	CS10 may help to mitigate the amount of waste generated during the construction phase. Given the scale of development (i.e. <50 homes) at HSA1.3, HSA1.4, HSA1.17 and HSA1.18, a negligible score is considered to be appropriate.	HSA1.4 0		
		HSA1.17 0		HSA1.17 0		
		HSA1.18 0		HSA1.18 0		
		<i>Relevant CS Policies</i>		CS10: Sustainable Design and Low Carbon Energy		
		<i>Relevant DM Policies</i>	DM1: Design Requirements for New Build Housing Developments			
22	Sustainable transport	HSA1.2 ++	<p>Each site is highly accessible via pedestrian and cycling routes, particularly at HSA1.2 which is adjacent to a footpath.</p> <p>Each site is in proximity to a range of bus stops where frequent services can be caught.</p> <p>Each site is within a few hundred metres of Layton Railway Station.</p> <p>Each site is within a few hundred metres of various community facilities and communal areas, as well as shops and employment areas, and this would enable relatively efficient movement of residents.</p>	HSA1.2 ++	LT	M
		HSA1.3 ++		HSA1.3 ++		
		HSA1.4 ++		HSA1.4 ++		
		HSA1.17 ++		HSA1.17 ++		
		HSA1.18 ++		HSA1.18 ++		
		<i>Relevant CS Policies</i>		CS5: Connectivity; CS6: Green Infrastructure; CS11: Planning Obligations		
		<i>Relevant DM Policies</i>	DM41: Transport Requirements for New Development, DM1: Design Requirements for New Build Housing Developments			

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Site Reference/Planning application number	Ward	Site Area (ha)	Existing Land-use	Proposed Use
HSA1.7 190 – 194 Promenade	Claremont	0.12	Brownfield – car parking spaces	15 homes
HSA1.8 South King Street	Talbot	0.65	Brownfield – building, parking spaces, vacant area	52 homes
HSA1.22 7-11 Alfred Street	Talbot	0.04	Brownfield – vacant furniture showroom building	14 homes

SA Objective		Initial Score	Supporting Information		Residual Score	Timing	Uncertainty
1	Crime	HSA1.7 +	Key reasons:	<p>HSA1.7 and HSA1.8 are in a ward amongst the 10% most deprived neighbourhoods for crime in the country. HSA1.22 and HSA1.8 are located on brownfield sites with a vacant building and in the 10% most deprived neighbourhoods for crime in the country. Requirements for the development at each location set out in Policies CS6, CS7 and CS12 would be expected to help ensure the development is safe and rates of natural surveillance are high. The planning application for HSA1.22 is supported by a Crime Impact Statement, within which are several recommendations. It is expected that these recommendations would be incorporated into the design and would help to lower the risk and fear of crime on-site.</p>	HSA1.7 +	LT	M
		HSA1.8 ++			HSA1.8 ++		
		HSA1.22 ++			HSA1.22 ++		
		Relevant CS Policies			CS6: Green Infrastructure; CS7: Quality of Design; CS12: Sustainable Neighbourhoods		
		Relevant DM Policies	DM37: Community Facilities; DM1: Design Requirements for New Build Housing Development				
2	Education	HSA1.7 +	Key reasons:	<p>HSA1.7 is 1.1km from Devonshire Primary School and is within 2km of Park School Academy Secondary School. HSA1.8 is within 1km of St Kentigern’s Catholic Primary School and is within 1.2km of Park School Academy Secondary School.</p>	HSA1.7 +	LT	M
		HSA1.8 +			HSA1.8 +		

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SA Objective		Initial Score	Supporting Information	Residual Score	Timing	Uncertainty
		HSA1.22 +	HSA1.22 is within 1km of St Kentigern’s Catholic Primary School and is within 1.3 km of Park School Academy Secondary School.	HSA1.22 +		
		<i>Relevant CS Policies</i>	CS11: Planning Obligations; CS15: Health and Education			
		<i>Relevant DM Policies</i>	DM37: Community Facilities			
3	Health	HSA1.7 ++	All three sites are within 700m of Elizabeth Street Surgery as well as South King Street Medical Centre. Blackpool Victoria Hospital is 2.5km east of all sites. HSA1.8 and HSA1.22 are within 200m of a playing field and within 600m of the coast. HSA1.7 is within 250m of the coast.	HSA1.7 ++	LT	M
		HSA1.8 ++		HSA1.8 ++		
		HSA1.22 ++		HSA1.22 ++		
		<i>Relevant CS Policies</i>		CS5: Connectivity; CS6: Green Infrastructure; CS7: Quality of Design; CS12: Sustainable Neighbourhoods; CS11: Planning Obligations; CS15: Health and Education		
		<i>Relevant DM Policies</i>		DM37: Community Facilities		
4	Housing	HSA1.7 +	Each site would make a minor but positive contribution towards meeting the Borough’s housing needs.	HSA1.7 +	LT	M
		HSA1.8 +		HSA1.8 +		
		HSA1.22 +		HSA1.22 +		
		<i>Relevant CS Policies</i>		CS7: Quality of Design; CS12: Sustainable Neighbourhoods; CS13: Housing Mix, Density and Standards; CS14: Affordable Housing.		
		<i>Relevant DM Policies</i>		DM1: Design Requirements for New Build Housing Developments, DM3: Supported Accommodation and Housing for Older People		
5	Community Cohesion	HSA1.7 +	Each site would situate new residents within existing communities and residential areas. Residents would have excellent access to a diverse range of community facilities and spaces, including parks, the coastline, shops, public houses and cultural spaces.	HSA1.7 +	LT	M
		HSA1.8 +		HSA1.8 +		
		HSA1.22 +		HSA1.22 +		
		<i>Relevant CS Policies</i>		CS7: Quality of Design; CS12: Sustainable Neighbourhoods; CS13: Housing Mix, Density and Standards; CS11: Planning Obligations; CS15: Health and Education		
		<i>Relevant DM Policies</i>		DM37: Community Facilities		
		HSA1.7		HSA1.7	LT	M

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SA Objective		Initial Score	Supporting Information		Residual Score	Timing	Uncertainty
6	Access	++	Key reasons:	Each site is highly accessible. Blackpool North Railway Station is no more than 700m away from each. Multiple bus stops are in a short distance walk, at which there are several frequent bus services available. Walking and cycling access into each site is very good. HSA1.7 and HSA1.22 are within 500m of the coast. All sites are within 500m of community facilities. HSA1.8 is within 500m of a playing field.	++	LT	
		HSA1.8 ++			HSA1.8 ++		
		HSA1.22 ++			HSA1.22 ++		
		Relevant CS Policies	CS5: Connectivity; CS7: Quality of Design; CS11: Planning Obligations; CS15: Health and Education				
		Relevant DM Policies	DM37: Community Facilities, DM41: Transport Requirements for New Development				
7	Economic Growth	HSA1.7 +	Key reasons:	The proposed development at each residential allocation would help to deliver new and high-quality accommodation in the Borough that not only provides a place for employees to live (and thus facilitates the growth and development of local businesses) but also helps to enhance the vitality and vibrancy of areas, thereby marketing the Borough as a place to live and work and contributing towards greater economic competitiveness.	HSA1.7 +	LT	M
		HSA1.8 +			HSA1.8 +		
		HSA1.22 +			HSA1.22 +		
		Relevant CS Policies	CS17: Blackpool Town Centre; CS3: Economic Development and Growth				
		Relevant DM Policies					
8	Sustainable Tourism	HSA1.7 +	Key reasons:	All three sites are brownfield locations and the proposed development would therefore be likely to have a minor positive effect on tourism through improving the visual amenity of the surrounding area.	HSA1.7 +	LT	M
		HSA1.8 +			HSA1.8 +		
		HSA1.22 +			HSA1.22 +		
		Relevant CS Policies	CS6: Green Infrastructure; CS7: Quality of Design; CS17: Blackpool Town Centre				
		Relevant DM Policies					
9	Economic Inclusion	HSA1.7 +	Key reasons:	HSA1.7, HSA1.8 and HSA1.22 are within 200m of the town centre. Each site would therefore provide new residents here with excellent access to a broad range of employment opportunities.	HSA1.7 +	LT	M
		HSA1.8 +			HSA1.8 +		
		HSA1.22 +			HSA1.22 +		
		Relevant CS Policies	CS12: Sustainable Neighbourhoods; CS17: Blackpool Town Centre				
		Relevant DM Policies					

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SA Objective		Initial Score	Supporting Information		Residual Score	Timing	Uncertainty
10	Urban renaissance	HSA1.7 +	Key reasons:	All three sites are brownfield locations and the proposed development would therefore be likely to have a minor positive effect on the local townscape character and visual amenity.	HSA1.7 +	LT	M
		HSA1.8 +			HSA1.8 +		
		HSA1.22 +			HSA1.22 +		
		Relevant CS Policies	CS6: Green Infrastructure; CS7: Quality of Design; CS12: Sustainable Neighbourhoods; CS17: Blackpool Town Centre				
		Relevant DM Policies	DM1: Design Requirements for New Build Housing Developments				
11	Attractive Place to Live	HSA1.7 +	Key reasons:	Each site would be likely to help protect and enhance the visual amenity of the local area, particularly HSA1.8 and HSA1.22 where a vacant plot of land would be regenerated into attractive and accordant residential development.	HSA1.7 +	LT	M
		HSA1.8 +			HSA1.8 +		
		HSA1.22 +			HSA1.22 +		
		Relevant CS Policies	CS6: Green Infrastructure; CS7: Quality of Design; CS17: Blackpool Town Centre				
		Relevant DM Policies	DM1: Design Requirements for New Build Housing Developments				
12	Biodiversity	HSA1.7 +	Key reasons:	The proposed development at each site would be expected to result in no discernible effects on a biodiversity or geodiversity designation. Each site is a brownfield site. Given the development at each location would accord with Policies CS6 and CS7, in each case there would be an opportunity to enhance the sites' biodiversity value. The planning application for HSA1.22 is supported by an ecological survey which considered the suitability of the site for supporting bats. No sign or evidence of bats were discovered in the building.	HSA1.7 +	LT	M
		HSA1.8 +			HSA1.8 +		
		HSA1.22 +			HSA1.22 +		
		Relevant CS Policies	CS6: Green Infrastructure; CS7: Quality of Design				
		Relevant DM Policies	DM35: Biodiversity				
		Recommendations	GI elements incorporated into developments should seek to be comprised of a wide range of native species that are ecologically linked with the GI network extending throughout the Borough in order to protect or enhance the biodiversity value of the site whilst preserving or improving local habitat connectivity.				
13	Landscape & townscape	HSA1.7 +	Key reasons:	Each site is a brownfield site that is considered to currently make a relatively neutral or negative contribution to the local character due to their vacant or derelict condition. The proposed development at each location would be expected to accord with Policies CS6	HSA1.7 +	LT	M

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SA Objective		Initial Score	Supporting Information	Residual Score	Timing	Uncertainty
		HSA1.8 +	and CS7 and, as such, would be likely to help protect and enhance the local townscape character.	HSA1.8 +		
		HSA1.22 +		HSA1.22 +		
		<i>Relevant CS Policies</i>		CS6: Green Infrastructure; CS7: Quality of Design; CS8: Heritage; CS13: Housing Mix, Density and Standards; CS17: Blackpool Town Centre		
		<i>Relevant DM Policies</i>		DM37: Community Facilities, DM1: Design Requirements for New Build Housing Developments		
		<i>Recommendations</i>		GI elements incorporated into developments should seek to be comprised of a wide range of native species that are visually linked with the GI network extending throughout the Borough.		
14	Cultural heritage	HSA1.7 + HSA1.8 + HSA1.22 +	<i>Key reasons:</i> HSA1.7 and HSA1.8 are within a few metres of the Conservation Area. HSA1.22 is within the Conservation Area. Within the Conservation Area is a wide range of Listed Buildings, including Grades II, II* and one Grade I Listed Building. Given the brownfield and vacant or derelict condition of each site, and that the proposed development in each location would need to accord with Policies CS6, CS7 and CS8, it is expected that the proposed development would have a positive minor effect on the local historic environment and setting of the Conservation Area.	HSA1.7 + HSA1.8 + HSA1.22 +	LT	M
		<i>Relevant CS Policies</i>	CS6: Green Infrastructure; CS7: Quality of Design; CS8: Heritage; CS17: Blackpool Town Centre			
		<i>Relevant DM Policies</i>	DM26: Listed Buildings, DM27: Conservation Areas, DM28: Non-Designated Heritage Assets, DM30: Archaeology, DM37: Community Facilities, DM1: Design Requirements for New Build Housing Developments			
15	Water quality & resource	HSA1.7 0 HSA1.8 0 HSA1.22 0	<i>Key reasons:</i> HSA1.8 and HSA1.22 do not contain, are not adjacent to and are not within 100m of a natural waterbody. HSA1.7 is within 100m of the coast. Given the development here would need to accord with Policy CS9, adverse effects on the quality of the coastal water are unlikely. Each site is currently vacant and so the proposed construction and occupation of homes in each location would be expected to increase the rate of water consumption in relation to existing levels. Policy CS10 would help to ensure that the water consumption is sustainable but ultimately a minor net increase in water consumption at each site is unlikely to be avoided. Given the scale of development at sites of <50 dwellings, a negligible score is considered to be appropriate.	HSA1.7 0 HSA1.8 0 HSA1.22 0	N/A	L
		<i>Relevant CS Policies</i>	CS6: Green Infrastructure; CS9: Water Management; CS10: Sustainable Design and Low Carbon Energy			
		<i>Relevant DM Policies</i>	DM1: Design Requirements for New Build Housing Developments			
		HSA1.7		HSA1.7	LT	M

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SA Objective		Initial Score	Supporting Information		Residual Score	Timing	Uncertainty
16	Land resource	+	Key reasons:	All the sites are <1ha of brownfield land and so development here would be a relatively efficient use of land.	+		
		HSA1.8			HSA1.8		
		+			+		
		HSA1.22	HSA1.22				
		+			+		
		Relevant CS Policies	CS6: Green Infrastructure; CS13: Housing Mix, Density and Standards				
		Relevant DM Policies	DM36: Controlling Pollution and Contamination, DM1: Design Requirements for New Build Housing Developments				
17	Limit and adapt to climate change	HSA1.7 0	Key reasons:	Each site is in Flood Zone 1. Each site is currently vacant and so the proposed construction and occupation of homes in each location would be expected to increase GHG emissions and the carbon footprint at each site in relation to existing levels. This is primarily due to the energy consumption and private travel associated with residents. The excellent access of each site to public transport modes would help to limit this. Policies CS5, CS6 and CS10 would also be expected to help limit GHG emissions. However, a minor net increase in GHG emissions and the carbon footprint at each site, in relation to existing levels, is unlikely to be entirely avoided. Given the scale of development at sites of <50 dwellings, a negligible score is considered to be appropriate.	HSA1.7 0	LT	M
		HSA1.8 0			HSA1.8 0		
		HSA1.22 0			HSA1.22 0		
		Relevant CS Policies	CS5: Connectivity; CS6: Green Infrastructure; CS9: Water Management; CS10: Sustainable Design and Low Carbon Energy				
		Relevant DM Policies	DM32: Wind Energy, DM1: Design Requirements for New Build Housing Developments				
18	Air quality	HSA1.7 -	Key reasons:	Given the vacant nature of each site, the proposed construction and occupation of homes at each location would be expected to result in a minor net increase in emissions to air at each site in relation to existing levels. This would primarily be due to the private travel and energy consumption associated with residents. Given the proximity of each site to the AQMA (HSA1.7 and HSA1.22 are within 50m of the AQMA whilst HSA1.22 is within 200m), this may make achieving air quality improvements at the AQMA slightly more difficult. The excellent access of each site to a sustainable transport modes would be likely to help limit air pollution associated with the travel of residents at each site. Policies CS5, CS6 and CS10 would also help to limit air pollution to some extent. Furthermore, HSA1.7 and HSA1.8 would lead to development on car parking spaces and so could	HSA1.7 0	LT	H
		HSA1.8 -			HSA1.8 0		
		HSA1.22 -			HSA1.22 0		

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SA Objective		Initial Score	Supporting Information		Residual Score	Timing	Uncertainty
				<p>reduce the amount of car usage in the local area, which could help to alleviate air pollution here.</p> <p>Overall, the proposed development could potentially result in a minor increase in local emissions. Although the scale of the proposed development is less than 50 dwellings, it is considered that a minor adverse score would be appropriate given the proximity of these sites to the AQMA and the importance of improving air quality in this area of Blackpool.</p>			
				<p><i>Relevant CS Policies</i></p> <p>CS5: Connectivity; CS6: Green Infrastructure; CS10: Sustainable Design and Low Carbon Energy</p>			
				<p><i>Relevant DM Policies</i></p> <p>DM32: Wind Energy, DM1: Design Requirements for New Build Housing Developments, DM36: Controlling Pollution and Contamination</p>			
19	Energy	HSA1.7 0	Key reasons:	<p>Given the vacant nature of each site, the proposed construction and occupation of homes at each location would be expected to result in a minor net increase in energy consumption at each site in relation to existing levels. This would primarily be due to the energy consumption associated with residents.</p> <p>Policy CS10 would help to mitigate this to some extent, although a minor net increase is unlikely to be entirely avoided. Given the scale of development at sites of <50 dwellings, a negligible score is considered to be appropriate.</p>	HSA1.7 0	LT	M
		HSA1.8 0			HSA1.8 0		
		HSA1.22 0			HSA1.22 0		
			<p><i>Relevant CS Policies</i></p> <p>CS10: Sustainable Design and Low Carbon Energy</p>				
			<p><i>Relevant DM Policies</i></p> <p>DM32: Wind Energy, DM1: Design Requirements for New Build Housing Developments</p>				
20	Natural resources	HSA1.7 0	Key reasons:	<p>Given the vacant nature of each site, the proposed construction and occupation of homes at each location would be expected to result in a minor net increase in the consumption of natural resources at each site in relation to existing levels. This would primarily be due to the lifestyles associated with residents.</p> <p>The previously developed condition of each site may provide some opportunities for reusing resources. Additionally, Policy CS10 would help to limit the consumption of resources. However, a minor net increase in the consumption and use of natural resources unlikely to be entirely avoidable. Given the scale of development at sites of <50 dwellings a negligible score is considered to be appropriate.</p>	HSA1.7 0	LT	M
		HSA1.8 0			HSA1.8 0		
		HSA1.22 0			HSA1.22 0		
			<p><i>Relevant CS Policies</i></p> <p>CS10: Sustainable Design and Low Carbon Energy</p>				
			<p><i>Relevant DM Policies</i></p> <p>DM1: Design Requirements for New Build Housing Developments</p>				
21	Waste	HSA1.7 0	Key reasons:		HSA1.7 0	LT	M

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SA Objective		Initial Score	Supporting Information	Residual Score	Timing	Uncertainty
		HSA1.8 0	<p>Given the vacant nature of each site, the proposed construction and occupation of homes at each location would be expected to result in a minor net increase in the amount of waste sent to landfill from each site in relation to existing levels. This would primarily be due to the lifestyles associated with residents.</p> <p>The previously developed condition of each site may provide some opportunities for reusing materials during construction and in that way reducing waste generated during the construction phase. Additionally, Policy CS10 may help to increase rates of reduce/reuse/recycle for residents. However, a minor net increase in the amount of waste sent to landfill from each site, in relation to exiting levels, is unlikely to be entirely avoidable. Given the scale of development at sites of <50 dwellings, a negligible score is considered to be appropriate.</p>	HSA1.8 0		
		HSA1.22 0		HSA1.22 0		
		<i>Relevant CS Policies</i>		CS10: Sustainable Design and Low Carbon Energy		
		<i>Relevant DM Policies</i>		DM1: Design Requirements for New Build Housing Developments		
22	Sustainable transport	HSA1.7 ++	<p>Each site has excellent access to sustainable transport modes that provide access to areas throughout and beyond the Borough. They are highly accessible for pedestrians and cyclists. Blackpool North Railway Station is less than 700m away. There are multiple bus stops within a short walk of each site at each of which multiple frequent services can be caught.</p> <p>The proximity of each site to key services, facilities, community spaces and employment areas would also be likely to facilitate efficient movements (i.e. shorter journey lengths and times).</p>	HSA1.7 ++	LT	M
		HSA1.8 ++		HSA1.8 ++		
		HSA1.22 ++		HSA1.22 ++		
		<i>Relevant CS Policies</i>		CS5: Connectivity; CS6: Green Infrastructure; CS11: Planning Obligations		
		<i>Relevant DM Policies</i>	DM41: Transport Requirements for New Development, DM1: Design Requirements for New Build Housing Developments			

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Site Reference/Planning application number	Ward	Site Area (ha)	Existing Land-use	Proposed Use
HSA1.9 Bethesda Road Car Park	Bloomfield	0.13	Brownfield – parking spaces	13 homes
HSA1.23 Foxhall Village Phases 2(S), 3 & 4	Bloomfield	2.97	Brownfield - partially completed development	192 homes, 190m ² commercial/community space

SA Objective	Initial Score	Supporting Information			Residual Score	Timing	Uncertainty
1	Crime	HSA1.9 +	Key reasons:	HSA1.9 and HSA1.23 are in a wards amongst the 10% most deprived neighbourhoods for crime in the country. Requirements for the development at each location set out in Policies CS6, CS7 and CS12 would be expected to help ensure the development is safe and rates of natural surveillance are high.	HSA1.9 +	LT	M
		HSA1.23 +			HSA1.23 +		
	Relevant CS Policies	CS6: Green Infrastructure; CS7: Quality of Design; CS12: Sustainable Neighbourhoods					
	Relevant DM Policies	DM37: Community Facilities; DM1: Design Requirements for New Build Housing Development					
2	Education	HSA1.9 +	Key reasons:	HSA1.9 is within 600m of Revoe Learning Academy Primary School and 1.2km of Park School Academy Secondary School. HSA1.23 is 200-800m from Revoe Learning Academy Primary School and 2km of Park School Academy Secondary School.	HSA1.9 +	LT	M
		HSA1.23 +			HSA1.23 +		
	Relevant CS Policies	CS11: Planning Obligations; CS15: Health and Education					
	Relevant DM Policies	DM37: Community Facilities					
3	Health	HSA1.9 ++	Key reasons:	Each site is within 800m of a doctor's surgery, with Bloomfield Medical Centre and South King Street Medical nearby. Blackpool Victoria Hospital is 2.5km north-east.	HSA1.9 ++	LT	M

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SA Objective		Initial Score	Supporting Information		Residual Score	Timing	Uncertainty
		HSA1.23 ++		Both sites are within 500m of multiple open spaces as well as the coast.	HSA1.23 ++		
			<i>Relevant CS Policies</i>	CS5: Connectivity; CS6: Green Infrastructure; CS7: Quality of Design; CS12: Sustainable Neighbourhoods; CS11: Planning Obligations; CS15: Health and Education			
			<i>Relevant DM Policies</i>	DM37: Community Facilities			
4	Housing	HSA1.9 +	<i>Key reasons:</i>	HSA1.23 would make a major positive contribution towards meeting the Borough's housing needs. HSA1.9 would make a minor but positive contribution to meeting housing needs.	HSA1.9 +	LT	M
		HSA1.23 ++			HSA1.23 ++		
		<i>Relevant CS Policies</i>			CS7: Quality of Design; CS12: Sustainable Neighbourhoods; CS13: Housing Mix, Density and Standards; CS14: Affordable Housing.		
		<i>Relevant DM Policies</i>			DM1: Design Requirements for New Build Housing Developments, DM3: Supported Accommodation and Housing for Older People		
5	Community Cohesion	HSA1.9 +	<i>Key reasons:</i>	Each site would situate residents within an existing local community and residential area where they would be within 500m of multiple community facilities and areas, including open spaces, public houses and Blackpool FC stadium.	HSA1.9 +	LT	M
		HSA1.23 +			HSA1.23 +		
		<i>Relevant CS Policies</i>			CS7: Quality of Design; CS12: Sustainable Neighbourhoods; CS13: Housing Mix, Density and Standards; CS11: Planning Obligations; CS15: Health and Education		
		<i>Relevant DM Policies</i>			DM37: Community Facilities, DM1: Design Requirements for New Build Housing Developments		
6	Access	HSA1.9 ++	<i>Key reasons:</i>	Each site is highly accessible via walking, cycling and public transport modes. Blackpool South Railway Station is no more than 1.2km south. Multiple bus stops are within a short walk of each site, at which several frequent services can be caught.	HSA1.9 ++	LT	M

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SA Objective		Initial Score	Supporting Information		Residual Score	Timing	Uncertainty
		HSA1.23 ++		Each site is within 500m of numerous community facilities and areas, including open spaces, restaurants and public houses. Each site is within 500m of the coast. There are car parking spaces at HSA1.9 and it is uncertain if this would have an adverse effect on the accessibility of the area for car users.	HSA1.23 ++		
		<i>Relevant CS Policies</i>		CS5: Connectivity; CS7: Quality of Design; CS11: Planning Obligations; CS11: Planning Obligations; CS15: Health and Education			
		<i>Relevant DM Policies</i>		DM37: Community Facilities, DM41: Transport Requirements for New Development			
7	Economic Growth	HSA1.9 +	<i>Key reasons:</i>	The proposed residential development at HSA1.9 would help to deliver new and high-quality accommodation in the Borough that not only provides a place for employees to live (and thus facilitates the growth and development of local businesses) but also helps to enhance the vitality and vibrancy of areas, thereby marketing the Borough as a place to live and work and contributing towards greater economic competitiveness. HSA1.23 would include 190m ² allocated for commercial/community space. This provision of employment land will have a positive impact on the Borough's economic growth.	HSA1.9 +	LT	M
		HSA1.23 ++			HSA1.23 ++		
		<i>Relevant CS Policies</i>			CS3: Economic Development and Growth		
		<i>Relevant DM Policies</i>					
8	Sustainable Tourism	HSA1.9 +	<i>Key reasons:</i>	Both sites are brownfield locations. The proposed development here would be likely to have a minor positive effect on tourism through improving the visual amenity of the surrounding area.	HSA1.9 +	LT	M
		HSA1.23 +			HSA1.23 +		
		<i>Relevant CS Policies</i>			CS6: Green Infrastructure; CS7: Quality of Design		
		<i>Relevant DM Policies</i>					
9	Economic Inclusion	HSA1.9 +	<i>Key reasons:</i>	HSA1.9 is proposed for residential development and are within 1km of the town centre and another local centre. New residents here would have excellent access to a broad range of employment opportunities. HSA1.23 is allocated as a mix use site with 190m ² allocated for commercial/community space. It is located in a highly accessible area and is considered to be very accessible for those from those most economically deprived locations in the Borough and is within 1km from the town centre and 500m of the closest local centre.	HSA1.9 +	LT	M
		HSA1.23 ++			HSA1.23 ++		

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SA Objective		Initial Score	Supporting Information		Residual Score	Timing	Uncertainty
			<i>Relevant CS Policies</i>	CS12: Sustainable Neighbourhoods.			
			<i>Relevant DM Policies</i>				
10	Urban renaissance	HSA1.9 +	<i>Key reasons:</i>	The proposed development at both sites would be expected to help protect and enhance the local townscape character. HSA1.23 is allocated for a mix use development on a partially developed brownfield site within 1km of the town centre and is therefore likely to have a positive effect urban renaissance.	HSA1.9 +	LT	M
		HSA1.23 ++			HSA1.23 ++		
			<i>Relevant CS Policies</i>	CS6: Green Infrastructure; CS7: Quality of Design; CS12: Sustainable Neighbourhoods.			
			<i>Relevant DM Policies</i>	DM1: Design Requirements for New Build Housing Developments			
11	Attractive Place to Live	HSA1.9 +	<i>Key reasons:</i>	Each site would be likely to help protect and enhance the local character and setting of the local area. HSA1.23 is allocated for a mix use development on a partially developed brownfield site, the development is likely to enhance the local character and setting.	HSA1.9 +	LT	M
		HSA1.23 ++			HSA1.23 ++		
			<i>Relevant CS Policies</i>	CS6: Green Infrastructure; CS7: Quality of Design;			
			<i>Relevant DM Policies</i>	DM1: Design Requirements for New Build Housing Developments			
12	Biodiversity	HSA1.9 +	<i>Key reasons:</i>	The proposed development at each site would be expected to have no discernible effects on any biodiversity designations. Each site is brownfield. Whilst there is a risk that brownfield sites can support priority species, such as bats, Policy CS6 would require appropriate surveys, restoration and enhancement of priority habitats and species where necessary and so adverse effects on priority species are unlikely. The ecological assessment for HSA1.23 found the site to be of low-ecological value. Some buildings on-site were found to be potentially suitable for supporting nesting birds and so best practice measures are due to be adopted during construction. As the development would need to accord with Policies CS6 and CS7, the proposed development could potentially result in a minor net gain for biodiversity.	HSA1.9 +	LT	M
		HSA1.23 +			HSA1.23 +		
			<i>Relevant CS Policies</i>	CS6: Green Infrastructure; CS7: Quality of Design			
			<i>Relevant DM Policies</i>	DM35: Biodiversity			

Appendix D – Sites Assessments, November 2020

SA Objective		Initial Score	Supporting Information		Residual Score	Timing	Uncertainty
		<i>Recommendations</i>		GI elements incorporated into developments should seek to be comprised of a wide range of native species that are ecologically linked with the GI network extending throughout the Borough in order to protect or enhance the biodiversity value of the site whilst preserving or improving local habitat connectivity.			
13	Landscape & townscape	HSA1.9 +	<i>Key reasons:</i>	Each site is comprised of brownfield land. In their current form, whether it's vacant land or a derelict building, the proposed development would be likely to help enhance the contribution of each site to the local townscape character, particularly as the development would need to accord with Policies CS6, CS7 and CS13.	HSA1.9 +	LT	M
		HSA1.23 +			HSA1.23 +		
		<i>Relevant CS Policies</i>		CS6: Green Infrastructure; CS7: Quality of Design; CS8: Heritage; CS13: Housing Mix, Density and Standards;			
		<i>Relevant DM Policies</i>		DM37: Community Facilities, DM1: Design Requirements for New Build Housing Developments			
		<i>Recommendations</i>		GI elements incorporated into developments should seek to be comprised of a wide range of native species that are visually linked with the GI network extending throughout the Borough.			
14	Cultural heritage	HSA1.9 +	<i>Key reasons:</i>	HSA1.23 is adjacent to the Conservation Area. HSA1.9 is within 250 of the Conservation Area. The Grade II Listed Building 'Coral Bingo and Social Club' is within 150m of HSA1.9. Given the current brownfield and vacant or derelict condition of each site, and that development would need to accord with Policies CS6, CS7 and CS8, it is expected that the proposed development would be an opportunity to enhance the effect of each site on the local townscape character and to make a contribution towards protecting and enhancing the setting of nearby heritage assets.	HSA1.9 +	LT	M
		HSA1.23 +			HSA1.23 +		
		<i>Relevant CS Policies</i>		CS6: Green Infrastructure; CS7: Quality of Design; CS8: Heritage;			
		<i>Relevant DM Policies</i>		DM26: Listed Buildings, DM27: Conservation Areas, DM28: Non-Designated Heritage Assets, DM30: Archaeology, DM37: Community Facilities, DM1: Design Requirements for New Build Housing Developments			
15	Water quality & resource	HSA1.9 0	<i>Key reasons:</i>	None of the sites contain, are adjacent to or are within 100m of a natural waterbody. Given the vacant nature of each site, the proposed construction and occupation of homes at each location would be expected to result in a minor net increase in water consumption in relation to	HSA1.9 0	LT	M

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SA Objective		Initial Score	Supporting Information		Residual Score	Timing	Uncertainty		
		HSA1.23 -		existing levels. Policy CS10 would help to mitigate this to some extent, although a minor net increase is unlikely to be entirely avoided. Given the scale of development proposed at HSA1.9, a negligible score is considered to be appropriate.	HSA1.23 -				
		<i>Relevant CS Policies</i>	CS6: Green Infrastructure; CS9: Water Management						
		<i>Relevant DM Policies</i>	DM1: Design Requirements for New Build Housing Developments						
16	Land resource	HSA1.9 +		HSA1.9 is <1ha of brownfield land. HSA1.23 is a large brownfield sites (>1ha).	HSA1.9 +	LT	M		
		HSA1.23 ++			HSA1.23 ++				
		<i>Relevant CS Policies</i>	CS6: Green Infrastructure; CS13: Housing Mix, Density and Standards						
		<i>Relevant DM Policies</i>	DM36: Controlling Pollution and Contamination, DM1: Design Requirements for New Build Housing Developments						
17	Limit and adapt to climate change	HSA1.9 0	<i>Key reasons:</i>	HSA1.9 is in Flood Zone 1. HSA1.23 coincides with Flood Zone 3. As per Policy CS9 it is expected that the development at HSA1.23 would avoid land at risk of flooding and incorporate SuDS into the development. Given the vacant nature of each site, the proposed construction and occupation of homes at each location would be expected to result in a minor net increase in GHG emissions and the carbon footprint of each site in relation to existing levels. This would primarily be due to the private travel and energy consumption associated with residents. Policies CS5, CS6 and CS10 would help to mitigate this to some extent, although a minor net increase is unlikely to be entirely avoided. Given the scale of development proposed at HSA1.9, a negligible score is considered to be appropriate.	HSA1.9 0	LT	M		
		HSA1.23 -						HSA1.23 -	
		<i>Relevant CS Policies</i>			CS5: Connectivity; CS6: Green Infrastructure; CS9: Water Management; CS10: Sustainable Design and Low Carbon Energy				
		<i>Relevant DM Policies</i>			DM32: Wind Energy, DM1: Design Requirements for New Build Housing Developments				
18	Air quality	HSA1.9 0	<i>Key reasons:</i>	Given the vacant nature of each site, the proposed construction and occupation of homes at each location would be expected to result in a minor net increase in emissions to air at each site in	HSA1.9 0	LT	M		

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SA Objective		Initial Score	Supporting Information		Residual Score	Timing	Uncertainty	
		HSA1.23 -		relation to existing levels. This would primarily be due to the private travel and energy consumption associated with residents. Policies CS5, CS6 and CS10 would help to mitigate this to some extent, although a minor net increase is unlikely to be entirely avoided. Given the scale of development proposed at H1, a negligible score is considered to be appropriate.	HSA1.23 -			
		<i>Relevant CS Policies</i>		CS5: Connectivity; CS6: Green Infrastructure; CS10: Sustainable Design and Low Carbon Energy				
		<i>Relevant DM Policies</i>		DM32: Wind Energy, DM1: Design Requirements for New Build Housing Developments, DM36: Controlling Pollution and Contamination				
19	Energy	HSA1.9 0	<i>Key reasons:</i>	Given the vacant nature of each site, the proposed construction and occupation of homes at each location would be expected to result in a minor net increase in energy consumption at each site in relation to existing levels. This would primarily be due to the energy consumption associated with residents. Policy CS10 would help to mitigate this to some extent, although a minor net increase is unlikely to be entirely avoided. Given the scale of development proposed at HSA1.9, a negligible score is considered to be appropriate.	HSA1.9 0	LT	M	
		HSA1.23 -			HSA1.23 -			
		<i>Relevant CS Policies</i>			CS10: Sustainable Design and Low Carbon Energy			
		<i>Relevant DM Policies</i>			DM32: Wind Energy, DM1: Design Requirements for New Build Housing Developments			
20	Natural resources	HSA1.9 0	<i>Key reasons:</i>	Given the vacant nature of each site, the proposed construction and occupation of homes at each location would be expected to result in a minor net increase in the consumption of natural resources at each site in relation to existing levels. This would primarily be due to the lifestyles associated with residents. The previously developed condition of each site may provide some opportunities for reusing resources. Additionally, Policy CS10 would help to limit the consumption of resources. However, a minor net increase in the consumption and use of natural resources unlikely to be entirely avoidable. Given the scale of development proposed at HSA1.9, a negligible score is considered to be appropriate.	HSA1.9 0	LT	M	
		HSA1.23 -			HSA1.23 -			
		<i>Relevant CS Policies</i>			CS10: Sustainable Design and Low Carbon Energy			
		<i>Relevant DM Policies</i>			DM1: Design Requirements for New Build Housing Developments			
21	Waste	HSA1.9 0	<i>Key reasons:</i>	Given the vacant nature of each site, the proposed construction and occupation of homes at each location would be expected to result in a minor net increase in the amount of waste sent to landfill	HSA1.9 0	LT	M	

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SA Objective		Initial Score	Supporting Information		Residual Score	Timing	Uncertainty
		HSA1.23 -		from each site in relation to existing levels. This would primarily be due to the lifestyles associated with residents. The previously developed condition of each site may provide some opportunities for reusing materials during construction and in that way reducing waste generated during construction. Additionally, Policy CS10 may help to increase rates of reduce/reuse/recycle. However, a minor net increase in the amount of waste sent to landfill from each site, in relation to exiting levels, is unlikely to be entirely avoidable. Given the scale of development proposed at HSA1.9, a negligible score is considered to be appropriate.	HSA1.23 -		
			<i>Relevant CS Policies</i>	CS10: Sustainable Design and Low Carbon Energy			
			<i>Relevant DM Policies</i>	DM1: Design Requirements for New Build Housing Developments			
22	Sustainable transport	HSA1.9 ++	<i>Key reasons:</i>	Each site has excellent access to sustainable transport modes. They are highly accessible for pedestrians and cyclists. Blackpool South Railway Station is less than 1.6km south. There are multiple bus stops within a short walk of each site, at each of which multiple frequent services can be caught.	HSA1.9 ++	LT	M
		HSA1.23 ++		The proximity of each site to key services, facilities, community spaces and employment areas would also be likely to facilitate efficient movements (i.e. shorter journey lengths and times).	HSA1.23 ++		
			<i>Relevant CS Policies</i>	CS5: Connectivity; CS6: Green Infrastructure; CS11: Planning Obligations			
			<i>Relevant DM Policies</i>	DM41: Transport Requirements for New Development, DM1: Design Requirements for New Build Housing Developments			

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Site Reference/Planning application number	Ward	Site Area (ha)	Existing Land-use	Proposed Use
HSA1.15 Land at Warren Drive, Norbreck (17/0466)	Norbreck	3	Greenfield	86 homes
HSA1.16 Land off Ryscar Way, Ingthorpe (19/0067)	Ingthorpe	2.25	Greenfield	79 homes

SA Objective	Initial Score	Supporting Information		Residual Score	Timing	Uncertainty
1	Crime	HSA1.15 +	Key reasons: HSA1.15 is in a ward amongst the 30% most deprived neighbourhoods for crime in the country. HSA1.16 is in a ward amongst the 40% and 50% least deprived neighbourhoods for crime in the country. Requirements for the development at each location set out in Policies CS6, CS7 and CS12 would be expected to help ensure the development is safe and rates of natural surveillance are high.	HSA1.15 +	LT	M
		HSA1.16 +		HSA1.16 +		
	Relevant CS Policies		CS6: Green Infrastructure; CS7: Quality of Design; CS12: Sustainable Neighbourhoods			
	Relevant DM Policies		DM37: Community Facilities			
2	Education	HSA1.15 +	Key reasons: HSA1.15 is approximately 500m from Anchorsholme Academy Primary School and within 1.2km of Montgomery High Secondary School. HSA1.16 is within 500m of Kinraig Primary School and within 1.3km of Montgomery High Secondary School.	HSA1.15 +	LT	M
		HSA1.16 +		HSA1.16 +		
	Relevant CS Policies		CS11: Planning Obligations; CS15: Health and Education			
	Relevant DM Policies		DM37: Community Facilities			
3	Health	HSA1.15 +	Key reasons: Both sites are approximately 1.3km from the nearest GP Surgery, the nearest to HSA1.15 being Crescent Surgery and the nearest to HSA1.16 being Ashfield Road Medical Centre. Both sites are within 8km of Blackpool Victoria Hospital. Both sites have excellent access to open spaces including parks and playgrounds. HSA1.15 is adjacent to an archery club, rugby club and golf centre. HSA1.16 is adjacent to a large expanse of green and agricultural fields.	HSA1.15 +	LT	M
		HSA1.16 +		HSA1.16 +		
	Relevant CS Policies		CS5: Connectivity; CS6: Green Infrastructure; CS7: Quality of Design; CS12: Sustainable Neighbourhoods; CS11: Planning Obligations; CS15: Health and Education			
	Relevant DM Policies		, DM37: Community Facilities			

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SA Objective		Initial Score	Supporting Information		Residual Score	Timing	Uncertainty
4	Housing	HSA1.15 +	Key reasons:	HSA1.15 and HSA1.16 would make a positive contribution to meeting the Borough's housing needs.	HSA1.15 +	LT	M
		HSA1.16 +			HSA1.16 +		
		Relevant CS Policies		CS7: Quality of Design; CS12: Sustainable Neighbourhoods; CS13: Housing Mix, Density and Standards; CS14: Affordable Housing;			
		Relevant DM Policies		DM1: Design Requirements for New Build Housing Developments, DM3: Supported Accommodation and Housing for Older People			
5	Community Cohesion	HSA1.15 +	Key reasons:	Residential development at each site would situate new residents within an existing residential community. These residents would be within 500m of various community facilities, including shops, public houses, sports fields and parks.	HSA1.15 +	LT	M
		HSA1.16 +			HSA1.16 +		
		Relevant CS Policies		CS7: Quality of Design; CS12: Sustainable Neighbourhoods; CS13: Housing Mix, Density and Standards; CS11: Planning Obligations; CS15: Health and Education			
		Relevant DM Policies		DM37: Community Facilities, DM1: Design Requirements for New Build Housing Developments			
6	Access	HSA1.15 ++	Key reasons:	Each site is adjacent to public open spaces and within 50m of playing pitches and sports fields. HSA1.16 is adjacent to a Site of Nature Conservation Value and within 100m of another SNCV. Both sites are within 20m of the PRow network. Both sites are between 2km and 3km from the nearest railway station at Poulton-le-Fylde. Both sites are within 500m of community facilities, such as shops, clubs and pubs.	HSA1.15 ++	LT	M
		HSA1.16 ++			HSA1.16 ++		
		Relevant CS Policies		CS5: Connectivity; CS7: Quality of Design; CS11: Planning Obligations; CS15: Health and Education			
		Relevant DM Policies		DM37: Community Facilities, DM41: Transport Requirements for New Development			
7	Economic Growth	HSA1.15 +	Key reasons:	Development at each residential allocation would help to deliver new and high-quality accommodation in the Borough that not only provides a place for employees to live (and thus facilitates the growth and development of local businesses) but also helps to enhance the vitality and vibrancy of areas, thereby marketing the Borough as a place to live and work and contributing towards greater economic competitiveness.	HSA1.15 +	LT	M
		HSA1.16 +			HSA1.16 +		
		Relevant CS Policies		CS3: Economic Development and Growth			
		Relevant DM Policies					
8	Sustainable Tourism	HSA1.15 0	Key reasons:	HSA1.15 and HSA1.16 are proposed for residential development on two large greenfield sites and so would be unlikely to have a discernible impact on tourism.	HSA1.15 0	LT	M
		HSA1.16			HSA1.16		

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SA Objective		Initial Score	Supporting Information		Residual Score	Timing	Uncertainty
		0			0		
			<i>Relevant CS Policies</i>	CS6: Green Infrastructure; CS7: Quality of Design;			
			<i>Relevant DM Policies</i>	.			
9	Economic Inclusion	HSA1.15 +	Key reasons:	HSA1.15 is proposed for residential developments and is within 600m of the nearest local centre, 1km of the nearest district centre and 1.5km of a main industrial business area	HSA1.15 +	LT	M
		HSA1.16 +			HSA1.16 is proposed for residential development and is within 500m of a main industrial business area, 1km of the nearest local centre and 2km of the nearest district centre.		
			<i>Relevant CS Policies</i>	CS12: Sustainable Neighbourhoods			
			<i>Relevant DM Policies</i>	DM8: Blackpool Airport Enterprise Zone			
10	Urban renaissance	HSA1.15 +	Key reasons:	The proposed residential development at each site would be expected to be of a high-quality design and considerate layout that positively enhances the character of the surrounding area. Given the urban nature of the local area, this would contribute towards urban renaissance in Blackpool.	HSA1.15 +	LT	M
		HSA1.16 +			HSA1.16 +		
			<i>Relevant CS Policies</i>	CS6: Green Infrastructure; CS7: Quality of Design; CS12: Sustainable Neighbourhoods;			
			<i>Relevant DM Policies</i>	DM1: Design Requirements for New Build Housing Developments			
11	Attractive Place to Live	HSA1.15 -	Key reasons:	HSA1.15 and HSA1.16 are proposed residential developments on large greenfield sites and therefore may detract from the local character and setting.	HSA1.15 -	LT	M
		HSA1.16 -			HSA1.16 -		
			<i>Relevant CS Policies</i>	CS6: Green Infrastructure; CS7: Quality of Design;			
			<i>Relevant DM Policies</i>	DM1: Design Requirements for New Build Housing Developments			
12	Biodiversity	HSA1.15 -	Key reasons:	Residential development at HSA1.15 and HSA1.16 would result in the loss of greenfield land. The sites are considered to have some biodiversity value due to the presence of hedgerow, long grasses and trees. These ecological elements could be adversely impacted by development. As the development would need to accord with policies CS6 and CS7, adverse impacts on biodiversity would be expected to be minor but overall a diminishment of the site's wildlife corridor or steppingstone capacity cannot be ruled out.	HSA1.15 -	LT	M
		HSA1.16 -			HSA1.16 is proposed for residential development and is within 500m of a main industrial business area, 1km of the nearest local centre and 2km of the nearest district centre.		
			<i>Relevant CS Policies</i>	CS6: Green Infrastructure; CS7: Quality of Design			
			<i>Relevant DM Policies</i>				

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SA Objective		Initial Score	Supporting Information	Residual Score	Timing	Uncertainty
			<p><i>Relevant DM Policies</i> DM35: Biodiversity</p> <p><i>Recommendations</i> GI elements incorporated into developments should seek to be comprised of a wide range of native species that are ecologically linked with the GI network extending throughout the Borough in order to protect or enhance the biodiversity value of the site whilst preserving or improving local habitat connectivity.</p>			
13	Landscape & townscape	HSA1.15 -	<i>Key reasons:</i> Residential development at HSA1.15 and HSA1.16 would result in the loss of greenfield land. In both cases, development at these locations would reduce the local sense of openness and could adversely affect the local character to some extent, although any impacts would be largely mitigated by various Core Strategy Policies.	HSA1.15 -	LT	M
		HSA1.16 -		HSA1.16 -		
		<i>Relevant CS Policies</i> CS6: Green Infrastructure; CS7: Quality of Design; CS8: Heritage; CS13: Housing Mix, Density and Standards;				
		<i>Relevant DM Policies</i> DM37: Community Facilities, DM1: Design Requirements for New Build Housing Developments				
		<i>Recommendations</i> GI elements incorporated into developments should seek to be comprised of a wide range of native species that are visually linked with the GI network extending throughout the Borough.				
14	Cultural heritage	HSA1.15 0	<i>Key reasons:</i> Residential development at HSA1.15 and HSA1.16 would be expected to result in no discernible effects on the historic environment.	HSA1.15 0	LT	M
		HSA1.16 0		HSA1.16 0		
		<i>Relevant CS Policies</i> CS6: Green Infrastructure; CS7: Quality of Design; CS8: Heritage;				
		<i>Relevant DM Policies</i> DM26: Listed Buildings, DM27: Conservation Areas, DM28: Non-Designated Heritage Assets, DM30: Archaeology, DM37: Community Facilities				
15	Water quality & resource	HSA1.15 -	<i>Key reasons:</i> Residential development at HSA1.15 and HSA1.16 would be expected to result in a net increase in water consumption in relation to existing levels. This development could also alter local surface runoff and flood risk due to the replacement of greenfield land with hard surface. Core Strategy Policies CS6 and CS9 would help to ensure any such effects are minor.	HSA1.15 -	LT	M
		HSA1.16 -		HSA1.16 -		
		<i>Relevant CS Policies</i> CS6: Green Infrastructure; CS9: Water Management				
		<i>Relevant DM Policies</i> DM1: Design Requirements for New Build Housing Developments				
16	Land resource	HSA1.15 -	<i>Key reasons:</i> HSA1.15 is a large greenfield site. HSA1.16 is a large greenfield site with approximately 40% of land within Grade 3 ALC land. In line with the precautionary principle, it is assumed that this includes some of the Borough's BMV soils	HSA1.15 -	LT	M
		HSA1.16 --		HSA1.16 --		
		<i>Relevant CS Policies</i> CS6: Green Infrastructure; CS13: Housing Mix, Density and Standards				
		<i>Relevant DM Policies</i> DM36: Controlling Pollution and Contamination, DM1: Design Requirements for New Build Housing Developments				
17		HSA1.15		HSA1.15	LT	M

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SA Objective		Initial Score	Supporting Information		Residual Score	Timing	Uncertainty
	Limit and adapt to climate change	-	Key reasons:	Residential development at HSA1.15 and HSA1.16 would be expected to result in a net increase in GHG emissions in relation to existing levels. Core Strategy Policies CS5, CS6 and CS10 would help to ensure any such effects are minor. CS5: Connectivity; CS6: Green Infrastructure; CS9: Water Management; CS10: Sustainable Design and Low Carbon Energy DM32: Wind Energy, DM1: Design Requirements for New Build Housing Developments	-	LT	
		HSA1.16			HSA1.16		
		-	Relevant CS Policies		-		
		-	Relevant DM Policies		-		
18	Air quality	HSA1.15	Key reasons:	Residential development at HSA1.15 and HSA1.16 would be expected to result in a net increase in emissions to air in relation to existing levels. Core Strategy Policies CS5, CS6 and CS10 would help to ensure any such effects are minor. CS5: Connectivity; CS6: Green Infrastructure; CS10: Sustainable Design and Low Carbon Energy DM32: Wind Energy, DM1: Design Requirements for New Build Housing Developments, DM36: Controlling Pollution and Contamination	HSA1.15	LT	M
		-			HSA1.16		
		-	Relevant CS Policies		-		
		-	Relevant DM Policies		-		
19	Energy	HSA1.15	Key reasons:	Residential development at HSA1.15 and HSA1.16 would be expected to result in a net increase in energy consumption in relation to existing levels. Core Strategy Policy CS10 would help to ensure any such effects are minor. CS10: Sustainable Design and Low Carbon Energy DM32: Wind Energy, DM1: Design Requirements for New Build Housing Developments	HSA1.15	LT	M
		-			HSA1.16		
		-	Relevant CS Policies		-		
		-	Relevant DM Policies		-		
20	Natural resources	HSA1.15	Key reasons:	Residential development at HSA1.15 and HSA1.16 would be expected to result in a net increase in the consumption of resources in relation to existing levels. Core Strategy Policy CS10 would help to ensure any such effects are minor. CS10: Sustainable Design and Low Carbon Energy DM1: Design Requirements for New Build Housing Developments	HSA1.15	LT	M
		-			HSA1.16		
		-	Relevant CS Policies		-		
		-	Relevant DM Policies		-		
21	Waste	HSA1.15	Key reasons:	Residential development at HSA1.15 and HSA1.16 would be expected to result in a net increase in the amount of waste send to landfill from these locations in relation to existing levels. Core Strategy Policy CS10 would help to ensure any such effects are minor. CS10: Sustainable Design and Low Carbon Energy DM1: Design Requirements for New Build Housing Developments	HSA1.15	LT	M
		-			HSA1.16		
		-	Relevant CS Policies		-		
		-	Relevant DM Policies		-		
22		HSA1.15 ++	Key reasons:		HSA1.15 ++	LT	M

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SA Objective		Initial Score	Supporting Information		Residual Score	Timing	Uncertainty	
Sustainable transport		HSA1.16 ++		Both sites are between 2km and 3km from the nearest railway station, which is southeast in Poulton-le-Fylde. Each site has excellent access to bus stops with frequent services, just outside the sites. Both sites are very accessible via foot and cycle and the PRow network is nearby. The proximity of each site to key areas, jobs and services would enable relatively efficient movements of site users.	HSA1.16 ++			
		<i>Relevant CS Policies</i>	CS5: Connectivity; CS6: Green Infrastructure; CS11: Planning Obligations					
		<i>Relevant DM Policies</i>	DM41: Transport Requirements for New Development, DM1: Design Requirements for New Build Housing Developments					

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Site Reference/Planning application number	Ward	Site Area (ha)	Existing Land-use	Proposed Use
HSA1.20 Land off Coopers Way	Claremont	1.9	Brownfield – residential and vacant	45 homes (flats)
HSA1.19 Kings Christian Centre, Warley Road	Warbreck	0.12	Brownfield – site of demolished derelict church	Replace derelict church with 15 dwellings
HSA1.21 Land at Coleridge Road/Talbot Road	Claremont	0.29	Brownfield – vacant. Site now has permission and is under construction.	25 homes
HSA1.6 Land at Coleridge Road/George Street	Brunswick	0.14	Brownfield - vacant	14 homes

SA Objective	Initial Score	Supporting Information		Residual Score	Timing	Uncertainty
1	Crime	HSA1.20 ++	<i>Key reasons:</i> HSA1.20, HSA1.19, HSA1.21 and HSA1.6 are located in vacant or derelict brownfield sites and are in a ward amongst the 10% most deprived neighbourhoods for crime in the country. Requirements for the development at each location set out in Policies CS6, CS7 and CS12 would be expected to help ensure the development is safe and rates of natural surveillance are high.	HSA1.20 ++	LT	M
		HSA1.19 ++		HSA1.19 ++		
		HSA1.21 ++		HSA1.21 ++		
		HSA1.6 ++		HSA1.6 ++		
		<i>Relevant CS Policies</i>	CS6: Green Infrastructure; CS7: Quality of Design; CS12: Sustainable Neighbourhoods			
		<i>Relevant DM Policies</i>	DM37: Community Facilities; DM1: Design Requirements for New Build Housing Development			
2	Education	HSA1.20 +	<i>Key reasons:</i> HSA1.20 is within 600m of both Westminster primary School and Devonshire Primary School and is approximately 1km from Academy Blackpool secondary school. HSA1.19 is within 500m of Westminster primary School and within 1.2km of Unity Academy Blackpool secondary school.	HSA1.20 +	LT	M
		HSA1.19 +		HSA1.19 +		

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SA Objective		Initial Score	Supporting Information		Residual Score	Timing	Uncertainty
		HSA1.21 +		HSA1.6 is within 200m of Devonshire Primary School and within 1.4km of St Mary's Catholic Academy secondary school. HSA1.21 is within 400m of Devonshire Primary School and within 1.5km of St Mary's Catholic Academy secondary school.	HSA1.21 +		
		HSA1.6 +			HSA1.6 +		
		<i>Relevant CS Policies</i>			CS11: Planning Obligations; CS15: Health and Education		
		<i>Relevant DM Policies</i>			DM37: Community Facilities		
3	Health	HSA1.20 ++	Key reasons:	HSA1.19 is within a short walk of St Paul's Medical Centre. HSA1.20, HSA1.21 and HSA1.6 are no more than 600m from Elizabeth Street Surgery. All five sites offer excellent access, being within 500m, of open space, recreational areas and, in the case of HSA1.19, the coast.	HSA1.20 ++		
		HSA1.19 ++			HSA1.19 ++		
		HSA1.21 ++			HSA1.21 ++		
		HSA1.6 ++			HSA1.6 ++		
		<i>Relevant CS Policies</i>			CS5: Connectivity; CS6: Green Infrastructure; CS7: Quality of Design; CS12: Sustainable Neighbourhoods; CS11: Planning Obligations; CS15: Health and Education		
		<i>Relevant DM Policies</i>			DM37: Community Facilities		
4	Housing	HSA1.20 +	Key reasons:	Each site would make a positive contribution towards ensuring Blackpool's varied and growing housing needs are satisfied.	HSA1.20 +	LT	M
		HSA1.19 +			HSA1.19 +		
		HSA1.21 +			HSA1.21 +		
		HSA1.6 +			H1+0		
		<i>Relevant CS Policies</i>			CS7: Quality of Design; CS12: Sustainable Neighbourhoods; CS13: Housing Mix, Density and Standards; CS14: Affordable Housing.		
		<i>Relevant DM Policies</i>			DM1: Design Requirements for New Build Housing Developments, DM3: Supported Accommodation and Housing for Older People		

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SA Objective		Initial Score	Supporting Information		Residual Score	Timing	Uncertainty
5	Community Cohesion	HSA1.20 +	Key reasons:	Each site would situate new residents within an existing residential area. They would also situate new residents in a location where they have excellent access to community spaces and facilities, including open spaces, shops, public houses and recreational areas.	HSA1.20 +	LT	M
		HSA1.19 +			HSA1.19 +		
		HSA1.21 +			HSA1.21 +		
		HSA1.6 +			HSA1.6 +		
		Relevant CS Policies			CS7: Quality of Design; CS12: Sustainable Neighbourhoods; CS13: Housing Mix, Density and Standards; CS11: Planning Obligations; CS15: Health and Education		
Relevant DM Policies	DM37: Community Facilities						
6	Access	HSA1.20 ++	Key reasons:	Each site is within 500m of various community facilities and areas, including shops, recreational areas and public houses. Each site is within 500m of open spaces, including the open spaces adjacent to HSA1.20. HSA1.19 is 150m east of the coast. Blackpool North Railway Station is no more than 1km west of all sites. Multiple bus stops are within a short distance walk of all sites, where a variety of frequent services can be caught. Each site is considered to be highly accessible for pedestrians and cyclists.	HSA1.20 ++	LT	M
		HSA1.19 ++			HSA1.19 ++		
		HSA1.21 ++			HSA1.21 ++		
		HSA1.6 ++			HSA1.6 ++		
		Relevant CS Policies			CS5: Connectivity; CS7: Quality of Design; CS11: Planning Obligations; CS15: Health and Education		
Relevant DM Policies	DM37: Community Facilities, DM41: Transport Requirements for New Development						
7	Economic Growth	HSA1.20 +	Key reasons:	The proposed development at each residential allocation would help to deliver new and high-quality accommodation in the Borough that not only provides a place for employees to live (and thus facilitates the growth and development of local businesses) but also helps to enhance the vitality and vibrancy of areas, thereby marketing the Borough as a place to live and work and contributing towards greater economic competitiveness.	HSA1.20 +	LT	M
		HSA1.19 +			HSA1.19 +		
		HSA1.21 +			HSA1.21 +		
		HSA1.6 +			HSA1.6 +		

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SA Objective		Initial Score	Supporting Information		Residual Score	Timing	Uncertainty
		<i>Relevant CS Policies</i>	CS3: Economic Development and Growth				
		<i>Relevant DM Policies</i>					
8	Sustainable Tourism	HSA1.20 +	Key reasons:	Each site is proposed for residential development on vacant or derelict brownfield site and would therefore be likely to have a minor positive effect on tourism through improving the visual amenity of the surrounding area.	HSA1.20 +	LT	M
		HSA1.19 +			HSA1.19 +		
		HSA1.21 +			HSA1.21 +		
		HSA1.6 +			HSA1.6 +		
		<i>Relevant CS Policies</i>	CS6: Green Infrastructure; CS7: Quality of Design.				
		<i>Relevant DM Policies</i>					
9	Economic Inclusion	HSA1.20 +	Key reasons:	Each site is proposed for residential development and is within 500m of a local centre and 1km of a district centre. In addition, HSA1.20 is adjacent to and the remaining sites are within 1km of a main industrial area. Residents at these sites would therefore have excellent access to a varied range of employment opportunities.	HSA1.20 +	LT	M
		HSA1.19 +			HSA1.19 +		
		HSA1.21 +			HSA1.21 +		
		HSA1.6 +			HSA1.6 +		
		<i>Relevant CS Policies</i>	CS12: Sustainable Neighbourhoods.				
		<i>Relevant DM Policies</i>					
10	Urban renaissance	HSA1.20 +	Key reasons:	Each site is proposed for residential development on a vacant/derelict brownfield plot. The development would be expected to be of a high-quality design that protects and enhances the local character. Each site would therefore be likely to have a minor positive effect urban renaissance.	HSA1.20 +	LT	M
		HSA1.19 +			HSA1.19 +		
		HSA1.21 +			HSA1.21 +		
		HSA1.6 +			HSA1.6 +		

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SA Objective		Initial Score	Supporting Information	Residual Score	Timing	Uncertainty	
		<i>Relevant CS Policies</i>	CS6: Green Infrastructure; CS7: Quality of Design; CS12: Sustainable Neighbourhoods.				
		<i>Relevant DM Policies</i>	DM1: Design Requirements for New Build Housing Developments				
11	Attractive Place to Live	HSA1.20 +	Key reasons:	Each site would be likely to help protect and enhance the visual amenity of the local area, through regenerating vacant and derelict brownfield plots of land into attractive and high-quality residential development.	HSA1.20 +	LT	M
		HSA1.19 +			HSA1.19 +		
		HSA1.21 +			HSA1.21 +		
		HSA1.6 +			HSA1.6 +		
		<i>Relevant CS Policies</i>	CS6: Green Infrastructure; CS7: Quality of Design;				
		<i>Relevant DM Policies</i>	DM1: Design Requirements for New Build Housing Developments				
12	Biodiversity	HSA1.20 +	Key reasons:	The proposed development at each site would be expected to have no discernible effects on any biodiversity designations. All four sites are brownfield sites. As the development would need to accord with Policies CS6 and CS7, the proposed development could potentially result in a minor net gain for biodiversity	HSA1.20 +	LT	M
		HSA1.19 +			HSA1.19 +		
		HSA1.21 +			HSA1.21 +		
		HSA1.6 +			HSA1.6 +		
		<i>Relevant CS Policies</i>	CS6: Green Infrastructure; CS7: Quality of Design				
		<i>Relevant DM Policies</i>	DM35: Biodiversity				
		<i>Recommendations</i>	GI elements incorporated into developments should seek to be comprised of a wide range of native species that are ecologically linked with the GI network extending throughout the Borough in order to protect or enhance the biodiversity value of the site whilst preserving or improving local habitat connectivity.				
13	Landscape & townscape	HSA1.20 +	Key reasons:	Each site is comprised of brownfield land. In their current form, whether it's vacant land or a derelict building, the proposed development would be likely to help enhance the contribution of each site to the local townscape character, particularly as the development would need to accord with Policies CS6, CS7 and CS13.	HSA1.20 +	LT	M
		HSA1.19 +			HSA1.19 +		

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SA Objective		Initial Score	Supporting Information	Residual Score	Timing	Uncertainty
		HSA1.21 +		HSA1.21 +		
		HSA1.6 +		HSA1.6 +		
		<i>Relevant CS Policies</i>	CS6: Green Infrastructure; CS7: Quality of Design; CS8: Heritage; CS13: Housing Mix, Density and Standards;			
		<i>Relevant DM Policies</i>	DM1: Design Requirements for New Build Housing Developments, DM37: Community Facilities			
		<i>Recommendations</i>	GI elements incorporated into developments should seek to be comprised of a wide range of native species that are visually linked with the GI network extending throughout the Borough.			
14	Cultural heritage	HSA1.20 0	<p>The proposed development at HSA1.20, HSA1.21 and HSA1.6 would be expected to have no discernible effect on the historic environment.</p> <p>HSA1.19 is adjacent to the Conservation Area. A derelict church was recently demolished at the site.</p> <p>The proposed development here, which would need to accord with Policies CS6, CS7 and CS8, would be likely to enhance the site's contribution to the local character and the setting of the Conservation Area.</p>	HSA1.20 0	LT	M
		HSA1.19 +		HSA1.19 +		
		HSA1.21 0		HSA1.21 0		
		HSA1.6 0		HSA1.6 0		
		<i>Relevant CS Policies</i>		CS6: Green Infrastructure; CS7: Quality of Design; CS8: Heritage;		
		<i>Relevant DM Policies</i>	DM26: Listed Buildings, DM27: Conservation Areas, DM28: Non-Designated Heritage Assets, DM30: Archaeology, DM37: Community Facilities, DM1: Design Requirements for New Build Housing Developments			
15	Water quality & resource	HSA1.20 -	<p>None of the sites contain, are adjacent to or are within 100m of a natural waterbody.</p> <p>Given the vacant nature of each site, the proposed construction and occupation of homes at each location would be expected to result in a minor net increase in water consumption in relation to existing levels. Policy CS10 would help to mitigate this to some extent, although a minor net increase is unlikely to be entirely avoided. Given the scale of development proposed at HSA1.19, HSA1.21 and HSA1.6 (i.e. <50 dwellings), a negligible score is considered to be appropriate.</p>	HSA1.20 -	LT	M
		HSA1.19 0		HSA1.19 0		
		HSA1.21 0		HSA1.21 0		
		HSA1.6 0		HSA1.6 0		
		<i>Relevant CS Policies</i>		CS6: Green Infrastructure; CS9: Water Management, CS10: Sustainable Design and Low Carbon Energy		
		<i>Relevant DM Policies</i>	DM1: Design Requirements for New Build Housing Developments			
16		HSA1.20		HSA1.20	LT	M

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SA Objective		Initial Score	Supporting Information		Residual Score	Timing	Uncertainty
	Land resource	+	Key reasons:	HSA1.20, HSA1.19, HSA1.21 and HSA1.6 are <1ha of brownfield land and so are recognised as being relatively efficient uses of land.	+		
		HSA1.19 +			HSA1.19 +		
		HSA1.21 +			HSA1.21 +		
		HSA1.6 +			HSA1.6 +		
		Relevant CS Policies			CS6: Green Infrastructure; CS13: Housing Mix, Density and Standards		
Relevant DM Policies	DM36: Controlling Pollution and Contamination, DM1: Design Requirements for New Build Housing Developments						
17	Limit and adapt to climate change	HSA1.20 -	Key reasons:	Each site is in Flood Zone 1. Given the vacant nature of each site, the proposed construction and occupation of homes at each location would be expected to result in a minor net increase in GHG emissions and the carbon footprint of each site in relation to existing levels. This would primarily be due to the private travel and energy consumption associated with residents. Policies CS5, CS6 and CS10 would help to mitigate this to some extent, although a minor net increase is unlikely to be entirely avoided. Given the scale of development proposed at HSA1.19, HSA1.21 and HSA1.6 (i.e. <50 dwellings), a negligible score is considered to be appropriate.	HSA1.20 -	LT	M
		HSA1.19 0			HSA1.19 0		
		HSA1.21 0			HSA1.21 0		
		HSA1.6 0			HSA1.6 0		
		Relevant CS Policies			CS5: Connectivity; CS6: Green Infrastructure; CS9: Water Management; CS10: Sustainable Design and Low Carbon Energy		
Relevant DM Policies	DM1: Design Requirements for New Build Housing Developments, DM32: Wind Energy						
18	Air quality	HSA1.20 -	Key reasons:	Given the vacant nature of each site, the proposed construction and occupation of homes at each location would be expected to result in a minor net increase in emissions to air at each site in relation to existing levels. This would primarily be due to the private travel and energy consumption associated with residents. Policies CS5, CS6 and CS10 would help to mitigate this to some extent, although a minor net increase is unlikely to be entirely avoided. Given the scale of development proposed at HSA1.19, HSA1.21 and HSA1.6 (i.e. <50 dwellings), a negligible score is considered to be appropriate.	HSA1.20 -	LT	M
		HSA1.19 0			HSA1.19 0		
		HSA1.21 0			HSA1.21 0		
		HSA1.6 0			HSA1.6 0		
		Relevant CS Policies			CS5: Connectivity; CS6: Green Infrastructure; CS10: Sustainable Design and Low Carbon Energy		

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SA Objective		Initial Score	Supporting Information		Residual Score	Timing	Uncertainty
		<i>Relevant DM Policies</i>	DM32: Wind Energy, DM1: Design Requirements for New Build Housing Developments, DM36: Controlling Pollution and Contamination				
19	Energy	HSA1.20 -	<i>Key reasons:</i>	Given the vacant nature of each site, the proposed construction and occupation of homes at each location would be expected to result in a minor net increase in energy consumption at each site in relation to existing levels. This would primarily be due to the energy consumption associated with residents. Policy CS10 would help to mitigate this to some extent, although a minor net increase is unlikely to be entirely avoidable. Given the scale of development proposed at HSA1.19, HSA1.21 and HSA1.6 (i.e. <50 dwellings), a negligible score is considered to be appropriate.	HSA1.20 -	LT	M
		HSA1.19 0			HSA1.19 0		
		HSA1.21 0			HSA1.21 0		
		HSA1.6 0			HSA1.6 0		
		<i>Relevant CS Policies</i>			CS10: Sustainable Design and Low Carbon Energy		
		<i>Relevant DM Policies</i>	DM32: Wind Energy, DM1: Design Requirements for New Build Housing Developments				
20	Natural resources	HSA1.20 -	<i>Key reasons:</i>	Given the vacant nature of each site, the proposed construction and occupation of homes at each location would be expected to result in a minor net increase in the consumption of natural resources at each site in relation to existing levels. This would primarily be due to the lifestyles associated with residents. The previously developed condition of each site may provide some opportunities for reusing resources. Additionally, Policy CS10 would help to limit the consumption of resources. However, a minor net increase in the consumption and use of natural resources unlikely to be entirely avoidable. Given the scale of development proposed at HSA1.19, HSA1.21 and HSA1.6 (i.e. <50 dwellings), a negligible score is considered to be appropriate.	HSA1.20 -	LT	M
		HSA1.19 0			HSA1.19 0		
		HSA1.21 0			HSA1.21 0		
		HSA1.6 0			HSA1.6 0		
		<i>Relevant CS Policies</i>			CS10: Sustainable Design and Low Carbon Energy		
		<i>Relevant DM Policies</i>	DM1: Design Requirements for New Build Housing Developments				
21	Waste	HSA1.20 -	<i>Key reasons:</i>	Given the vacant nature of each site, the proposed construction and occupation of homes at each location would be expected to result in a minor net increase in the amount of waste sent to landfill from each site in relation to existing levels. This would primarily be due to the lifestyles associated with residents. The previously developed condition of each site may provide some opportunities for reusing materials during construction and reducing waste. Additionally, Policy CS10 may help to increase rates of reduce/reuse/recycle. However, a minor net increase in the amount of waste sent to landfill from each site, in relation to exiting levels, is unlikely to be entirely avoidable. Given the scale	HSA1.20 -	LT	M
		HSA1.19 0			HSA1.19 0		
		HSA1.21 0			HSA1.21 0		
		HSA1.6 0			HSA1.6 0		

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SA Objective		Initial Score	Supporting Information		Residual Score	Timing	Uncertainty
		0		of development proposed at HSA1.19, HSA1.21 and HSA1.6 (i.e. <50 dwellings), a negligible score is considered to be appropriate.	0		
			<i>Relevant CS Policies</i>	CS10: Sustainable Design and Low Carbon Energy			
			<i>Relevant DM Policies</i>	DM1: Design Requirements for New Build Housing Developments			
22	Sustainable transport	HSA1.20 ++	Key reasons:	Each site has excellent access to sustainable transport modes. They are highly accessible for pedestrians and cyclists. Blackpool North Railway Station is less than 1km west. There are multiple bus stops within a short walk of each site, at each of which multiple frequent services can be caught. The proximity of each site to key services, facilities, community spaces and employment areas would also be likely to facilitate efficient movements (i.e. shorter journey lengths and times).	HSA1.20 ++	LT	M
		HSA1.19 ++			HSA1.19 ++		
		HSA1.21 ++			HSA1.21 ++		
		HSA1.6 ++			HSA1.6 ++		
		<i>Relevant CS Policies</i>	CS5: Connectivity; CS6: Green Infrastructure; CS11: Planning Obligations				
		<i>Relevant DM Policies</i>	DM41: Transport Requirements for New Development				

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Site Reference/Planning application number		Ward		Site Area (ha)	Existing Land-use	Proposed Use		
HSA1.27 Waterloo Road Methodist Church		Hawes Side		0.14	Brownfield – old church building	12 homes		
SA Objective	Initial Score	Supporting Information				Residual Score	Timing	Uncertainty
1	Crime	+	<i>Key reasons:</i>	The proposed development could help to alleviate local crime rates by providing a high-quality development with safety and security and inherent element of the design. It would replace vacant buildings on a brownfield plot in a ward that is amongst the 20% most deprived wards in the country.		+	LT	M
		<i>Relevant CS Policies</i>		CS3: Economic Development and Growth; CS6: Green Infrastructure; CS7: Quality of Design; CS24 South Blackpool Employment Growth				
		<i>Relevant DM Policies</i>		DM8: Blackpool Airport Enterprise Zone				
2	Education	++	<i>Key reasons:</i>	The nearest primary school, Waterloo Academy is 220m west. The nearest secondary school, South Short, is 850m south west.		++	LT	M
		<i>Relevant CS Policies</i>		CS3: Economic Development and Growth; CS11: Planning Obligations; CS15: Health and Education CS24 South Blackpool Employment Growth				
		<i>Relevant DM Policies</i>		DM8: Blackpool Airport Enterprise Zone				
3	Health	++	<i>Key reasons:</i>	Waterloo Medical Centre is 850m west. Victoria Hospital is 3km. Residents would have good access to recreation and sports opportunities.		++	LT	M
		<i>Relevant CS Policies</i>		CS3: Economic Development and Growth; CS5: Connectivity; CS6: Green Infrastructure; CS7: Quality of Design; CS11: Planning Obligations; CS15: Health and Education				
		<i>Relevant DM Policies</i>		DM8: Blackpool Airport Enterprise Zone				
4	Housing	+	<i>Key reasons:</i>	The proposed development would make a positive contribution towards meeting Blackpool's growing and varied housing needs.		+	LT	M
		<i>Relevant CS Policies</i>		CS7: Quality of Design; CS12: Sustainable Neighbourhoods; CS13: Housing Mix, Density and Standards; CS14: Affordable Housing.				
		<i>Relevant DM Policies</i>		DM1: Design Requirements for New Build Housing Developments, DM3: Supported Accommodation and Housing for Older People				

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5	Community Cohesion	+	<i>Key reasons:</i>	The proposed development would situate new residents within an existing residential community. These residents would be within 500m of various community facilities, including shops, public houses and parks.	+	LT	M
		<i>Relevant CS Policies</i>		CS7: Quality of Design;			
		<i>Relevant DM Policies</i>					
6	Access	++	<i>Key reasons:</i>	Site is within a very short walk of multiple bus stops just outside the site along the A5073. Blackpool South Railway Station is 1km south west. It is expected that new homes here would be suitable for pedestrian/cycling access and residents would only have short distances to travel to access key services, amenities and spaces.	++	LT	M
		<i>Relevant CS Policies</i>		CS5: Connectivity; CS7: Quality of Design; CS11: Planning Obligations; CS27: South Blackpool Transport and Connectivity			
		<i>Relevant DM Policies</i>		DM41: Transport Requirements for New Development			
7	Economic Growth	+	<i>Key reasons:</i>	The proposed development would help to deliver new and high-quality accommodation in the Borough that not only provides a place for employees to live (and thus facilitates the growth and development of local businesses) but also helps to enhance the vitality and vibrancy of areas, thereby marketing the Borough as a place to live and work and contributing towards greater economic competitiveness.	+	LT	M
		<i>Relevant CS Policies</i>		CS3: Economic Development and Growth			
		<i>Relevant DM Policies</i>					
8	Sustainable Tourism	0	<i>Key reasons:</i>	The proposed for residential development on a greenfield site would be unlikely to have a discernible effect on visual amenity or tourism.	0	LT	M
		<i>Relevant CS Policies</i>		CS3: Economic Development and Growth; CS24 South Blackpool Employment Growth			
		<i>Relevant DM Policies</i>		DM8: Blackpool Airport Enterprise Zone			
9	Economic Inclusion	+	<i>Key reasons:</i>	The proposed residential development is within 500m of the nearest centre. New residents would be likely to have sustainable access to jobs via all modes of transport.	+	LT	M
		<i>Relevant CS Policies</i>		CS27: South Blackpool Transport and Connectivity			
		<i>Relevant DM Policies</i>		DM8: Blackpool Airport Enterprise Zone			
10	Urban renaissance	+	<i>Key reasons:</i>	The proposed residential development would be expected to be of a high-quality design and considerate layout that positively enhances the character of the surrounding area. Given the urban nature of the local area, this would contribute towards urban renaissance in Blackpool.	+	LT	M
		<i>Relevant CS Policies</i>		CS6: Green Infrastructure; CS7: Quality of Design; CS12: Sustainable Neighbourhoods; CS24 South Blackpool Employment Growth; CS27: South Blackpool Transport and Connectivity			
		<i>Relevant DM Policies</i>					
11	Attractive Place to Live	+	<i>Key reasons:</i>	The proposed development would be expected to accord with Policies CS6 and CS7 and so would be likely to be a high-quality and attractive development that would be an attractive place to live.	+	LT	M
		<i>Relevant CS Policies</i>		CS6: Green Infrastructure; CS7: Quality of Design;			
		<i>Relevant DM Policies</i>		DM8: Blackpool Airport Enterprise Zone			

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12	Biodiversity	+	<i>Key reasons:</i>	The proposed development would be unlikely to have a negative impact on biodiversity. Due to Core Strategy policies the proposed development could potentially enhance the biodiversity value on-site.	+	LT	M
		<i>Relevant CS Policies</i>		CS6: Green Infrastructure; CS7: Quality of Design			
		<i>Relevant DM Policies</i>		DM35: Biodiversity; DM8: Blackpool Airport Enterprise Zone			
		<i>Recommendations</i>		GI elements incorporated into developments should seek to be comprised of a wide range of native species that are ecologically linked with the GI network extending throughout the Borough in order to protect or enhance the biodiversity value of the site whilst preserving or improving local habitat connectivity.			
13	Landscape & townscape	+	<i>Key reasons:</i>	The proposed development would be of a high-quality and visually attractive design that helps to enhance the local townscape character.	+	LT	M
		<i>Relevant CS Policies</i>		CS6: Green Infrastructure; CS7: Quality of Design; CS8: Heritage;			
		<i>Relevant DM Policies</i>		DM26: Listed Buildings, DM27: Conservation Areas, DM28: Non-Designated Heritage Assets			
		<i>Recommendations</i>		GI elements incorporated into developments should seek to be comprised of a wide range of native species that are visually linked with the GI network extending throughout the Borough.			
14	Cultural heritage	0	<i>Key reasons:</i>	The proposed development would be unlikely to have a discernible impact on Blackpool's cultural heritage. No listed assets are within 300m of the site.	0	LT	M
		<i>Relevant CS Policies</i>		CS7: Quality of Design; CS8: Heritage;			
		<i>Relevant DM Policies</i>		DM26: Listed Buildings, DM27: Conservation Areas, DM28: Non-Designated Heritage Assets, DM30: Archaeology			
15	Water quality & resource	-	<i>Key reasons:</i>	New residents at this location would be expected to lead to a minor increase in water consumption in relation to existing levels. Negative impacts on the water quality of any natural waterbodies would not be expected.	-	LT	M
		<i>Relevant CS Policies</i>		CS6: Green Infrastructure; CS9: Water Management			
		<i>Relevant DM Policies</i>					
16	Land resource	+	<i>Key reasons:</i>	The site is urban land and does not contain agriculturally valuable soils. The current condition of the site is brownfield.	+	LT	M
		<i>Relevant CS Policies</i>		CS3: Economic Development and Growth; CS6: Green Infrastructure;			
		<i>Relevant DM Policies</i>		DM36: Controlling Pollution and Contamination			
17	Limit and adapt to climate change	-	<i>Key reasons:</i>	New residents at this location would be expected to lead to a minor increase in GHG emissions in relation to existing levels, primarily due to their consumption of energy and transport movements. The site is within Flood Zone 1.	-	LT	M
		<i>Relevant CS Policies</i>		CS5: Connectivity; CS6: Green Infrastructure; CS9: Water Management; CS10: Sustainable Design and Low Carbon Energy			
		<i>Relevant DM Policies</i>		DM32: Wind Energy,			
18	Air quality	-	<i>Key reasons:</i>	New residents at this location would be expected to lead to a minor increase in air pollution in relation to existing levels, primarily due to their transport movements.	-	LT	M
		<i>Relevant CS Policies</i>		CS5: Connectivity; CS6: Green Infrastructure; CS10: Sustainable Design and Low Carbon Energy; CS27: South Blackpool Transport and Connectivity			

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		<i>Relevant DM Policies</i>	DM32: Wind Energy, DM1: Design Requirements for New Build Housing Developments, DM36: Controlling Pollution and Contamination		
19	Energy	-	<i>Key reasons:</i> New residents at this location would be expected to lead to a minor increase in energy consumption in relation to existing levels.	-	LT M
		<i>Relevant CS Policies</i>	CS10: Sustainable Design and Low Carbon Energy		
		<i>Relevant DM Policies</i>	DM32: Wind Energy		
20	Natural resources	-	<i>Key reasons:</i> New residents at this location would be expected to lead to a minor increase in the consumption of natural resources at this location in relation to existing levels.	-	LT M
		<i>Relevant CS Policies</i>	CS10: Sustainable Design and Low Carbon Energy		
		<i>Relevant DM Policies</i>			
21	Waste	-	<i>Key reasons:</i> New residents at this location would be expected to lead to a minor increase in the amount of waste sent to landfill in relation to existing levels.	-	LT M
		<i>Relevant CS Policies</i>	CS10: Sustainable Design and Low Carbon Energy		
		<i>Relevant DM Policies</i>			
22	Sustainable transport	++	<i>Key reasons:</i> Residents at this location would have excellent access to sustainable transport modes, including several bus stops just outside the site along Waterloo Road and Blackpool South Railway Station 1.2km south west. The site facilitates high rates of walking and cycling. New residents would only need to travel short distances to access key services, amenities and employment areas.	++	LT M
		<i>Relevant CS Policies</i>	CS5: Connectivity; CS6: Green Infrastructure; CS11: Planning Obligations; CS27: South Blackpool Transport and Connectivity		
		<i>Relevant DM Policies</i>	DM41: Transport Requirements for New Development,		

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Site Reference/Planning application number	Ward	Site Area (ha)	Existing Land-use	Proposed Use
HSA1.26 9-15 Brun Grove (Blackpool Trim Shops)	Victoria	0.17	Brownfield – parking and building	10 homes
HSA1.10 Whitegate Manor, Whitegate Drive	Tyldesley	0.31	Brownfield - buildings	16 homes

SA Objective	Initial Score	Supporting Information		Residual Score	Timing	Uncertainty
1	Crime	HSA1.26 +	Key reasons: HSA1.26 is in a ward amongst the 10% most deprived neighbourhoods for crime in the country. HSA1.10 is in a ward amongst the 40% most deprived neighbourhoods for crime in the country. Requirements for the development at each location set out in Policies CS6, CS7 and CS12 would be expected to help ensure the development is safe and rates of natural surveillance are high.	HSA1.26 +	LT	M
		HSA1.10 +		HSA1.10 +		
	Relevant CS Policies		CS6: Green Infrastructure; CS7: Quality of Design; CS12: Sustainable Neighbourhoods			
	Relevant DM Policies		DM37: Community Facilities DM1: Design Requirements for New Build Housing Development			
2	Education	HSA1.26 ++	Key reasons: HSA1.26 is within 500m of both St John Vianney’s Catholic Primary School and Waterloo Primary Academy Primary School. HSA1.26 is also within 1km of South Shore Academy Secondary School. HSA1.10 is within 500m of St John Vianney’s Catholic Primary School and 1km of Park School Academy Secondary School.	HSA1.26 ++	LT	M
		HSA1.10 ++		HSA1.10 ++		
	Relevant CS Policies		CS11: Planning Obligations; CS15: Health and Education			
	Relevant DM Policies		DM37: Community Facilities			
3	Health	HSA1.26 ++	Key reasons: Each is within 800m of a doctor’s surgery, with Marton Medical Practice, Bloomfield Medical Practice and Waterfield Medical Centre nearby. Blackpool Victoria Hospital is just under 3km north-east. Each site offers residents excellent access to open spaces, playing fields and the coast.	HSA1.26 ++	LT	M
		HSA1.10 ++		HSA1.10 ++		
	Relevant CS Policies		CS5: Connectivity; CS6: Green Infrastructure; CS7: Quality of Design; CS12: Sustainable Neighbourhoods; CS11: Planning Obligations; CS15: Health and Education			
	Relevant DM Policies		DM37: Community Facilities			
4	Housing	HSA1.26 +	Key reasons: Each site would make a minor positive contribution towards meeting the Borough’s housing needs	HSA1.26 +	LT	M

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SA Objective		Initial Score	Supporting Information		Residual Score	Timing	Uncertainty	
		HSA1.10 +			HSA1.10 +			
		Relevant CS Policies	CS7: Quality of Design; CS12: Sustainable Neighbourhoods; CS13: Housing Mix, Density and Standards; CS14: Affordable Housing.					
		Relevant DM Policies	DM1: Design Requirements for New Build Housing Developments, DM3: Supported Accommodation and Housing for Older People					
5	Community Cohesion	HSA1.26 +	Key reasons:	Each site would situate new residents within an existing residential area. They would also situate new residents in a location where they have excellent access to community spaces and facilities, including open spaces, shops, public houses, and recreational areas.	HSA1.26 +	LT	M	
		HSA1.10 +			HSA1.10 +			
		Relevant CS Policies			CS7: Quality of Design; CS12: Sustainable Neighbourhoods; CS13: Housing Mix, Density and Standards; CS11: Planning Obligations; CS15: Health and Education			
		Relevant DM Policies			DM37: Community Facilities, DM1: Design Requirements for New Build Housing Developments			
6	Access	HSA1.26 ++	Key reasons:	Each site is highly accessible. Each site is within 500m of various community facilities and areas, including shops, recreational areas and public houses. Each site is within 500m of open spaces. HSA1.26 is 1.1km north east, and HSA1.10 1.5km north east, of Blackpool South Railway Station. Multiple bus stops are within a short distance walk of all sites, where a variety of frequent services can be caught. Each site is considered to be highly accessible for pedestrians and cyclists.	HSA1.26 ++	LT	M	
		HSA1.10 ++			HSA1.10 ++			
		Relevant CS Policies			CS5: Connectivity; CS7: Quality of Design; CS11: Planning Obligations; CS15: Health and Education			
		Relevant DM Policies			DM37: Community Facilities, DM41: Transport Requirements for New Development			
7	Economic Growth	HSA1.26 +	Key reasons:	The proposed residential development at HSA1.26 and HSA1.10 would help to deliver new and high-quality accommodation in the Borough that not only provides a place for employees to live (and thus facilitates the growth and development of local businesses) but also helps to enhance the vitality and vibrancy of areas, thereby marketing the Borough as a place to live and work and contributing towards greater economic competitiveness.	HSA1.26 +	LT	M	
		HSA1.10 +			HSA1.10 +			
		Relevant CS Policies			CS3: Economic Development and Growth			
		Relevant DM Policies						
8		HSA1.26 +	Key reasons:		HSA1.26 +	LT	M	

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SA Objective		Initial Score	Supporting Information		Residual Score	Timing	Uncertainty
	Sustainable Tourism	HSA1.10 +		The proposed residential development at each of these brownfield sites would be likely to help enhance the attractiveness of the local area, thereby increasing its appeal to visitors.	HSA1.10 +		
		<i>Relevant CS Policies</i>		CS6: Green Infrastructure; CS7: Quality of Design;			
		<i>Relevant DM Policies</i>		.			
9	Economic Inclusion	HSA1.26 +	Key reasons:	HSA1.26 is within 500m of four local centres. HSA1.10 is adjacent to a local centre.	HSA1.26 +	LT	M
		HSA1.10 +		Each site would help to ensure that new residents have excellent access to a broad range of employment opportunities.	HSA1.10 +		
		<i>Relevant CS Policies</i>		CS12: Sustainable Neighbourhoods.			
		<i>Relevant DM Policies</i>					
10	Urban renaissance	HSA1.26 +	Key reasons:	The proposed residential development at each site would be expected to be of a high-quality design and considerate layout that positively enhances the character of the surrounding area. Given the urban nature of the local area, this would contribute towards urban renaissance in Blackpool.	HSA1.26 +	LT	M
		HSA1.10 +					
		<i>Relevant CS Policies</i>		CS6: Green Infrastructure; CS7: Quality of Design; CS12: Sustainable Neighbourhoods;			
		<i>Relevant DM Policies</i>		DM1: Design Requirements for New Build Housing Developments			
11	Attractive Place to Live	HSA1.26 +	Key reasons:	The proposed development at each site would be likely to help protect and enhance the visual amenity of the local area.	HSA1.26 +	LT	M
		HSA1.10 +					
		<i>Relevant CS Policies</i>		CS6: Green Infrastructure; CS7: Quality of Design;			
		<i>Relevant DM Policies</i>		DM1: Design Requirements for New Build Housing Developments			
12	Biodiversity	HSA1.26 +	Key reasons:	The proposed development at each site would be expected to have no discernible effects on any biodiversity designations. Each site is brownfield. Whilst there is a risk that brownfield sites can support priority species, such as bats, Policy CS6 would require appropriate surveys, restoration and enhancement of priority habitats and species where necessary and so adverse effects on priority species are unlikely. As the development would need to accord with Policies CS6 and CS7, the proposed development could potentially result in a minor net gain for biodiversity.	HSA1.26 +	LT	M
		HSA1.10 +					
		<i>Relevant CS Policies</i>		CS6: Green Infrastructure; CS7: Quality of Design			
		<i>Relevant DM Policies</i>		DM35: Biodiversity			

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SA Objective		Initial Score	Supporting Information	Residual Score	Timing	Uncertainty	
			<i>Recommendations</i>				
			GI elements incorporated into developments should seek to be comprised of a wide range of native species that are ecologically linked with the GI network extending throughout the Borough in order to protect or enhance the biodiversity value of the site whilst preserving or improving local habitat connectivity.				
13	Landscape & townscape	HSA1.26 +	<i>Key reasons:</i>	Each site is comprised of brownfield land. In their current form, whether it's vacant land or a derelict building, the proposed development would be likely to help enhance the contribution of each site to the local townscape character, particularly as the development would need to accord with Policies CS6, CS7 and CS13.	HSA1.26 +	LT	M
		HSA1.10 +			HSA1.10 +		
		<i>Relevant CS Policies</i>	CS6: Green Infrastructure; CS7: Quality of Design; CS8: Heritage; CS13: Housing Mix, Density and Standards;				
		<i>Relevant DM Policies</i>	DM37: Community Facilities, DM1: Design Requirements for New Build Housing Developments				
		<i>Recommendations</i>	GI elements incorporated into developments should seek to be comprised of a wide range of native species that are visually linked with the GI network extending throughout the Borough.				
14	Cultural heritage	HSA1.26 0	<i>Key reasons:</i>	The proposed development at each site would be expected to result in no discernible effects on the historic environment partly due to the distance between sites and heritage assets, as well as the Conservation Area, and partly due to the density of the surrounding built form.	HSA1.26 0	LT	M
		HSA1.10 0			HSA1.10 0		
		<i>Relevant CS Policies</i>	CS6: Green Infrastructure; CS7: Quality of Design; CS8: Heritage;				
		<i>Relevant DM Policies</i>	DM26: Listed Buildings, DM27: Conservation Areas, DM28: Non-Designated Heritage Assets, DM30: Archaeology, DM37: Community Facilities				
15	Water quality & resource	HSA1.26 0	<i>Key reasons:</i>	None of the sites contain, are adjacent to, or are within 100m of a natural waterbody. Given the vacant nature of each site, the proposed construction and occupation of homes at each location would be expected to result in a minor net increase in water consumption in relation to existing levels. Policy CS10 would help to mitigate this to some extent, although a minor net increase is unlikely to be entirely avoided. Given the scale of development proposed at each site (i.e. <50 homes), a negligible score is considered to be appropriate.	HSA1.26 0	LT	M
		HSA1.10 0			HSA1.10 0		
		<i>Relevant CS Policies</i>	CS6: Green Infrastructure; CS9: Water Management				
		<i>Relevant DM Policies</i>	DM1: Design Requirements for New Build Housing Developments				
16	Land resource	HSA1.26 +	<i>Key reasons:</i>	Both of the sites are <1ha of brownfield land and would therefore comprise an efficient use of the land resource.	HSA1.26 +	LT	M
		HSA1.10 +			HSA1.10 +		
		<i>Relevant CS Policies</i>	CS6: Green Infrastructure; CS13: Housing Mix, Density and Standards				
		<i>Relevant DM Policies</i>	DM36: Controlling Pollution and Contamination, DM1: Design Requirements for New Build Housing Developments				

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SA Objective		Initial Score	Supporting Information		Residual Score	Timing	Uncertainty
17	Limit and adapt to climate change	HSA1.26 0	Key reasons:	Each site is in Flood Zone 1. Given the vacant nature of each site, the proposed construction and occupation of homes at each location would be expected to result in a minor net increase in GHG emissions and the carbon footprint of each site in relation to existing levels. This would primarily be due to the private travel and energy consumption associated with residents. Policies CS5, CS6 and CS10 would help to mitigate this to some extent, although a minor net increase is unlikely to be entirely avoided. Given the scale of development proposed at each site (i.e. <50 homes), a negligible score is considered to be appropriate.	HSA1.26 0	LT	M
		HSA1.10 0			HSA1.10 0		
		Relevant CS Policies			CS5: Connectivity; CS6: Green Infrastructure; CS9: Water Management; CS10: Sustainable Design and Low Carbon Energy		
		Relevant DM Policies			DM32: Wind Energy, DM1: Design Requirements for New Build Housing Developments		
18	Air quality	HSA1.26 0	Key reasons:	Given the vacant nature of each site, the proposed construction and occupation of homes at each location would be expected to result in a minor net increase in emissions to air at each site in relation to existing levels. This would primarily be due to the private travel and energy consumption associated with residents. Policies CS5, CS6 and CS10 would help to mitigate this to some extent, although a minor net increase is unlikely to be entirely avoided. Given the scale of development proposed at each site (i.e. <50 homes), a negligible score is considered to be appropriate.	HSA1.26 0	LT	M
		HSA1.10 0			HSA1.10 0		
		Relevant CS Policies			CS5: Connectivity; CS6: Green Infrastructure; CS10: Sustainable Design and Low Carbon Energy		
		Relevant DM Policies			DM32: Wind Energy, DM1: Design Requirements for New Build Housing Developments, DM36: Controlling Pollution and Contamination		
19	Energy	HSA1.26 0	Key reasons:	Given the vacant nature of each site, the proposed construction and occupation of homes at each location would be expected to result in a minor net increase in energy consumption at each site in relation to existing levels. This would primarily be due to the energy consumption associated with residents. Policy CS10 would help to mitigate this to some extent, although a minor net increase is unlikely to be entirely avoided. Given the scale of development proposed at each site (i.e. <50 homes), a negligible score is considered to be appropriate.	HSA1.26 0	LT	M
		HSA1.10 0			HSA1.10 0		
		Relevant CS Policies			CS10: Sustainable Design and Low Carbon Energy		
		Relevant DM Policies			DM32: Wind Energy, DM1: Design Requirements for New Build Housing Developments		

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SA Objective		Initial Score	Supporting Information		Residual Score	Timing	Uncertainty
20	Natural resources	HSA1.26 0	Key reasons:	Given the vacant nature of each site, the proposed construction and occupation of homes at each location would be expected to result in a minor net increase in the consumption of natural resources at each site in relation to existing levels. This would primarily be due to the lifestyles associated with residents. The previously developed condition of each site may provide some opportunities for reusing resources. Additionally, Policy CS10 would help to limit the consumption of resources. However, a minor net increase in the consumption and use of natural resources unlikely to be entirely avoidable. Given the scale of development proposed at each site (i.e. <50 homes), a negligible score is considered to be appropriate.	HSA1.26 0	LT	M
		HSA1.10 0			HSA1.10 0		
		Relevant CS Policies			CS10: Sustainable Design and Low Carbon Energy		
		Relevant DM Policies			DM1: Design Requirements for New Build Housing Developments		
21	Waste	HSA1.26 0	Key reasons:	Given the vacant nature of each site, the proposed construction and occupation of homes at each location would be expected to result in a minor net increase in the amount of waste sent to landfill from each site in relation to existing levels. This would primarily be due to the lifestyles associated with residents. The previously developed condition of each site may provide some opportunities for reusing materials during construction and reducing waste. Additionally, Policy CS10 may help to increase rates of reduce/reuse/recycle. However, a minor net increase in the amount of waste sent to landfill from each site, in relation to exiting levels, is unlikely to be entirely avoidable. Given the scale of development proposed at each site (i.e. <50 homes), a negligible score is considered to be appropriate.	HSA1.26 0	LT	M
		HSA1.10 0			HSA1.10 0		
		Relevant CS Policies			CS10: Sustainable Design and Low Carbon Energy		
		Relevant DM Policies			DM1: Design Requirements for New Build Housing Developments		
22	Sustainable transport	HSA1.26 ++	Key reasons:	Each site has excellent access to sustainable transport modes. They are highly accessible for pedestrians and cyclists. HSA1.26 is 1.1km north east, and HSA1.10 1.5km north east, of Blackpool South Railway Station. There are multiple bus stops within a short walk of each site, at each of which multiple frequent services can be caught. The proximity of each site to key services, facilities, community spaces and employment areas would also be likely to facilitate efficient movements (i.e. shorter journey lengths and times).	HSA1.26 ++	LT	M
		HSA1.10 ++			HSA1.10 ++		
		Relevant CS Policies			CS5: Connectivity; CS6: Green Infrastructure; CS11: Planning Obligations		

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SA Objective	Initial Score	Supporting Information	Residual Score	Timing	Uncertainty
		<i>Relevant DM Policies</i>	DM41: Transport Requirements for New Development, DM1: Design Requirements for New Build Housing Developments		

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Site Reference/Planning application number	Ward	Site Area (ha)	Existing Land-use	Proposed Use
HSA1.29 585-593 Promenade and 1 Wimbourne Place	Waterloo	0.37	Brownfield – vacant buildings	88 homes (flats)
HSA1.28 Land at 200-210 Watson Road	Hawes Side	0.89	Brownfield – vacant plot	38 homes
HSA1.12 Land at Rough Heys Lane	Stanley	0.67	Greenfield	27 homes
HSA1.13 Land at Enterprise Zone, Jepson Way	Stanley	1.42	Half brownfield, half greenfield including sports pitch	57 homes

SA Objective		Initial Score	Supporting Information		Residual Score	Timing	Uncertainty
1	Crime	HSA1.29 ++	<i>Key reasons:</i>	HSA1.29 and HSA1.28 are located on vacant brownfield plots and are in a ward amongst the 10% most deprived neighbourhoods for crime in the country. HSA1.12 is located on a vacant brownfield plot in a ward amongst the 50% most deprived neighbourhoods for crime in the country. HSA1.13 in in a ward amongst the 50% most deprived neighbourhoods for crime in the country. Requirements for the development at each location set out in Policies CS6, CS7 and CS12 would be expected to help ensure the development is safe and rates of natural surveillance are high.	HSA1.29 ++	LT	M
		HSA1.28 ++			HSA1.28 ++		
		HSA1.12 +			HSA1.12 +		
		HSA1.13 +			HSA1.13 +		
		<i>Relevant CS Policies</i>			CS6: Green Infrastructure; CS7: Quality of Design; CS12: Sustainable Neighbourhoods		
<i>Relevant DM Policies</i>		DM37: Community Facilities DM1: Design Requirements for New Build Housing Development					
2	Education	HSA1.29 +	<i>Key reasons:</i>	HSA1.29 is within 1km of Roseacre Primary Academy Primary School and is within 2km of Highfield Leadership Academy Secondary School.	HSA1.29 +	LT	M
		HSA1.28 ++			HSA1.28 ++		

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SA Objective		Initial Score	Supporting Information		Residual Score	Timing	Uncertainty
		HSA1.12 ++		<p>HSA1.28 is 500m from Hawes Side Academy Primary School and within 700m of South Shore Academy Secondary School. HSA1.12 is within 400m of Hawes Side Academy Primary School and within 600m of Highfield Leadership Academy Secondary School. HSA1.13 is within 500m of St Nicholas CofE Primary School and within 2km of Highfield Leadership Academy Secondary School.</p>	HSA1.12 ++		
		HSA1.13 +			HSA1.13 +		
		<i>Relevant CS Policies</i>			CS11: Planning Obligations; CS15: Health and Education		
		<i>Relevant DM Policies</i>			DM37: Community Facilities		
3	Health	HSA1.29 ++	Key reasons:	<p>HSA1.29 is 775m north-east of Highfield Surgery. HSA1.28 HSA1.12 are within 800m of Abbey Dale Medical Centre. The nearest GP surgery to HSA1.13 is 1.2km south-west at Old Links Surgery, on the other side of the airport, or 1.8km north west at Harrowside Medical Centre. All sites are within 8km of Blackpool Victoria Hospital. All sites would provide residents with excellent access to open spaces and playing fields/sports grounds.</p>	HSA1.29 ++	LT	M
		HSA1.28 ++			HSA1.28 ++		
		HSA1.12 ++			HSA1.12 ++		
		HSA1.13 +			HSA1.13 +		
		<i>Relevant CS Policies</i>			CS5: Connectivity; CS6: Green Infrastructure; CS7: Quality of Design; CS12: Sustainable Neighbourhoods; CS11: Planning Obligations; CS15: Health and Education		
		<i>Relevant DM Policies</i>			DM8: Blackpool Airport Enterprise Zone, DM37: Community Facilities		
4	Housing	HSA1.29 +	Key reasons:	<p>The sites could make a minor contribution towards the Housing objective.</p>	HSA1.29 +	LT	M
		HSA1.28 +			HSA1.28 +		
		HSA1.12 +			HSA1.12 +		
		HSA1.13 +			HSA1.13 +		
		<i>Relevant CS Policies</i>			CS7: Quality of Design; CS12: Sustainable Neighbourhoods; CS13: Housing Mix, Density and Standards; CS14: Affordable Housing.		
		<i>Relevant DM Policies</i>			DM1: Design Requirements for New Build Housing Developments, DM3: Supported Accommodation and Housing for Older People		
5		HSA1.29			HSA1.29	LT	M

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SA Objective		Initial Score	Supporting Information		Residual Score	Timing	Uncertainty
	Community Cohesion	+	<i>Key reasons:</i>	The proposed development at each site would situate new residents within an existing residential area. They would also situate new residents in a location where they have excellent access to community spaces and facilities, including open spaces, shops, public houses and recreational areas. HSA1.13 is adjacent to sports fields. These are expected to be relocated to the south, as identified on the Enterprise Zone Masterplan. The development here would therefore not diminish the capacity or function of any existing community facilities whilst new residents at the site would have excellent access to communal areas.	+		
		HSA1.28			HSA1.28		
		+			+		
		HSA1.12			HSA1.12		
		+			+		
<i>Relevant CS Policies</i>		CS7: Quality of Design; CS12: Sustainable Neighbourhoods; CS13: Housing Mix, Density and Standards; CS11: Planning Obligations; CS15: Health and Education					
<i>Relevant DM Policies</i>		DM37: Community Facilities, DM1: Design Requirements for New Build Housing Developments					
6	Access	HSA1.29 ++	<i>Key reasons:</i>	Each site is within 500m of various community facilities and areas, including shops, recreational areas and public houses. Each site is within 500m of open spaces and playing fields/sports pitches. HSA1.29 is 50m east of the coast. HSA1.29 is 240m south of Blackpool Pleasure Beach Railway Station. HSA1.28 is 1.5km north-east, HSA1.12 is 1.8km east of Blackpool Pleasure Beach Railway Station. HSA1.13 is just over 2km away from the nearest railway station. Multiple bus stops are within a short distance walk of all sites, where a variety of frequent services can be caught. Each site is considered to be highly accessible for pedestrians and cyclists. HSA1.28, HSA1.12 and HSA1.13 are considered to have very good access to the local PRow network.	HSA1.29 ++	LT	M
		HSA1.28 ++			HSA1.28 ++		
		HSA1.12 ++			HSA1.12 ++		
		HSA1.13 ++			HSA1.13 ++		
		<i>Relevant CS Policies</i>			CS5: Connectivity; CS7: Quality of Design; CS11: Planning Obligations; CS15: Health and Education		
<i>Relevant DM Policies</i>		DM37: Community Facilities, DM41: Transport Requirements for New Development					
7	Economic Growth	HSA1.29 +	<i>Key reasons:</i>	The proposed development at each residential allocation would help to deliver new and high-quality accommodation in the Borough that not only provides a place for employees to live (and thus facilitates the growth and development of local businesses) but also helps to enhance the vitality and vibrancy of areas, thereby marketing the Borough as a place to live and work and contributing towards greater economic competitiveness.	HSA1.29 +	LT	M
		HSA1.28 +			HSA1.28 +		
		HSA1.12 +			HSA1.12 +		
		HSA1.13 +			HSA1.13 +		
		<i>Relevant CS Policies</i>					
<i>Relevant DM Policies</i>							

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SA Objective		Initial Score	Supporting Information		Residual Score	Timing	Uncertainty
		<i>Relevant CS Policies</i>	CS3: Economic Development and Growth				
		<i>Relevant DM Policies</i>	DM8: Blackpool Airport Enterprise Zone				
8	Sustainable Tourism	HSA1.29 +	Key reasons:	HSA1.29 and HSA1.28 contain brownfield land and so the proposed development here would be likely to have a minor positive effect on tourism through improving the visual amenity of the surrounding area. The proposed development at HSA1.12 and HSA1.13 would be unlikely to have a discernible effect on tourism as the proposal is for residential development on greenfield.	HSA1.29 +	LT	M
		HSA1.28 +			HSA1.28 +		
		HSA1.12 ○			HSA1.12 ○		
		HSA1.13 ○			HSA1.13 ○		
		<i>Relevant CS Policies</i>	CS6: Green Infrastructure; CS7: Quality of Design;				
		<i>Relevant DM Policies</i>	DM8: Blackpool Airport Enterprise Zone,				
9	Economic Inclusion	HSA1.29 +	Key reasons:	HSA1.29, HSA1.28, HSA1.12 and HSA1.13 are proposed for residential development. HSA1.29, HSA1.28 and HSA1.12 are all located within 500m of the nearest local centre. HSA1.13 is adjacent to a main industrial business area and is within 1km of the nearest local centre. All sites would help to ensure that new residents have excellent access to a broad range of employment opportunities.	HSA1.29 +	LT	M
		HSA1.28 +			HSA1.28 +		
		HSA1.12 +			HSA1.12 +		
		HSA1.13 +			HSA1.13 +		
		<i>Relevant CS Policies</i>	CS12: Sustainable Neighbourhoods				
		<i>Relevant DM Policies</i>	DM8: Blackpool Airport Enterprise Zone				
10	Urban renaissance	HSA1.29 +	Key reasons:	The proposed residential development at all sites would be expected to be of a high-quality design and considerate layout that positively enhances the character of the surrounding area. Given the urban nature of the local area, this would contribute towards urban renaissance in Blackpool.	HSA1.29 +	LT	M
		HSA1.28 +			HSA1.28 +		
		HSA1.12 ○			HSA1.12 ○		
		HSA1.13 ○			HSA1.13 ○		
		<i>Relevant CS Policies</i>	CS6: Green Infrastructure; CS7: Quality of Design; CS12: Sustainable Neighbourhoods;				
		<i>Relevant DM Policies</i>	DM1: Design Requirements for New Build Housing Developments				

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SA Objective		Initial Score	Supporting Information		Residual Score	Timing	Uncertainty		
11	Attractive Place to Live	HSA1.29 +	<i>Key reasons:</i>	HSA1.12 and HSA1.13 contain greenfield land but the proposed residential development here would be expected to accord with Policies CS6 and CS7 and so would be likely to be a high-quality and attractive development. HSA1.29 and HSA1.28 are residential developments on vacant brownfield sites and therefore the development is likely to enhance the local character and setting.	HSA1.29 +	LT	M		
		HSA1.28 +			HSA1.28 +				
		HSA1.12 +			HSA1.12 +				
		HSA1.13 +			HSA1.13 +				
		<i>Relevant CS Policies</i>			CS6: Green Infrastructure; CS7: Quality of Design;				
<i>Relevant DM Policies</i>		DM1: Design Requirements for New Build Housing Developments							
12	Biodiversity	HSA1.29 +	<i>Key reasons:</i>	The proposed development at each site would be expected to result in no discernible effects on a biodiversity designation. HSA1.29 and HSA1.28 are brownfield sites. As the development would need to accord with Policies CS6 and CS7, the proposed development could potentially result in a minor net gain for biodiversity. The habitat appraisal and bat survey report supporting the planning application for HSA1.29 found no evidence of bats or nesting birds and considered the buildings to be of low suitability for them. The planning application for HSA1.28 is supported by an ecological enhancement plan, which indicates that 3 bat boxes, and 3 sparrow nest boxes, will be incorporated into the development. It is likely that this would lead to a net gain for bad and sparrow site suitability. The southern half of HSA1.13 is greenfield land that could potentially have some biodiversity value due to the present of hedgerow, grasses and small trees delineating the site perimeter. However, as the development would need to accord with Policies CS6 and CS7, overall it is likely that there would only be a very minor impact on the biodiversity objective. HSA1.12 is a greenfield site that is mostly grass and bushes with some trees and hedge. The proposed development here could potentially impact on protected or priority species within the site and result in a loss of vegetative cover. However, as the development would need to accord with Policies CS6 and CS7, overall it is likely that there would only be a very minor impact on the biodiversity objective.	HSA1.29 +	LT	M		
		HSA1.28 +			HSA1.28 +				
		HSA1.12 -			HSA1.12 0				
		HSA1.13 -			HSA1.13 0				
		<i>Relevant CS Policies</i>			CS6: Green Infrastructure; CS7: Quality of Design				
		<i>Relevant DM Policies</i>			DM35: Biodiversity				
<i>Recommendations</i>		GI elements incorporated into developments should seek to be comprised of a wide range of native species that are ecologically linked with the GI network extending throughout the Borough in order to protect or enhance the biodiversity value of the site whilst preserving or improving local habitat connectivity.							

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SA Objective		Initial Score	Supporting Information		Residual Score	Timing	Uncertainty
				Ecological surveys could potentially be needed at HSA1.13, a greenfield site containing existing structures.			
13	Landscape & townscape	HSA1.29 +	Key reasons:	HSA1.29 and HSA1.28 are comprised of brownfield land. In their current form, whether it is vacant land or a derelict building, the proposed development would be likely to help enhance the contribution of each site to the local townscape character, particularly as the development would need to accord with Policies CS6, CS7 and CS13. HSA1.12 and HSA1.13 contain greenfield. The loss of this land to development could potentially have a minor adverse impact on the local landscape character yet, as the development would need to accord with Policies CS6, CS7 and CS12, it is likely that the housing would be of a high-quality and attractive design that makes a positive contribution to the local character and that incorporates various GI elements and so overall a neutral impact on character would be expected.	HSA1.29 +	LT	M
		HSA1.28 +			HSA1.28 +		
		HSA1.12 0			HSA1.12 0		
		HSA1.13 0			HSA1.13 0		
		Relevant CS Policies			CS6: Green Infrastructure; CS7: Quality of Design; CS8: Heritage; CS13: Housing Mix, Density and Standards;		
		Relevant DM Policies			DM37: Community Facilities, DM1: Design Requirements for New Build Housing Developments		
		Recommendations			GI elements incorporated into developments should seek to be comprised of a wide range of native species that are visually linked with the GI network extending throughout the Borough.		
14	Cultural heritage	HSA1.29 0	Key reasons:	HSA1.29, HSA1.28, and HSA1.12 would be expected to result in no discernible effects on the historic environment. The eastern perimeter of HSA1.13 is adjacent to the Conservation Area. The proposed development at HSA1.13 would result in the loss of a small area of greenfield land but, overall, as the development would accord with Policies CS6, CS7 and CS8, it is expected that it would result in negligible effects on the historic environment.	HSA1.29 0	LT	M
		HSA1.28 0			HSA1.28 0		
		HSA1.12 0			HSA1.12 0		
		HSA1.13 0			HSA1.13 0		
		Relevant CS Policies			CS6: Green Infrastructure; CS7: Quality of Design; CS8: Heritage;		
		Relevant DM Policies			DM26: Listed Buildings, DM27: Conservation Areas, DM28: Non-Designated Heritage Assets, DM30: Archaeology, DM37: Community Facilities		
15	Water quality & resource	HSA1.29 -	Key reasons:	HSA1.29, HSA1.28, HSA1.12 and HSA1.13 are not coincident with, adjacent to or within 100m of a natural waterbody. Given the vacant nature of each site, the proposed construction and occupation of homes at each location would be expected to result in a minor net increase in water consumption in relation to existing levels. Policy CS10 would help to mitigate this to some extent, although a minor net increase is unlikely to be entirely avoided. Given the scale of development proposed at HSA1.12 and HSA1.13 (i.e. <50 dwellings), a negligible score is considered to be appropriate.	HSA1.29 -	LT	M
		HSA1.28 -			HSA1.28 -		
		HSA1.12 0			HSA1.12 0		
		HSA1.13 0			HSA1.13 0		

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SA Objective		Initial Score	Supporting Information	Residual Score	Timing	Uncertainty
		<i>Relevant CS Policies</i>	CS6: Green Infrastructure; CS9: Water Management			
		<i>Relevant DM Policies</i>	DM1: Design Requirements for New Build Housing Developments			
16	Land resource	HSA1.29 +	<p>HSA1.29 and HSA1.28 are sites located on <1ha of brownfield land. HSA1.12 is an undeveloped greenfield site and would therefore be considered to be a somewhat inefficient uses of the land resource. The site is also considered to contain Grade 3 Agricultural Land, although given the existing residential built form on the site’s southern, western, and northern perimeters it is unlikely to be in use for agricultural purposes. A minor adverse score is therefore considered to be appropriate.</p> <p>HSA1.13 is comprised of 50% brownfield and 50% greenfield land, which would result in approximately 0.7ha of undeveloped greenfield land take.</p>	HSA1.29 +	LT	M
		HSA1.28 +		HSA1.28 +		
		HSA1.12 -		HSA1.12 -		
		HSA1.13 -		HSA1.13 -		
		<i>Relevant CS Policies</i>	CS6: Green Infrastructure; CS13: Housing Mix, Density and Standards			
		<i>Relevant DM Policies</i>	DM36: Controlling Pollution and Contamination, DM1: Design Requirements for New Build Housing Developments			
17	Limit and adapt to climate change	HSA1.29 -	<p>Each site is in Flood Zone 1. Given the vacant, or partially vacant, nature of each site, the proposed construction and occupation of homes at each location would be expected to result in a minor net increase in GHG emissions and the carbon footprint of each site in relation to existing levels, primarily due to the energy consumption and private travel associated with new residents at each location. Policy CS10 would help to mitigate this to some extent, as would the generally excellent access to sustainable transport options, although a minor net increase is unlikely to be entirely avoided. Given the scale of development proposed at HSA1.12 and HSA1.13 (i.e. <50 dwellings), a negligible score is considered to be appropriate.</p>	HSA1.29 -	LT	M
		HSA1.28 -		HSA1.28 -		
		HSA1.12 0		HSA1.12 0		
		HSA1.13 0		HSA1.13 0		
		<i>Relevant CS Policies</i>	CS5: Connectivity; CS6: Green Infrastructure; CS9: Water Management; CS10: Sustainable Design and Low Carbon Energy			
		<i>Relevant DM Policies</i>	DM32: Wind Energy, DM1: Design Requirements for New Build Housing Developments			
18	Air quality	HSA1.29 -	<p>Given the vacant, or partially vacant, nature of each site the proposed construction and occupation of homes at each location would be expected to result in a minor net increase in emissions to air at each site in relation to existing levels, primarily due to the private travel associated with new residents at each site. There is still hotel usage on part of HSA1.29 and so the net change would be fairly minor. Policy CS10 would help to mitigate this to some extent, as would the generally excellent access to low-emission transport options, although a minor net increase is unlikely to be entirely avoided. Given the scale of development proposed at HSA1.12 and HSA1.13 (i.e. <50 dwellings), a negligible score is considered to be appropriate.</p>	HSA1.29 -	LT	M
		HSA1.28 -		HSA1.28 -		
		HSA1.12 0		HSA1.12 0		
		HSA1.13 0		HSA1.13 0		
		<i>Key reasons:</i>				

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SA Objective		Initial Score	Supporting Information	Residual Score	Timing	Uncertainty
		<i>Relevant CS Policies</i>	CS5: Connectivity; CS6: Green Infrastructure; CS10: Sustainable Design and Low Carbon Energy			
		<i>Relevant DM Policies</i>	DM32: Wind Energy, DM1: Design Requirements for New Build Housing Developments, DM36: Controlling Pollution and Contamination			
19	Energy	HSA1.29 -	<p>Given the vacant, or partially vacant, nature of each site, the proposed construction and occupation of homes at each location would be expected to result in a minor net increase in energy consumption at each site in relation to existing levels. There is still hotel usage on part of HSA1.29 and so the net change would be fairly minor. Policy CS10 would help to mitigate this to some extent but a minor net increase in energy consumption is unlikely to be entirely avoided. Given the scale of development proposed at HSA1.12 and HSA1.13 (i.e. <50 dwellings), a negligible score is considered to be appropriate.</p>	HSA1.29 -	LT	M
		HSA1.28 -		HSA1.28 -		
		HSA1.12 0		HSA1.12 0		
		HSA1.13 0		HSA1.13 0		
		<i>Relevant CS Policies</i>		CS10: Sustainable Design and Low Carbon Energy		
		<i>Relevant DM Policies</i>	DM32: Wind Energy, DM1: Design Requirements for New Build Housing Developments			
20	Natural resources	HSA1.29 -	<p>Given the vacant, or partially vacant, nature of each site, the proposed construction and occupation of homes at each location would be expected to result in a minor net increase in the consumption and use of natural resources at each site in relation to existing levels. There is still hotel usage on part of HSA1.29 and so the net increase would be fairly minor. Policy CS10 would help to mitigate this to some extent, although a minor net increase in the consumption and use of natural resources at each location in relation to existing levels is unlikely to be entirely avoided. Given the scale of development proposed at HSA1.12 and HSA1.13 (i.e. <50 dwellings), a negligible score is considered to be appropriate.</p>	HSA1.29 -	LT	M
		HSA1.28 -		HSA1.28 -		
		HSA1.12 0		HSA1.12 0		
		HSA1.13 0		HSA1.13 0		
		<i>Relevant CS Policies</i>		CS10: Sustainable Design and Low Carbon Energy		
		<i>Relevant DM Policies</i>	DM1: Design Requirements for New Build Housing Developments			
21	Waste	HSA1.29 -	<p>Given the vacant, or partially vacant, nature of each site, the proposed construction and occupation of homes at each location would be expected to result in a minor net increase in the amount of waste sent to landfill in relation to existing levels. There is still hotel usage on part of HSA1.29 and so the net increase would be fairly minor. Policy CS10 would help to mitigate this to some extent, although a minor net increase in the generation of waste is unlikely to be entirely avoided. Given the scale of development proposed at HSA1.12 and HSA1.13 (i.e. <50 dwellings), a negligible score is considered to be appropriate.</p>	HSA1.29 -	LT	M
		HSA1.28 -		HSA1.28 -		
		HSA1.12 0		HSA1.12 0		
		HSA1.13 0		HSA1.13 0		
		<i>Relevant CS Policies</i>		CS10: Sustainable Design and Low Carbon Energy		

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SA Objective		Initial Score	Supporting Information		Residual Score	Timing	Uncertainty
		<i>Relevant DM Policies</i>	DM1: Design Requirements for New Build Housing Developments				
22	Sustainable transport	HSA1.29 ++	<i>Key reasons:</i>	<p>HSA1.29 is 240m south of Blackpool Pleasure Beach Railway Station. HSA1.28 is 1.5km north-east, HSA1.12 is 1.8km east of Blackpool Pleasure Beach Railway Station. HSA1.13 is just over 2km away from the nearest railway station.</p> <p>Multiple bus stops are within a short distance walk of all sites, where a variety of frequent services can be caught.</p> <p>Each site is considered to be highly accessible for pedestrians and cyclists. HSA1.28, HSA1.12 and HSA1.13 are considered to have very good access to the local PRow network.</p> <p>The proximity of each site to services, facilities and employment areas would be likely to facilitate relatively efficient movements of new residents.</p>	HSA1.29 ++	LT	M
		HSA1.28 ++			HSA1.28 ++		
		HSA1.12 ++			HSA1.12 ++		
		HSA1.13 ++			HSA1.13 ++		
		<i>Relevant CS Policies</i>	CS5: Connectivity; CS6: Green Infrastructure; CS11: Planning Obligations				
		<i>Relevant DM Policies</i>	DM41: Transport Requirements for New Development, DM1: Design Requirements for New Build Housing Developments				

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Site Reference/Planning application number	Ward	Site Area (ha)	Existing Land-use	Proposed Use
HSA1.25 Site of Co-operative Sports and Social Club, Preston New Road	Clifton	1.38	Brownfield – incomplete development	45 homes
HSA1.24 Site A, Former NS & I Site, Preston New Road	Marton	9 (approx.)	Brownfield – incomplete development	86 homes
HSA1.11 Land off Kipling Drive	Marton	0.27	Greenfield – behind residential properties	14 homes
HSA1.14 Site B, Former NS & I Site, Preston New Road	Marton	3.9	Brownfield – incomplete development	90 homes

SA Objective		Initial Score	Supporting Information		Residual Score	Timing	Uncertainty
1	Crime	HSA1.25 +	<i>Key reasons:</i>	HSA1.25 is in a ward amongst the 30% most deprived neighbourhoods for crime in the country. HSA1.24, HSA1.11 and HSA1.14 are in a ward amongst the 40% most deprived neighbourhoods for crime in the country. Requirements for the development at each location set out in Policies CS6, CS7 and CS12 would be expected to help ensure the development is safe and rates of natural surveillance are high. Recommendations made for the security and safety of HSA1.25 were made by the Police following consultation. It is assumed that these measures are to be adopted to help reduce the risk and fear of crime at the site.	HSA1.25 +	LT	M
		HSA1.24 +			HSA1.24 +		
		HSA1.11 +			HSA1.11 +		
		HSA1.14 +			HSA1.14 +		
		<i>Relevant CS Policies</i>			CS6: Green Infrastructure; CS7: Quality of Design; CS12: Sustainable Neighbourhoods		
<i>Relevant DM Policies</i>		DM37: Community Facilities DM1: Design Requirements for New Build Housing Development					
2	Education	HSA1.25 ++	<i>Key reasons:</i>	HSA1.25 is within 500m of both Stanley Primary School and Mereside Primary School and 800m of St George's Secondary School. HSA1.24 is within 1km of Mereside Primary School and 2km of St George's Secondary School. HSA1.11 is within 500m of Stanley Primary School and 1km of St George's Secondary School. HSA1.14 is within 1km of Mereside Primary School and 2km of St George's Secondary School.	HSA1.25 ++	LT	M
		HSA1.24 +			HSA1.24 +		
		HSA1.11 ++			HSA1.11 ++		
		HSA1.14 +			HSA1.14 +		

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SA Objective		Initial Score	Supporting Information		Residual Score	Timing	Uncertainty
			<i>Relevant CS Policies</i>	CS11: Planning Obligations; CS15: Health and Education			
			<i>Relevant DM Policies</i>	DM37: Community Facilities			
3	Health	HSA1.25 ++	Key reasons:	Each site is within 1km of a GP surgery, with Vicarage Lane Surgery and the Harris Medical Centre nearby. Blackpool Victoria Hospital is around 2km north. Each site has excellent access to open spaces and play areas/sports fields.	HSA1.25 ++	LT	M
		HSA1.24 ++			HSA1.24 ++		
		HSA1.11 ++			HSA1.11 ++		
		HSA1.14 ++			HSA1.14 ++		
			<i>Relevant CS Policies</i>	CS5: Connectivity; CS6: Green Infrastructure; CS7: Quality of Design; CS12: Sustainable Neighbourhoods; CS11: Planning Obligations; CS15: Health and Education			
	<i>Relevant DM Policies</i>	DM37: Community Facilities					
4	Housing	HSA1.25 +	Key reasons:	Each site could make minor positive contributions towards meeting the Borough's housing needs.	HSA1.25 +	LT	M
		HSA1.24 +			HSA1.24 +		
		HSA1.11 +			HSA1.11 +		
		HSA1.14 +			HSA1.14 +		
			<i>Relevant CS Policies</i>	CS7: Quality of Design; CS12: Sustainable Neighbourhoods; CS13: Housing Mix, Density and Standards; CS14: Affordable Housing.			
	<i>Relevant DM Policies</i>	DM1: Design Requirements for New Build Housing Developments, DM3: Supported Accommodation and Housing for Older People					
5	Community Cohesion	HSA1.25 ++	Key reasons:	The proposed development at each site would situate new residents within an existing residential community. These residents would be within 500m of various community facilities, including shops, public houses, and parks. HSA1.25 would include a playground in the development.	HSA1.25 ++	LT	M
		HSA1.24 +			HSA1.24 +		
		HSA1.11 +			HSA1.11 +		
		HSA1.14 +			HSA1.14 +		

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SA Objective		Initial Score	Supporting Information		Residual Score	Timing	Uncertainty
		<i>Relevant CS Policies</i>	CS7: Quality of Design; CS12: Sustainable Neighbourhoods; CS13: Housing Mix, Density and Standards; CS11: Planning Obligations; CS15: Health and Education				
		<i>Relevant DM Policies</i>	DM37: Community Facilities, DM1: Design Requirements for New Build Housing Developments				
6	Access	HSA1.25 +	Key reasons:	All sites are within 500m of open spaces and sports pitches. All sites are a short distance walk from multiple bus stops at which frequent services can be caught. However, the nearest railway station, Blackpool South, is over 2km away for all sites. Each site is highly accessible for pedestrians and cyclists as well as via the local PRoW. HSA1.24 and HSA1.14 are within 500m of the countryside, as well as designated nature conservation areas. HSA1.11 is also within 500m of a designated nature conservation area.	HSA1.25 +	LT	M
		HSA1.24 ++			HSA1.24 ++		
		HSA1.11 ++			HSA1.11 ++		
		HSA1.14 ++			HSA1.14 ++		
		<i>Relevant CS Policies</i>	CS5: Connectivity; CS7: Quality of Design; CS11: Planning Obligations; CS15: Health and Education				
<i>Relevant DM Policies</i>	DM37: Community Facilities, DM41: Transport Requirements for New Development						
7	Economic Growth	HSA1.25 +	Key reasons:	The proposed development at each residential allocation would help to deliver new and high-quality accommodation in the Borough that not only provides a place for employees to live (and thus facilitates the growth and development of local businesses) but also helps to enhance the vitality and vibrancy of areas, thereby marketing the Borough as a place to live and work and contributing towards greater economic competitiveness.	HSA1.25 +	LT	M
		HSA1.24 +			HSA1.24 +		
		HSA1.11 +			HSA1.11 +		
		HSA1.14 +			HSA1.14 +		
		<i>Relevant CS Policies</i>	CS3: Economic Development and Growth				
<i>Relevant DM Policies</i>							
8	Sustainable Tourism	HSA1.25 +	Key reasons:	HSA1.11 is proposed for development on greenfield and so would be unlikely to have a disenable effect on visual amenity or tourism. The proposed development at HSA1.25, HSA1.24 and HSA1.14, which are brownfield sites, would be expected to help improve the local visual amenity and in so doing would make a minor positive contribution towards sustainable tourism.	HSA1.25 +	LT	M
		HSA1.24 +			HSA1.24 +		
		HSA1.11 O			HSA1.11 O		
		HSA1.14 +			HSA1.14 +		
		<i>Relevant CS Policies</i>	CS6: Green Infrastructure; CS7: Quality of Design;				
<i>Relevant DM Policies</i>	.						

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SA Objective		Initial Score	Supporting Information		Residual Score	Timing	Uncertainty
9	Economic Inclusion	HSA1.25 +	Key reasons:	HSA1.25 and HSA1.11 are proposed for residential developments and are within 500m from the nearest local centre. HSA1.14 and HSA1.24 are proposed for residential developments and are within 600m from the nearest local centre.	HSA1.25 +	LT	M
		HSA1.24 +			HSA1.24 +		
		HSA1.11 +			HSA1.11 +		
		HSA1.14 +			HSA1.14 +		
		Relevant CS Policies	CS12: Sustainable Neighbourhoods.				
Relevant DM Policies							
10	Urban renaissance	HSA1.25 +	Key reasons:	The proposed residential development at each site would be expected to be of a high-quality design and considerate layout that positively enhances the character of the surrounding area. Given the urban nature of the local area, this would contribute towards urban renaissance in Blackpool.	HSA1.25 +	LT	M
		HSA1.24 +			HSA1.24 +		
		HSA1.11 +			HSA1.11 +		
		HSA1.14 +			HSA1.14 +		
		Relevant CS Policies	CS6: Green Infrastructure; CS7: Quality of Design; CS12: Sustainable Neighbourhoods;				
Relevant DM Policies	DM1: Design Requirements for New Build Housing Developments						
11	Attractive Place to Live	HSA1.25 +		HSA1.25, HSA1.24 and HSA1.14 would lead to the redevelopment of brownfield land and so would be likely to help protect and enhance the local character and setting of the local area. HSA1.11 would be expected to have no discernible effect on the local character or setting. Whilst the development would result in the loss of greenfield land, it would be expected to accord with Policies CS6 and CS7 and so would be likely to be a high-quality and attractive development and overall would contribute towards making Blackpool an attractive place to live and work.	HSA1.25 +	LT	M
		HSA1.24 +			HSA1.24 +		
		HSA1.11 O			HSA1.11 O		
		HSA1.14 +			HSA1.14 +		
		Relevant CS Policies	CS6: Green Infrastructure; CS7: Quality of Design;				
Relevant DM Policies	DM1: Design Requirements for New Build Housing Developments						
12	Biodiversity	HSA1.25 +	Key reasons:		HSA1.25 +	LT	M

SA Objective		Initial Score	Supporting Information		Residual Score	Timing	Uncertainty
		HSA1.24 +		<p>HSA1.25, HSA1.24, HSA1.14 are brownfield sites. As development would accord with Policies CS6 and CS7 it is expected that the proposals for these sites would be an opportunity to enhance their on-site biodiversity value.</p> <p>The planning application for HSA1.24 is supported by a bird and bat survey which found there to be a low risk of disturbance to either. Best practice measures are to be adopted during construction as necessary to avoid adverse impacts on protected species and bird and bat boxes are to be incorporated into the development.</p> <p>An arboricultural study accompanying the planning application for HSA1.24 shows that at least 27 trees will be removed for the development. Whilst these will be replaced to some extent by new planting, it is unclear if they would be replaced in terms of equal quantity and quality and so a minor adverse effect on the site's biodiversity value, as well as local habitat connectivity, cannot be objectively ruled out.</p> <p>HSA1.11 is less than 0.3ha in size yet currently contains existing structures like trees and hedgerow. Overall, given that Policies CS6 and CS7 would require development here to incorporate GI elements, it is expected that the proposed site allocations would have a very minor effect on the biodiversity SA Objective.</p> <p>All sites are less than 1km south of Marton Mere LNR and SSSI and fall within the SSSI's Impact Risk Zones. Consultation with Natural England on the effects at each site before being granted planning permission is therefore likely required.</p>	HSA1.24 ++		
		HSA1.11 -			HSA1.11 O		
		HSA1.14 +			HSA1.14 +		
		<i>Relevant CS Policies</i>			CS6: Green Infrastructure; CS7: Quality of Design		
		<i>Relevant DM Policies</i>			DM35: Biodiversity		
		<i>Recommendations</i>	GI elements incorporated into developments should seek to be comprised of a wide range of native species that are ecologically linked with the GI network extending throughout the Borough in order to protect or enhance the biodiversity value of the site whilst preserving or improving local habitat connectivity.				
13	Landscape & townscape	HSA1.25 +	Key reasons:	<p>It is expected that the proposed development at HSA1.25, HSA1.24 and HSA1.14 would have a positive effect on the local character in relation to existing conditions, particularly as development would accord with Policies CS6, CS7 and CS13.</p> <p>HSA1.11 is a small greenfield site. Given its size, it is thought to be likely that development here would have a negligible effect on the local character. Although attractive features such as trees may be lost, the development would accord with policies CS6 and CS7 and so be of a high-quality design that includes GI elements.</p>	HSA1.25 +	LT	M
		HSA1.24 +			HSA1.24 +		
		HSA1.11 O			HSA1.11 O		
		HSA1.14 +			HSA1.14 +		

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SA Objective		Initial Score	Supporting Information	Residual Score	Timing	Uncertainty
		<i>Relevant CS Policies</i>	CS6: Green Infrastructure; CS7: Quality of Design; CS8: Heritage; CS13: Housing Mix, Density and Standards;			
		<i>Relevant DM Policies</i>	DM37: Community Facilities, DM1: Design Requirements for New Build Housing Developments			
		<i>Recommendations</i>	GI elements incorporated into developments should seek to be comprised of a wide range of native species that are visually linked with the GI network extending throughout the Borough.			
14	Cultural heritage	HSA1.25 0	The proposed development at HSA1.25, HSA1.24, HSA1.11 and HSA1.14 would be expected to have no discernible effect on the historic environment. The planning application for HSA1.24 is supported by the results of an archaeological survey. The survey found no archaeological remains or artefacts.	HSA1.25 0	LT	M
		HSA1.24 0		HSA1.24 0		
		HSA1.11 0		HSA1.11 0		
		HSA1.14 0		HSA1.14 0		
		<i>Relevant CS Policies</i>	CS6: Green Infrastructure; CS7: Quality of Design; CS8: Heritage;			
		<i>Relevant DM Policies</i>	DM26: Listed Buildings, DM27: Conservation Areas, DM28: Non-Designated Heritage Assets, DM30: Archaeology, DM37: Community Facilities, DM1: Design Requirements for New Build Housing Developments			
15	Water quality & resource	HSA1.25 -	HSA1.14 and HSA1.24 contain natural waterbodies within their site perimeters. Given that development here would accord with Policy CS9, adverse impacts on the quality of the water are considered to be unlikely. Given the vacant nature of each site, the proposed construction and occupation of homes at each location would be expected to result in a minor net increase in water consumption in relation to existing levels. Policy CS10 would help to mitigate this to some extent, although a minor net increase is unlikely to be entirely avoided. Given the scale of development proposed at HSA1.11 (i.e. <50 homes), a negligible score is considered to be appropriate.	HSA1.25 -	LT	M
		HSA1.24 -		HSA1.24 -		
		HSA1.11 0		HSA1.11 0		
		HSA1.14 -		HSA1.14 -		
		<i>Relevant CS Policies</i>	CS6: Green Infrastructure; CS9: Water Management; CS10: Sustainable Design and Low Carbon Energy			
		<i>Relevant DM Policies</i>				
16	Land resource	HSA1.25 +	HSA1.25, HSA1.24 and HSA1.14 are large brownfield sites (>1ha). A very small area of HSA1.14's northern corner on is within Grade 3 ALC land but it is a previously developed brownfield site and so the proposed development here would be considered to be an efficient use of land. HSA1.11 is a small greenfield site (<0.4ha).	HSA1.25 +	LT	M
		HSA1.24 +		HSA1.24 +		
		HSA1.11 -		HSA1.11 -		
		HSA1.14 +		HSA1.14 +		

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SA Objective		Initial Score	Supporting Information	Residual Score	Timing	Uncertainty
		<i>Relevant CS Policies</i>	CS6: Green Infrastructure; CS13: Housing Mix, Density and Standards			
		<i>Relevant DM Policies</i>	DM36: Controlling Pollution and Contamination, DM1: Design Requirements for New Build Housing Developments			
17	Limit and adapt to climate change	HSA1.25	<p>Given the vacant nature of each site, the proposed construction and occupation of homes at each location would be expected to result in a minor net increase in GHG emissions and the carbon footprint of each site in relation to existing levels. This would primarily be due to the private travel and energy consumption associated with residents.</p> <p>Policies CS5, CS6 and CS10 would help to mitigate this to some extent, although a minor net increase is unlikely to be entirely avoided. Given the scale of development proposed at HSA1.11 (i.e. <50 homes), a negligible score is considered to be appropriate.</p>	HSA1.25	LT	M
		-		HSA1.24		
		HSA1.24		-		
		HSA1.11		HSA1.11		
		O		O		
		HSA1.14	HSA1.14			
		<i>Relevant CS Policies</i>	CS5: Connectivity; CS6: Green Infrastructure; CS9: Water Management; CS10: Sustainable Design and Low Carbon Energy			
		<i>Relevant DM Policies</i>	DM32: Wind Energy, DM1: Design Requirements for New Build Housing Developments			
18	Air quality	HSA1.25	<p>Given the vacant nature of each site, the proposed construction and occupation of homes at each location would be expected to result in a minor net increase in emissions to air at each site in relation to existing levels. This would primarily be due to the private travel associated with residents.</p> <p>Policies CS5, CS6 and CS10 would help to mitigate this to some extent, although a minor net increase is unlikely to be entirely avoided. Given the scale of development proposed at HSA1.11 (i.e. <50 homes), a negligible score is considered to be appropriate.</p>	HSA1.25	LT	M
		-		HSA1.24		
		HSA1.24		-		
		HSA1.11		HSA1.11		
		O		O		
		HSA1.14	HSA1.14			
		<i>Relevant CS Policies</i>	CS5: Connectivity; CS6: Green Infrastructure; CS10: Sustainable Design and Low Carbon Energy			
		<i>Relevant DM Policies</i>	DM32: Wind Energy, DM1: Design Requirements for New Build Housing Developments, DM36: Controlling Pollution and Contamination			
19	Energy	HSA1.25	<p>Given the vacant nature of each site, the proposed construction and occupation of homes at each location would be expected to result in a minor net increase in energy consumption at each site in relation to existing levels. This would primarily be due to the energy consumption associated with residents.</p> <p>Policy CS10 would help to mitigate this to some extent, although a minor net increase is unlikely to be entirely avoided. Given the scale of development proposed at HSA1.11 (i.e. <50 homes), a negligible score is considered to be appropriate.</p>	HSA1.25	LT	M
		-		HSA1.24		
		HSA1.24		-		
		HSA1.11		HSA1.11		
		O		O		
		HSA1.14	HSA1.14			
		<i>Relevant CS Policies</i>	CS10: Sustainable Design and Low Carbon Energy			

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SA Objective		Initial Score	Supporting Information	Residual Score	Timing	Uncertainty
		<i>Relevant DM Policies</i>	DM32: Wind Energy, DM1: Design Requirements for New Build Housing Developments			
20	Natural resources	HSA1.25 -	<p>Given the vacant nature of each site, the proposed construction and occupation of homes at each location would be expected to result in a minor net increase in the consumption of natural resources at each site in relation to existing levels. This would primarily be due to the lifestyles associated with residents.</p> <p>Policy CS10 would help to limit the consumption of resources. However, a minor net increase in the consumption and use of natural resources unlikely to be entirely avoidable. Given the scale of development proposed at HSA1.11 (i.e. <50 homes), a negligible score is considered to be appropriate.</p>	HSA1.25 -	LT	M
		HSA1.24 -		HSA1.24 -		
		HSA1.11 O		HSA1.11 O		
		HSA1.14 -		HSA1.14 -		
		<i>Relevant CS Policies</i>		CS10: Sustainable Design and Low Carbon Energy		
		<i>Relevant DM Policies</i>	DM1: Design Requirements for New Build Housing Developments			
21	Waste	HSA1.25 -	<p>Given the vacant nature of each site, the proposed construction and occupation of homes at each location would be expected to result in a minor net increase in the amount of waste sent to landfill from each site in relation to existing levels. This would primarily be due to the lifestyles associated with residents.</p> <p>Policy CS10 may help to increase rates of reduce/reuse/recycle. However, a minor net increase in the amount of waste sent to landfill from each site, in relation to exiting levels, is unlikely to be entirely avoidable. Given the scale of development proposed at HSA1.11 (i.e. <50 homes), a negligible score is considered to be appropriate.</p>	HSA1.25 -	LT	M
		HSA1.24 -		HSA1.24 -		
		HSA1.11 O		HSA1.11 O		
		HSA1.14 -		HSA1.14 -		
		<i>Relevant CS Policies</i>		CS10: Sustainable Design and Low Carbon Energy		
		<i>Relevant DM Policies</i>	DM1: Design Requirements for New Build Housing Developments			
22	Sustainable transport	HSA1.25 +	<p>All sites are a short distance walk from multiple bus stops at which frequent services can be caught. However, the nearest railway station, Blackpool South, is over 2km away for all sites.</p> <p>Each site is highly accessible for pedestrians and cyclists as well as via the local PRoW. The proximity of sites to facilities, shops and services would facilitate relatively efficient movements of residents.</p> <p>Each site has excellent access to the M55, being near Junction 4, and it is unclear if this would encourage a higher rate of personal car usage amongst residents.</p>	HSA1.25 +	LT	M
		HSA1.24 +		HSA1.24 +		
		HSA1.11 +		HSA1.11 +		
		HSA1.14 +		HSA1.14 +		
		<i>Relevant CS Policies</i>		CS5: Connectivity; CS6: Green Infrastructure; CS11: Planning Obligations		
		<i>Relevant DM Policies</i>	DM41: Transport Requirements for New Development, DM1: Design Requirements for New Build Housing Developments			

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Policy DM7			
The following areas of land are not new designations, they are areas of land with existing premises in industrial or business use. In support of Policy CS3, Policy DM7 provides detail on the appropriate use classes within identified business/industrial areas. Proposals for new development or redevelopment of existing premises will be permitted in accordance with the specified uses for each employment area as identified on the Policies Map.			
Site Reference/Planning application number	Available land (ha)	Existing Land-use	Permitted Use-Class
DM7 - Blackpool Enterprise Zone	16.1	Brownfield in an commercial/industrial/business focussed area	B2, B8, E(g)
DM7 – Vicarage Lane	0.2	Brownfield in an commercial/industrial/business focussed area	B2, B8, E(g)
DM7 - Clifton Road	2.1	Brownfield in an commercial/industrial/business focussed area	B2, B8, E(g)
DM7 – Preston New Road	Assessed as a component of Site P8		
DM7 – Chiswick Grove	0	Brownfield in an commercial/industrial/business focussed area	B2, B8, E(g)
DM7 – Mowbray Drive	0.3	Brownfield in an commercial/industrial/business focussed area	B2, B8, E(g)
DM7 – Devonshire Road / Mansfield Road	0	Brownfield in an commercial/industrial/business focussed area	B2, E(g)
DM7 – Moor Park	0	Brownfield in an commercial/industrial/business focussed area	B2, B8, E(g)
DM7 – North Blackpool Technology Park	2	Brownfield in an commercial/industrial/business focussed area	B2, E(g)
DM7 – Warbreck Hill	0	Brownfield in an commercial/industrial/business focussed area	E(g)(i)

SA Objective	Initial Score	Supporting Information		Residual Score	Timing	Uncertainty
1	Crime	+	<p><i>Key reasons:</i> Policy DM7 would make a major contribution towards ensuring that local people can access a diverse range of high-quality employment opportunities. This would be expected to help combat the risk of crime. It is expected that any new employment development would be in accordance with Core Strategy and therefore be designed in a manner that facilitates higher rates of natural surveillance.</p> <p><i>Relevant CS Policies</i> CS3: Economic Development and Growth; CS6: Green Infrastructure; CS7: Quality of Design; CS24 South Blackpool Employment Growth</p>	+	LT	M

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SA Objective		Initial Score	Supporting Information	Residual Score	Timing	Uncertainty
		<i>Relevant DM Policies</i>	DM8: Blackpool Airport Enterprise Zone			
2	Education	+	<i>Key reasons:</i> Policy DM7 would facilitate the development and redevelopment of a range of existing premises for B use class purposes. This would be expected to provide local people, including residents and employees, with opportunities to gain new skills for research, office, and industrial purposes.	+	LT	M
		<i>Relevant CS Policies</i>	CS3: Economic Development and Growth; CS11: Planning Obligations; CS15: Health and Education CS24 South Blackpool Employment Growth			
		<i>Relevant DM Policies</i>	DM8: Blackpool Airport Enterprise Zone			
3	Health	+	<i>Key reasons:</i> The significant enhancement to local employment opportunities facilitated through DM7 would be expected to make a positive contribution towards the mental wellbeing of local people by helping to combat ill mental health and wellbeing.	+	LT	M
		<i>Relevant CS Policies</i>	CS3: Economic Development and Growth; CS5: Connectivity; CS6: Green Infrastructure; CS7: Quality of Design; CS11: Planning Obligations; CS15: Health and Education			
		<i>Relevant DM Policies</i>	DM8: Blackpool Airport Enterprise Zone			
4	Housing	0	<i>Key reasons:</i> Policy DM7 is focussed on business and industrial development and would be unlikely to affect the housing Objective.	0	LT	M
		<i>Relevant CS Policies</i>	-			
		<i>Relevant DM Policies</i>	-			
5	Community Cohesion	+	<i>Key reasons:</i> DM7 would help to preserve community cohesion in neighbourhoods throughout Blackpool by ensuring that new businesses and industrial development is situated within existing business and industrial areas and is directed away from predominantly residential communities.	+	LT	M
		<i>Relevant CS Policies</i>	CS7: Quality of Design;			
		<i>Relevant DM Policies</i>				
6	Access	++	<i>Key reasons:</i> The business and industrial areas cited in DM7 are considered to be highly accessible. They are in urban areas with a range of frequent bus services accessible nearby and are typically within 2km of a railway station. Each business and industrial area is typically very accessible and permeable for pedestrians and cyclists. It is expected that any new development or redevelopment would accord with Policies CS5, CS7 and CS11 and would therefore protect or enhance the existing accessibility of these areas.	++	LT	M
		<i>Relevant CS Policies</i>	CS5: Connectivity; CS7: Quality of Design; CS11: Planning Obligations; CS27: South Blackpool Transport and Connectivity			
		<i>Relevant DM Policies</i>	DM41: Transport Requirements for New Development			

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SA Objective		Initial Score	Supporting Information		Residual Score	Timing	Uncertainty
7	Economic Growth	++	<i>Key reasons:</i>	DM7 would facilitate the development or redevelopment of existing premises in various businesses and industrial areas and so would be expected to make a major contribution towards the Borough's sustainable economic growth. The redevelopment or development would typically need to be for Class B2, B8, and E uses – the variety of uses permitted would help to ensure that local economy is varied and competitive.	++	LT	M
		<i>Relevant CS Policies</i>		CS3: Economic Development and Growth; CS24 South Blackpool Employment Growth			
		<i>Relevant DM Policies</i>		DM8: Blackpool Airport Enterprise Zone			
8	Sustainable Tourism	+	<i>Key reasons:</i>	The permitted business uses for the development or redevelopment of existing premises in business/industrial areas throughout Blackpool could help support the local tourism industry. Additionally, any new development or redevelopment would be expected to accord with the requirements of Policies CS6 and CS7 and so they would represent an opportunity to improve the visual amenity of various areas throughout the Borough.	+	LT	M
		<i>Relevant CS Policies</i>		CS3: Economic Development and Growth; CS24 South Blackpool Employment Growth			
		<i>Relevant DM Policies</i>		DM8: Blackpool Airport Enterprise Zone			
9	Economic Inclusion	++	<i>Key reasons:</i>	The various industrial and business areas cited in DM7 are highly accessible for local people and residents, including via walking, cycling and public transport modes. Whilst they are typically set away from distinctly residential areas, they are in urban locations spread throughout the Borough. Overall, it is expected that DM7 would help to ensure a broad range of new employment opportunities that cater to the varied employment preferences of local people arise in highly accessible locations.	++	LT	M
		<i>Relevant CS Policies</i>		; CS27: South Blackpool Transport and Connectivity			
		<i>Relevant DM Policies</i>		DM8: Blackpool Airport Enterprise Zone			
10	Urban renaissance	++	<i>Key reasons:</i>	It is not entirely certain which specific sites or areas of land might be redeveloped due to being permitted by DM7, although the business/industrial areas listed in the Policy are highly accessible via public transport modes. It is expected that in some cases, businesses would take the opportunity to redevelop vacant or potentially derelict areas of their premises and, given that any new development would be of a high-quality design and could incorporate GI elements, as per Policies CS6 and CS7, DM7 would be expected to make significant contribution towards the Borough's urban renaissance.	++	LT	M
		<i>Relevant CS Policies</i>		CS6: Green Infrastructure; CS7: Quality of Design; CS12: Sustainable Neighbourhoods; CS24 South Blackpool Employment Growth; CS27: South Blackpool Transport and Connectivity			
		<i>Relevant DM Policies</i>					

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SA Objective		Initial Score	Supporting Information		Residual Score	Timing	Uncertainty
11	Attractive Place to Live	++	<i>Key reasons:</i>	DM7 would facilitate the development or redevelopment of the existing premises of business and industrial land uses in various areas throughout the Borough. Given that this development would need to accord with Core Strategy Policies including CS6 and CS7, it is expected that this redevelopment of existing premises would be an opportunity to enhance the character and visual amenity of business and industrial areas throughout Blackpool.	++	LT	M
		<i>Relevant CS Policies</i>	CS6: Green Infrastructure; CS7: Quality of Design;				
		<i>Relevant DM Policies</i>	DM8: Blackpool Airport Enterprise Zone				
12	Biodiversity	+	<i>Key reasons:</i>	The various business and industrial areas throughout Blackpool where development or redevelopment of existing premises would be permitted would be expected to result in no discernible adverse effects on the biodiversity Objective. In some cases, the development may incorporate GI elements in line with Core Strategy Policy CS6 and so would help to enhance the biodiversity value of the surrounding land.	+	LT	M
		<i>Relevant CS Policies</i>	CS6: Green Infrastructure; CS7: Quality of Design				
		<i>Relevant DM Policies</i>	DM35: Biodiversity; DM8: Blackpool Airport Enterprise Zone				
		<i>Recommendations</i>	GI elements incorporated into developments should seek to be comprised of a wide range of native species that are ecologically linked with the GI network extending throughout the Borough in order to protect or enhance the biodiversity value of the site whilst preserving or improving local habitat connectivity.				
13	Landscape & townscape	+	<i>Key reasons:</i>	The various business and industrial areas throughout Blackpool where development or redevelopment of existing premises would be permitted would be expected to help enhance the local character and setting. This is because DM7 would facilitate the development/redevelopment of potentially vacant or derelict areas of land. Any development would also need to accord with various CS policies, including CS6 and CS7, and so would be expected to be of a high-quality design that respects the surrounding environment and makes a positive contribution to the local character.	+	LT	M
		<i>Relevant CS Policies</i>	CS6: Green Infrastructure; CS7: Quality of Design; CS8: Heritage;				
		<i>Relevant DM Policies</i>	DM26: Listed Buildings, DM27: Conservation Areas, DM28: Non-Designated Heritage Assets				
		<i>Recommendations</i>	GI elements incorporated into developments should seek to be comprised of a wide range of native species that are visually linked with the GI network extending throughout the Borough.				

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SA Objective		Initial Score	Supporting Information		Residual Score	Timing	Uncertainty
14	Cultural heritage	+	Key reasons:	It is considered to be likely that, in some cases, DM7 would facilitate the redevelopment or development of areas of existing premises in relative proximity to heritage assets such as Listed Buildings. In these cases, it is expected that the development would be of a high-quality design that respects the local historic character and protects or enhances the setting of assets.	+	LT	M
			Relevant CS Policies	CS7: Quality of Design; CS8: Heritage;			
			Relevant DM Policies	DM26: Listed Buildings, DM27: Conservation Areas, DM28: Non-Designated Heritage Assets, DM30: Archaeology			
15	Water quality & resource	-	Key reasons:	Any development or redevelopment facilitated through DM7 would be required to accord with Policy CS9 and would be expected to avoid adverse effects on water quality. DM7 would be expected to enable some businesses to increase and expand in scale and this could lead to an increase in water consumption in some locations. This is largely dependent on the type of business and the redevelopment they undergo, whilst any increase in water consumption would be mitigated by CS10: Sustainable Design and Low Carbon Energy, but overall a minor net increase in water consumption cannot be ruled out.	-	LT	M
			Relevant CS Policies	CS6: Green Infrastructure; CS9: Water Management			
			Relevant DM Policies				
16	Land resource	++	Key reasons:	DM7 would help to ensure that new employment development or redevelopment takes place in existing business and industrial areas where the land is predominantly brownfield. This approach would help to avoid the use of greenfield land for employment purposes. It is uncertain the extent to which there may be opportunities for remediating contaminated land.	++	LT	M
			Relevant CS Policies	CS3: Economic Development and Growth; CS6: Green Infrastructure;			
			Relevant DM Policies	DM36: Controlling Pollution and Contamination			
17	Limit and adapt to climate change	-	Key reasons:	DM7 would be expected to enable some businesses to increase and expand in scale and this could lead to an increase in the consumption of fuels and an increase in their carbon footprint. This is largely dependent on the type of business and the redevelopment they undergo, whilst any development would also be made more sustainable in terms of carbon footprint by Policy CS10, but overall a minor net increase in the carbon footprint of some premises cannot be ruled out.	-	LT	M
			Relevant CS Policies	CS5: Connectivity; CS6: Green Infrastructure; CS9: Water Management; CS10: Sustainable Design and Low Carbon Energy			
			Relevant DM Policies	DM32: Wind Energy,			
18	Air quality	-	Key reasons:	DM7 would be expected to enable some businesses increasing in scale and this could lead to an increase in air pollution in some locations, potentially due to an increase in the number of visitors or	-	LT	M

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SA Objective		Initial Score	Supporting Information		Residual Score	Timing	Uncertainty
				employees driving to or from the premises or an increase in the consumption of fuels. This is largely dependent on the type of business and the redevelopment they undergo, whilst any increase in air pollution would be mitigated by Policies DM36, CS5, CS6 and CS10, but overall a minor net increase in emissions to air cannot be ruled out.			
			<i>Relevant CS Policies</i>	CS5: Connectivity; CS6: Green Infrastructure; CS10: Sustainable Design and Low Carbon Energy; CS27: South Blackpool Transport and Connectivity			
			<i>Relevant DM Policies</i>	DM32: Wind Energy, DM1: Design Requirements for New Build Housing Developments, DM36: Controlling Pollution and Contamination			
19	Energy	-	<i>Key reasons:</i>	DM7 would be expected to enable some businesses increasing in scale and this could lead to an increase in energy consumption in some locations. This is largely dependent on the type of business and the redevelopment they undergo, whilst any increase in energy consumption would be mitigated by Policy CS10. However, overall a minor net increase in energy consumption cannot be ruled out.	-	LT	M
			<i>Relevant CS Policies</i>	CS10: Sustainable Design and Low Carbon Energy			
			<i>Relevant DM Policies</i>	DM32: Wind Energy			
20	Natural resources	-	<i>Key reasons:</i>	DM7 would be expected to enable some businesses increasing in scale and this could lead to an increase in the consumption of natural resources in some locations. This is largely dependent on the type of business and the redevelopment they undergo, whilst any increase in the consumption of natural resources would be mitigated by Policy CS10. However, overall a minor net increase in resource consumption cannot be ruled out.	-	LT	M
			<i>Relevant CS Policies</i>	CS10: Sustainable Design and Low Carbon Energy			
			<i>Relevant DM Policies</i>				
21	Waste	-	<i>Key reasons:</i>	DM7 would be expected to enable some businesses increasing in scale and this could lead to an increase in the amount of waste generated from some premises. This is largely dependent on the type of business and the redevelopment they undergo, whilst any increase in waste generation would be mitigated by Policy CS10. However, overall a minor net increase in the amount of waste sent to landfill as a result of redevelopment cannot be ruled out.	-	LT	M
			<i>Relevant CS Policies</i>	CS10: Sustainable Design and Low Carbon Energy			
			<i>Relevant DM Policies</i>				

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SA Objective		Initial Score	Supporting Information		Residual Score	Timing	Uncertainty
22	Sustainable transport	++	<i>Key reasons:</i>	The industrial and business areas where the redevelopment or development of existing premises would be permitted are in highly accessible locations via sustainable transport modes. They are each very accessible and permeable for pedestrians and cyclists and are in proximity to numerous bus stops at which multiple frequent services can be caught. Many of them are also within 2km of a railway station.	++	LT	M
		<i>Relevant CS Policies</i>		CS5: Connectivity; CS6: Green Infrastructure; CS11: Planning Obligations; CS27: South Blackpool Transport and Connectivity			
		<i>Relevant DM Policies</i>		DM41: Transport Requirements for New Development,			

Site Reference/Planning application number	Ward	Site Area (ha)	Existing Land-use	Proposed Use
ASA1 Allotment site	Norbreck	1.4	Greenfield	Allotments

SA Objective		Initial Score	Supporting Information		Residual Score	Timing	Uncertainty
1	Crime	A1 0	<i>Key reasons:</i>	ASA1 is allocated for use as allotments and so would be unlikely to have a discernible effect on the risk of crime.	A1 0	LT	M
		<i>Relevant CS Policies</i>		CS6: Green Infrastructure			
		<i>Relevant DM Policies</i>					
2	Education	A1 0	<i>Key reasons:</i>	ASA1 would be expected to result in no discernible effect on this SA Objective.	A1 0	LT	M
		<i>Relevant CS Policies</i>					
		<i>Relevant DM Policies</i>					
3	Health	A1 +	<i>Key reasons:</i>	The provision of allotments at ASA1 would be expected to be beneficial to the physical and mental wellbeing of local people by providing them with new opportunities for outdoor recreation and engagement with the local community.	A1 +	LT	M

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			<i>Relevant CS Policies</i>	CS6: Green Infrastructure; CS7: Quality of Design; CS12: Sustainable Neighbourhoods; CS15: Health and Education		
			<i>Relevant DM Policies</i>	DM37: Community Facilities		
4	Housing	A1 O	<i>Key reasons:</i>	ASA1 would be expected to result in no discernible effects on the Housing Objective.	A1 O	
			<i>Relevant CS Policies</i>			
			<i>Relevant DM Policies</i>			
5	Community Cohesion	A1 +	<i>Key reasons:</i>	ASA1 would provide local people with new opportunities for outdoor community engagement.	A1 +	LT M
			<i>Relevant CS Policies</i>	CS7: Quality of Design; CS12: Sustainable Neighbourhoods; CS15: Health and Education		
			<i>Relevant DM Policies</i>	DM37: Community Facilities, DM1: Design Requirements for New Build Housing Developments		
6	Access	A1 O	<i>Key reasons:</i>	ASA1 would be expected to result in no discernible effect on the Access Objective.	A1 O	LT M
			<i>Relevant CS Policies</i>			
			<i>Relevant DM Policies</i>			
7	Economic Growth	A1 O	<i>Key reasons:</i>	ASA1 would be expected to result in no discernible effect on this SA Objective.	A1 O	LT M
			<i>Relevant CS Policies</i>			
			<i>Relevant DM Policies</i>			
8	Sustainable Tourism	A1 O	<i>Key reasons:</i>	ASA1 would be expected to result in no discernible effect on this SA Objective.	A1 O	LT M
			<i>Relevant CS Policies</i>			
			<i>Relevant DM Policies</i>			
9	Economic Inclusion	A1 O	<i>Key reasons:</i>	ASA1 would be expected to result in no discernible effect on this SA Objective.	A1 O	LT M
			<i>Relevant CS Policies</i>			
			<i>Relevant DM Policies</i>			
10	Urban renaissance	A1 O	<i>Key reasons:</i>	ASA1 would be expected to result in no discernible effect on this SA Objective.	A1 O	LT M
			<i>Relevant CS Policies</i>			
			<i>Relevant DM Policies</i>			
11	Attractive Place to Live	A1 +	<i>Key reasons:</i>	ASA1 would be likely to make a positive contribution towards the attractiveness of the local area.	A1 +	LT M
			<i>Relevant CS Policies</i>	CS6: Green Infrastructure		
			<i>Relevant DM Policies</i>			
12	Biodiversity	A1 +	<i>Key reasons:</i>	Allotments can often play an important role in the local ecological network by providing a steppingstone or corridor function. They are also often hotspots of biodiversity where a broad range of native species are allowed to grow and succeed.	A1 +	LT M

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		<i>Relevant CS Policies</i>	CS6: Green Infrastructure; CS7: Quality of Design		
		<i>Relevant DM Policies</i>	DM35: Biodiversity		
		<i>Recommendations</i>	GI elements incorporated into developments should seek to be comprised of a wide range of native species that are ecologically linked with the GI network extending throughout the Borough in order to protect or enhance the biodiversity value of the site whilst preserving or improving local habitat connectivity.		
13	Landscape & townscape	A1 +	<i>Key reasons:</i> The provision of allotments would be expected to make a positive contribution towards the protection and enhancement of the local character by preserving a green field and the sense of openness of the site, whilst also facilitating the provision of attractive GI elements.	A1 +	LT M
		<i>Relevant CS Policies</i>	CS6: Green Infrastructure; CS7: Quality of Design;		
		<i>Relevant DM Policies</i>	DM37: Community Facilities,		
		<i>Recommendations</i>	GI elements incorporated into developments should seek to be comprised of a wide range of native species that are visually linked with the GI network extending throughout the Borough.		
14	Cultural heritage	A1 O	<i>Key reasons:</i> ASA1 would be expected to result in no discernible effect on this SA Objective.	A1 O	LT M
		<i>Relevant CS Policies</i>	CS6: Green Infrastructure; CS7: Quality of Design;		
		<i>Relevant DM Policies</i>	DM26: Listed Buildings, DM27: Conservation Areas, DM28: Non-Designated Heritage Assets, DM30: Archaeology		
15	Water quality & resource	A1 +	<i>Key reasons:</i> The provision of allotments would be expected to be beneficial to surface run off in the immediately local area by providing an area of permeable soils covered in vegetation with high interception and infiltration rates.	A1 +	LT M
		<i>Relevant CS Policies</i>	CS6: Green Infrastructure; CS9: Water Management; CS10: Sustainable Design and Low Carbon Energy		
		<i>Relevant DM Policies</i>			
16	Land resource	A1 +	<i>Key reasons:</i> The provision of allotments would be expected to help protect and enhance the land resource in this location and could help to improve the quality of soils within the site.	A1 +	LT M
		<i>Relevant CS Policies</i>	CS6: Green Infrastructure;		
		<i>Relevant DM Policies</i>	DM36: Controlling Pollution and Contamination,		
17	Limit and adapt to climate change	A1 +	<i>Key reasons:</i> The provision of allotments would be expected to be beneficial to surface run off in the immediately local area by providing an area of permeable soils covered in vegetation with high infiltration rates.	A1 +	LT M
		<i>Relevant CS Policies</i>	CS5: Connectivity; CS6: Green Infrastructure; CS9: Water Management; CS10: Sustainable Design and Low Carbon Energy		
		<i>Relevant DM Policies</i>			
18	Air quality	A1 O	<i>Key reasons:</i> ASA1 would be expected to result in no discernible effect on this SA Objective.	A1 O	LT M
		<i>Relevant CS Policies</i>			
		<i>Relevant DM Policies</i>			
19	Energy	A1 O	<i>Key reasons:</i> ASA1 would be expected to result in no discernible effect on this SA Objective.	A1 O	LT M
		<i>Relevant CS Policies</i>			
		<i>Relevant DM Policies</i>			

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20	Natural resources	A1 O	Key reasons:	ASA1 would be expected to result in no discernible effect on this SA Objective.	A1 O	LT	M
		Relevant CS Policies					
		Relevant DM Policies					
21	Waste	A1 O	Key reasons:	ASA1 would be expected to result in no discernible effect on this SA Objective.	A1 O	LT	M
		Relevant CS Policies					
		Relevant DM Policies					
22	Sustainable transport	A1 O	Key reasons:	ASA1 would be expected to result in no discernible effect on this SA Objective.	A1 O	LT	M
		Relevant CS Policies					
		Relevant DM Policies					

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Site Reference/Planning application number		Ward	Site Area (ha)	Existing Land-use	Proposed Use			
MUSA1 Land at Church Street		Talbot	0.24	Brownfield – car parking	Mixed use including discount food retailer and multi storey car park.			
SA Objective	Initial Score	Supporting Information				Residual Score	Timing	Uncertainty
1	Crime	+	<i>Key reasons:</i>	The proposed mixed-use development is at a previously developed location. The new food store here could provide new employment opportunities, and improved access to shopping, for local people. It is expected that the design of new development here would incorporate elements that help to combat the risk of crime and to reduce fear of crime.		+	LT	M
		<i>Relevant CS Policies</i>		CS6: Green Infrastructure; CS7: Quality of Design; CS12: Sustainable Neighbourhoods; CS19: Central Business District; CS20: Leisure Quarter				
		<i>Relevant DM Policies</i>		DM1: Design Requirements for New Build Housing Developments; DM37: Community Facilities				
2	Education	○	<i>Key reasons:</i>	The proposed site use is for a new food store and car park and so would be unlikely to have a discernible effect on this SA Objective.		○	N/A	L
		<i>Relevant CS Policies</i>		CS11: Planning Obligations; CS15: Health and Education				
		<i>Relevant DM Policies</i>		DM37: Community Facilities				
3	Health	○	<i>Key reasons:</i>	The proposed site use is for a new food store and car park and so would be unlikely to have a discernible effect on this SA Objective.		○	N/A	L
		<i>Relevant CS Policies</i>		CS5: Connectivity; CS6: Green Infrastructure; CS7: Quality of Design; CS12: Sustainable Neighbourhoods; CS15: Health and Education				
		<i>Relevant DM Policies</i>		DM37: Community Facilities				
4	Housing	○	<i>Key reasons:</i>	The proposed site use is for a new food store and car park and so would be unlikely to have a discernible effect on this SA Objective.		○	N/A	L
		<i>Relevant CS Policies</i>		CS7: Quality of Design; CS12: Sustainable Neighbourhoods; CS13: Housing Mix, Density and Standards; CS14: Affordable Housing;				
		<i>Relevant DM Policies</i>		DM1: Design Requirements for New Build Housing Developments, DM3: Supported Accommodation and Housing for Older People				
5	Community Cohesion	+	<i>Key reasons:</i>	The site is currently used for car parking. Developing the site for a new multi-storey car park and a new food store would help to ensure that this development is at a location in proximity to similar land-		+	LT	M

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				uses in the centre of Blackpool, thereby preserving the sense of place and character in more residential communities.		
			<i>Relevant CS Policies</i>	CS7: Quality of Design; CS12: Sustainable Neighbourhoods; CS13: Housing Mix, Density and Standards; CS11: Planning Obligations; CS15: Health and Education		
			<i>Relevant DM Policies</i>	DM37: Community Facilities		
6	Access	+	<i>Key reasons:</i>	The site is in a highly accessible location via walking, cycling and public transport routes and so local people would be able to access the new food store here via sustainable modes of transport. The new multi-storey car park would be likely to increase the local provision of car parking spaces, thereby making this central area more accessible for people who need to drive. Enabling higher rates of driving into the central area of Blackpool may conflict with the need to increase rates of walking, cycling and public transport.	+	LT M
			<i>Relevant CS Policies</i>	CS5: Connectivity; CS7: Quality of Design; CS11: Planning Obligations; CS15: Health and Education		
			<i>Relevant DM Policies</i>	DM37: Community Facilities, DM41: Transport Requirements for New Development		
7	Economic Growth	+	<i>Key reasons:</i>	The proposed development would help to focus economic growth, development, and investment in Blackpool Town Centre. This development could potentially help to tackle some of the underlying deprivation issues that are concentrated in the town centre wards and there are also likely to be benefits for residents across the borough by improving the diversity of the local food store offering.	+	LT M
			<i>Relevant CS Policies</i>	CS3: Economic Development and Growth		
			<i>Relevant DM Policies</i>			
8	Sustainable Tourism	+	<i>Key reasons:</i>	The new multi-storey car park here could make it easier for tourists to access central areas of Blackpool, particularly for those who need to travel by car. Whilst this is not the most sustainable mode of transport for tourists, it could help to provide an economic boost to tourism in the local area.	+	LT M
			<i>Relevant CS Policies</i>	CS6: Green Infrastructure; CS7: Quality of Design; CS17: Blackpool Town Centre; CS19 Central Business District; CS20 Leisure Quarter		
			<i>Relevant DM Policies</i>			
9	Economic Inclusion	+	<i>Key reasons:</i>	The proposed development would help to focus economic growth, development and investment in Blackpool Town Centre. This development should help to tackle some of the underlying deprivation issues that are concentrated in the town centre wards and there are also likely to be benefits for residents across the borough by better enabling those who need to travel by car to access central areas of Blackpool.	+	LT M
			<i>Relevant CS Policies</i>	CS12: Sustainable Neighbourhoods; CS17: Blackpool Town Centre; CS19: Central Business District; CS20: Leisure Quarter		
			<i>Relevant DM Policies</i>			
10	Urban renaissance	+	<i>Key reasons:</i>	The site is in an existing use for car parking. Developing a new food store and multi-storey car park here could provide an opportunity to bring new investment, and increase footfall, in the local area.	+	LT M
			<i>Relevant CS Policies</i>	CS6: Green Infrastructure; CS7: Quality of Design; CS12: Sustainable Neighbourhoods;		
			<i>Relevant DM Policies</i>	DM1: Design Requirements for New Build Housing Developments		

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11	Attractive Place to Live	?	<i>Key reasons:</i>	Improved parking options and food store options could make this location more attractive for future residents and businesses. The site is in an existing use for car parking. New development and investment at the site could be an opportunity to enhance the visual amenity value of the site and to thereby enhance the attractiveness of the local area. However, this is dependent on implementation and it may be difficult to enhance the visual amenity value of the site with a multi-storey car park.	?	LT	M
		<i>Relevant CS Policies</i>		CS6: Green Infrastructure; CS7: Quality of Design;			
		<i>Relevant DM Policies</i>		DM1: Design Requirements for New Build Housing Developments			
12	Biodiversity	0	<i>Key reasons:</i>	The site is in an existing use as a car park. It is considered to be unlikely that a new food store and multi-storey car park here would have a discernible effect on any protected species or habitats but would also be unlikely to present many opportunities for delivering biodiversity net gains.	0	LT	M
		<i>Relevant CS Policies</i>		CS6: Green Infrastructure; CS7: Quality of Design			
		<i>Relevant DM Policies</i>		DM35: Biodiversity			
<i>Recommendations</i>		GI elements incorporated into developments should seek to be comprised of a wide range of native species that are ecologically linked with the GI network extending throughout the Borough in order to protect or enhance the biodiversity value of the site whilst preserving or improving local habitat connectivity.					
13	Landscape & townscape	-	<i>Key reasons:</i>	The site is in an existing use as a car park and so in its current condition is unlikely to be having a significantly positive influence on the local townscape character. However, replacing this with a food store and multi-storey car park would be likely to introduce new built form that is viewable from some distance away and could therefore adversely affect the local townscape character. This is somewhat dependent on implementation.	-	LT	H
		<i>Relevant CS Policies</i>		CS6: Green Infrastructure; CS7: Quality of Design; CS8: Heritage; CS13: Housing Mix, Density and Standards;			
		<i>Relevant DM Policies</i>		DM37: Community Facilities, DM1: Design Requirements for New Build Housing Developments			
		<i>Recommendations</i>		GI elements incorporated into developments should seek to be comprised of a wide range of native species that are visually linked with the GI network extending throughout the Borough.			
14	Cultural heritage	-	<i>Key reasons:</i>	The western perimeter of the site adjoins the Conservation Area. 120m west of the site is the Grade II Listed Building 'Church of St John'. Whilst the site is PDL and in use for a car park, the proposed development would situate a new food store and multi-storey car park here. This would be likely to be viewable from some distance away and so could potentially have an adverse effect on the character of the Conservation Area and the setting of the nearby Listed Building. This is somewhat dependent on implementation and there could potentially be opportunities to incorporate high quality design of high visual amenity.	-	LT	M
		<i>Relevant CS Policies</i>		CS6: Green Infrastructure; CS7: Quality of Design; CS8: Heritage;			
		<i>Relevant DM Policies</i>		DM26: Listed Buildings, DM27: Conservation Areas, DM28: Non-Designated Heritage Assets, DM30: Archaeology, DM37: Community Facilities, DM1: Design Requirements for New Build Housing Developments			
		<i>Recommendations</i>		Development here should seek to enhance the setting of nearby heritage assets and historic areas. Careful consideration of the impact of the new multi-story car park on views and visual amenity would be required. A large quantity of visually attractive and biodiversity GI could be incorporated, particularly along the site perimeter, to help enhance the visual amenity of development and to screen it.			

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15	Water quality & resource	-	Key reasons:	The proposed development would not be expected to adversely affect the quality of any waterbodies. A new food store here would be likely to increase water consumption at this location in relation to existing levels.	-	LT	M
		Relevant CS Policies		CS6: Green Infrastructure; CS9: Water Management; CS10: Sustainable Design and Low Carbon Energy			
		Relevant DM Policies		DM1: Design Requirements for New Build Housing Developments			
16	Land resource	+	Key reasons:	The site is brownfield and would constitute an efficient use of the land resource.	+	LT	M
		Relevant CS Policies		CS6: Green Infrastructure; CS13: Housing Mix, Density and Standards			
		Relevant DM Policies		DM36: Controlling Pollution and Contamination, DM1: Design Requirements for New Build Housing Developments			
17	Limit and adapt to climate change	-	Key reasons:	The construction and operation of a new food store would be likely to be a source of GHG emissions. Whilst the site is an existing car park, which has associated GHG emissions due to car movements, the proposed development would lead to a new multi-storey car park here that would be likely to increase local GHG emissions associated with car movements.	-	LT	M
		Relevant CS Policies		CS5: Connectivity; CS6: Green Infrastructure; CS9: Water Management; CS10: Sustainable Design and Low Carbon Energy			
		Relevant DM Policies		DM32: Wind Energy, DM1: Design Requirements for New Build Housing Developments			
18	Air quality	-	Key reasons:	The construction and operation of a new food store would be likely to be a source of some degree of air pollution. Whilst the site is an existing car park, which has associated air pollution due to car movements, the proposed development would lead to a new multi-storey car park here that would be likely to increase local air pollution that arises from car movements.	-	LT	M
		Relevant CS Policies		CS5: Connectivity; CS6: Green Infrastructure; CS10: Sustainable Design and Low Carbon Energy			
		Relevant DM Policies		DM32: Wind Energy, DM1: Design Requirements for New Build Housing Developments, DM36: Controlling Pollution and Contamination			
19	Energy	-	Key reasons:	The construction and occupation of a new food store and a multi storey car park would be expected to lead to a minor increase in energy consumption at this location in relation to existing levels.	-	LT	M
		Relevant CS Policies		CS10: Sustainable Design and Low Carbon Energy			
		Relevant DM Policies		DM32: Wind Energy, DM1: Design Requirements for New Build Housing Developments			
20	Natural resources	-	Key reasons:	The construction and occupation of a new food store and a multi storey car park would be expected to lead to a minor increase in the consumption of natural resources at this location in relation to existing levels, particularly during construction.	-	LT	M
		Relevant CS Policies		CS10: Sustainable Design and Low Carbon Energy			
		Relevant DM Policies		DM1: Design Requirements for New Build Housing Developments			
21	Waste	-	Key reasons:	The construction and occupation of a new food store and a multi storey car park would be expected to lead to a minor increase in the generation of waste sent to landfill at this location in relation to existing levels, particularly during construction.	-	LT	M
		Relevant CS Policies		CS10: Sustainable Design and Low Carbon Energy			
		Relevant DM Policies		DM1: Design Requirements for New Build Housing Developments			

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22	Sustainable transport	-	<i>Key reasons:</i>	The site is highly accessible via walking, cycling and public transport with several frequent bus services in proximity, and so local people would be able to access the new food store here via sustainable modes of transport. However, the proposed development would also lead to a new multi storey car park at this location, which could enable higher rates of driving in the local area or could potentially encourage more people to drive into central areas of Blackpool.	-	LT	M
		<i>Relevant CS Policies</i>	CS5: Connectivity; CS6: Green Infrastructure; CS11: Planning Obligations, DM1: Design Requirements for New Build Housing Developments				

Alternative sites

Site Reference (Planning application number)	Ward	Site Area (ha)	Existing Land-use	Proposed Use
H1 Former Filling Station at Norbreck Castle	Norbreck	0.14	Brownfield – former petrol filling station	15 new homes

SA Objective	Initial Score	Supporting Information	Residual Score	Timing	Uncertainty
1	+	<i>Key reasons:</i> H1 is in a ward amongst the 50% most deprived for crime. Requirements for the development at this location set out in Policies CS6, CS7 and CS12 would be expected to help ensure the development is safe and rates of natural surveillance are high.	+	LT	M
		<i>Relevant CS Policies</i> CS6: Green Infrastructure; CS7: Quality of Design; CS12: Sustainable Neighbourhoods			
		<i>Relevant DM Policies</i> DM37: Community Facilities; DM1: Design Requirements for New Build Housing Development			
2	++	<i>Key reasons:</i> H1 is within 500m of Westcliff Primary Academy (primary school) and also within 1km of Montgomery High School.	++	LT	M
		<i>Relevant CS Policies</i> CS11: Planning Obligations; CS15: Health and Education			
		<i>Relevant DM Policies</i> DM37: Community Facilities			
3	+	<i>Key reasons:</i> The nearest doctor's surgery to H1 is just over 1km south east at North Shore Surgery. The site is within 500m of public and open spaces. The site is less than 6km from Blackpool Victoria Hospital.	+	LT	M
		<i>Relevant CS Policies</i> CS5: Connectivity; CS6: Green Infrastructure; CS7: Quality of Design; CS11: Planning Obligations; CS12: Sustainable Neighbourhoods; CS15: Health and Education			
		<i>Relevant DM Policies</i> DM37: Community Facilities			
4	+	<i>Key reasons:</i> The site would make a minor positive contribution towards meeting the Borough's housing needs.	+	LT	M
		<i>Relevant CS Policies</i> CS7: Quality of Design; CS11: Planning Obligations; CS12: Sustainable Neighbourhoods; CS13: Housing Mix, Density and Standards; CS14: Affordable Housing;			
		<i>Relevant DM Policies</i> DM3: Supported Accommodation and Housing for Older People, DM1: Design Requirements for New Build Housing Development.			
5	+	<i>Key reasons:</i> The site would situate new homes in residential areas and would therefore be likely to help preserve community cohesion. The site is within 500m of various community facilities and/or areas.	+	LT	M

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SA Objective		Initial Score	Supporting Information	Residual Score	Timing	Uncertainty
			<p><i>Relevant CS Policies</i></p> <p>CS7: Quality of Design; CS11: Planning Obligations; CS12: Sustainable Neighbourhoods; CS13: Housing Mix, Density and Standards; CS15: Health and Education</p> <p><i>Relevant DM Policies</i></p> <p>DM37: Community Facilities, DM1: Design Requirements for New Build Housing Developments</p>			
6	Access	++	<p><i>Key reasons:</i></p> <p>The nearest railway station to H1 is Layton, just under 3km south-east. The site is within 500m of various community areas and open spaces and are also within 500m of the coast. The site is highly accessible via the local road network for pedestrians, cyclists and cars. The site is in proximity to multiple bus stops with frequent services.</p> <p><i>Relevant CS Policies</i></p> <p>CS5: Connectivity; CS7: Quality of Design; CS11: Planning Obligations; CS15: Health and Education</p> <p><i>Relevant DM Policies</i></p> <p>DM37: Community Facilities, DM41: Transport Requirements for New Development</p>	++	LT	M
7	Economic Growth	+	<p><i>Key reasons:</i></p> <p>The proposed development at this site would help to deliver new and high-quality accommodation in the Borough that not only provides a place for employees to live (and thus facilitates the growth and development of local businesses) but also helps to enhance the vitality and vibrancy of areas, thereby marketing the Borough as a place to live and work and contributing towards greater economic competitiveness.</p> <p><i>Relevant CS Policies</i></p> <p>CS3: Economic Development and Employment</p> <p><i>Relevant DM Policies</i></p>	+	LT	M
8	Sustainable Tourism	+	<p><i>Key reasons:</i></p> <p>The allocation of this site would result in high-quality development taking place on brownfield sites. The improvement of the local visual amenity would make a minor contribution towards the Tourism Objective.</p> <p><i>Relevant CS Policies</i></p> <p>CS6: Green Infrastructure; CS7: Quality of Design</p> <p><i>Relevant DM Policies</i></p>	+	LT	M
9	Economic Inclusion	+	<p><i>Key reasons:</i></p> <p>The site is proposed for residential development within 2km of multiple district and town centres. H1 is also within 2km of a main industrial business area.</p> <p><i>Relevant CS Policies</i></p> <p>CS12: Sustainable Neighbourhoods</p> <p><i>Relevant DM Policies</i></p>	+	LT	M
10	Urban renaissance	+	<p><i>Key reasons:</i></p> <p>The proposed residential development at this site would be expected to be of a high-quality design and considerate layout that positively enhances the character of the surrounding area. Given the urban nature of the local area, this would contribute towards urban renaissance in Blackpool.</p> <p><i>Relevant CS Policies</i></p> <p>CS6: Green Infrastructure; CS7: Quality of Design; CS12: Sustainable Neighbourhoods;</p> <p><i>Relevant DM Policies</i></p> <p>DM1: Design Requirements for New Build Housing Developments</p>	+	LT	M

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SA Objective		Initial Score	Supporting Information		Residual Score	Timing	Uncertainty
11	Attractive Place to Live	+	<i>Key reasons:</i>	This site would be likely to help protect and enhance the visual amenity of the local area, particularly as a vacant and somewhat derelict plot of land would be regenerated into attractive and accordant residential development.	+	LT	M
			<i>Relevant CS Policies</i>	CS6: Green Infrastructure; CS7: Quality of Design			
			<i>Relevant DM Policies</i>	DM1: Design Requirements for New Build Housing Developments			
12	Biodiversity	+	<i>Key reasons:</i>	H1 is 30-50m east of a Site of Nature Conservation Value. It is also 650-750m east of Liverpool Bay SPA. Given the nature of the proposed development at the site, and that H1 is currently a vacant brownfield plot, adverse impacts on biodiversity are considered to be unlikely. Whilst there is a risk that brownfield sites can support priority species, such as bats, Policy CS6 would require appropriate surveys, restoration and enhancement of priority habitats and species where necessary and so adverse effects on priority species are unlikely. GI incorporated at each site in line with Policy CS6 would be likely to help ensure the development has a positive effect on biodiversity.	+	LT	M
			<i>Relevant CS Policies</i>	CS6: Green Infrastructure; CS7: Quality of Design			
			<i>Relevant DM Policies</i>	DM35: Biodiversity			
13	Landscape & townscape	+	<i>Key reasons:</i>	The proposed development at this site would be expected to accord well with the existing local character. The proposed development at H1, a small brownfield site, would be likely to enhance the site's contribution towards the Landscape and Townscape Objective.	+	LT	M
			<i>Relevant CS Policies</i>	CS6: Green Infrastructure; CS7: Quality of Design; CS8: Heritage; CS13: Housing Mix, Density and Standards; CS17:			
			<i>Relevant DM Policies</i>	DM37: Community Facilities, DM1: Design Requirements for New Build Housing Developments			
14	Cultural heritage	0	<i>Key reasons:</i>	The proposed development at this site would be expected to have no discernible effects on the Cultural Heritage Objective.	0	LT	M
			<i>Relevant CS Policies</i>	CS6: Green Infrastructure; CS7: Quality of Design; CS8: Heritage;			
			<i>Relevant DM Policies</i>	DM26: Listed Buildings, DM27: Conservation Areas, DM28: Non-Designated Heritage Assets, DM30: Archaeology, DM37: Community Facilities			
15	Water quality & resource	0	<i>Key reasons:</i>	This site does not contain, and nor is it adjacent to, natural waterbodies. H1 is approximately 100m east of the coastline. The proposed development would be unlikely to risk contaminating or polluting the coast due to Policy CS9. Given that the site is currently not in use, it is expected that the construction and occupation of homes in this location would lead to a net increase in water consumption in relation to existing levels. CS9 would help to mitigate this to some extent, but a net increase cannot be ruled out.	0	LT	M

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SA Objective		Initial Score	Supporting Information	Residual Score	Timing	Uncertainty
			Given the scale of the proposed development (i.e. <50 homes) a negligible score is considered to be appropriate.			
			<i>Relevant CS Policies</i>	CS6: Green Infrastructure; CS9: Water Management, DM1: Design Requirements for New Build Housing Developments		
			<i>Relevant DM Policies</i>	DM1: Design Requirements for New Build Housing Developments		
16	Land resource	++	<i>Key reasons:</i> This site is <1ha of brownfield land and so development at this location would be an efficient use of land. H1 is a former petrol station and so it could potentially be an opportunity to remediate contaminated land.	++	LT	M
			<i>Relevant CS Policies</i>	CS6: Green Infrastructure; CS13: Housing Mix, Density and Standards		
			<i>Relevant DM Policies</i>	DM36: Controlling Pollution and Contamination, DM1: Design Requirements for New Build Housing Developments		
17	Limit and adapt to climate change	0	<i>Key reasons:</i> Given that the site is currently vacant or not in use, the proposed construction and occupation of homes at this location would be expected to result in a minor increase in GHG emissions in relation to existing levels, predominantly due to the impact of new homes and residents on energy consumption and private travel. This would be mitigated to some extent by Policies CS5, CS6 and CS10 but a minor net increase in GHG emissions would still be expected. Given the scale of the proposed development (i.e. <50 homes) a negligible score is considered to be appropriate. H1 is not at risk of fluvial flooding.	0	LT	M
			<i>Relevant CS Policies</i>	CS5: Connectivity; CS6: Green Infrastructure; CS9: Water Management; CS10: Sustainable Design and Low Carbon Energy		
			<i>Relevant DM Policies</i>	DM32: Wind Energy, DM1: Design Requirements for New Build Housing Developments		
18	Air quality	0	<i>Key reasons:</i> Given that the site is currently vacant or not in use, the proposed construction and occupation of homes at this location would be expected to result in a minor increase in air pollution in relation to existing levels, predominantly due to the impact of new homes and residents on private travel. This would be mitigated to some extent by Policies CS5, CS6 and CS10, and the fact that the site has excellent access to walking, cycling and bus routes. Given the scale of the proposed development (i.e. <50 homes) a negligible score is considered to be appropriate.	0	LT	M
			<i>Relevant CS Policies</i>	CS5: Connectivity; CS6: Green Infrastructure; CS10: Sustainable Design and Low Carbon Energy		
			<i>Relevant DM Policies</i>	DM32: Wind Energy, DM1: Design Requirements for New Build Housing Developments, DM36: Controlling Pollution and Contamination		
19	Energy	0	<i>Key reasons:</i> Given that the site is currently vacant or not in use, the proposed construction and occupation of homes at this location would be expected to result in a minor increase in energy consumption in relation to existing levels. CS10 would help to ensure that these new homes are energy efficient and can support solar panels, but a minor net increase in energy consumption would still be	0	LT	M

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SA Objective		Initial Score	Supporting Information	Residual Score	Timing	Uncertainty
			expected. However, given the scale of the proposed development (i.e. <50 homes) a negligible score is considered to be appropriate.			
			<i>Relevant CS Policies</i> CS10: Sustainable Design and Low Carbon Energy			
			<i>Relevant DM Policies</i> DM32: Wind Energy, DM1: Design Requirements for New Build Housing Developments			
20	Natural resources	0	<i>Key reasons:</i> Given that the site is currently vacant or not in use, the proposed construction and occupation of homes at this location would be expected to result in a minor increase in the consumption of natural resources in relation to existing levels. CS10 would help to mitigate this to some extent. Given the scale of the proposed development (i.e. <50 homes) a negligible score is considered to be appropriate.	0	LT	M
			<i>Relevant CS Policies</i> CS10: Sustainable Design and Low Carbon Energy			
			<i>Relevant DM Policies</i> DM1: Design Requirements for New Build Housing Developments			
21	Waste	0	<i>Key reasons:</i> Given that the site is currently vacant or not in use, the proposed construction and occupation of homes at this location would be expected to result in a minor increase in the amount of waste send to landfill from each site in relation to existing levels. Given the brownfield nature of this location, there may be some opportunities for reusing materials during construction. Policy CS10 would also help to limit the generation of waste during construction. However, a minor net increase in waste would still be expected. Given the scale of the proposed development (i.e. <50 homes) a negligible score is considered to be appropriate.	0	LT	M
			<i>Relevant CS Policies</i> CS10: Sustainable Design and Low Carbon Energy			
			<i>Relevant DM Policies</i> DM1: Design Requirements for New Build Housing Developments			
22	Sustainable transport	++	<i>Key reasons:</i> The site is within 100m of multiple bus stops with frequent services. The site is also highly accessible via pedestrian and cycle routes. The site is in proximity to services, facilities and employment areas, thereby facilitating relatively efficient movements.	++	LT	M
			<i>Relevant CS Policies</i> CS5: Connectivity; CS6: Green Infrastructure; CS11: Planning Obligations			
			<i>Relevant DM Policies</i> DM1: Design Requirements for New Build Housing Developments, DM41: Transport Requirements for New Development			

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Site Reference/Planning application number	Ward	Site Area (ha)	Existing Land-use	Proposed Use
H6 Land at Hoo Hill Lane	Layton	0.24	Greenfield, scrub area	12 homes

SA Objective	Initial Score	Supporting Information			Residual Score	Timing	Uncertainty
1	H6 +	Key reasons:	H6 is in a ward amongst the 20% most deprived neighbourhoods for crime in the country. Requirements for the development at this location set out in Policies CS6, CS7 and CS12 would be expected to help ensure the development is safe and rates of natural surveillance are high.		H6 +	LT	M
		Relevant CS Policies	CS6: Green Infrastructure; CS7: Quality of Design; CS12: Sustainable Neighbourhoods				
		Relevant DM Policies	DM37: Community Facilities; DM1: Design Requirements for New Build Housing Development				
2	H6 ++	Key reasons:	The site is within 1km of Unity Academy Blackpool (secondary school) and is 500m north west of Layton Primary School.		H6 ++	LT	M
		Relevant CS Policies	CS11: Planning Obligations; CS15: Health and Education				
		Relevant DM Policies	DM37: Community Facilities				
3	H6 ++	Key reasons:	H6 is within 800m of Layton Medical Centre. The site has excellent access to open spaces, sports fields and community areas. Blackpool Victoria Hospital is just under 2km south.		H6 ++	LT	M
		Relevant CS Policies	CS5: Connectivity; CS6: Green Infrastructure; CS7: Quality of Design; CS12: Sustainable Neighbourhoods; CS11: Planning Obligations; CS15: Health and Education				
		Relevant DM Policies	DM37: Community Facilities				
4	H6 +	Key reasons:	H6 would make a minor positive contribution towards meeting the Borough's housing needs.		H6 +	LT	M
		Relevant CS Policies	CS7: Quality of Design; CS12: Sustainable Neighbourhoods; CS13: Housing Mix, Density and Standards; CS14: Affordable Housing.				
		Relevant DM Policies	DM1: Design Requirements for New Build Housing Developments, DM3: Supported Accommodation and Housing for Older People				
5	H6 +	Key reasons:	The site would situate new residents within existing residential areas where they would help to preserve an existing sense of place and community around each site. Residents at the site would have excellent access to community facilities and spaces as well as shops and services.		H6 +	LT	M

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SA Objective		Initial Score	Supporting Information		Residual Score	Timing	Uncertainty
			<i>Relevant CS Policies</i>	CS7: Quality of Design; CS12: Sustainable Neighbourhoods; CS13: Housing Mix, Density and Standards; CS11: Planning Obligations; CS15: Health and Education			
			<i>Relevant DM Policies</i>	DM37: Community Facilities, DM1: Design Requirements for New Build Housing Developments			
6	Access	H6 ++	<i>Key reasons:</i>	The site is well-placed to provide new residents here with excellent access to key services, facilities and employment areas. The site is in proximity to district and local centres as well as main industrial businesses areas. Residents would have excellent access to areas throughout and beyond the Borough via local pedestrian and cycling routes as well as the bus stops and railway station (Layton) nearby. The site has excellent access to open and green spaces as well as the PRow network.	H6 ++	LT	M
			<i>Relevant CS Policies</i>	CS5: Connectivity; CS7: Quality of Design; CS11: Planning Obligations; CS15: Health and Education			
			<i>Relevant DM Policies</i>	DM37: Community Facilities, DM41: Transport Requirements for New Development			
7	Economic Growth	H6 +	<i>Key reasons:</i>	The proposed development at this location would help to deliver new and high-quality accommodation in the Borough that not only provides a place for employees to live (and thus facilitates the growth and development of local businesses) but also helps to enhance the vitality and vibrancy of areas, thereby marketing the Borough as a place to live and work and contributing towards greater economic competitiveness.	H6 +	LT	M
			<i>Relevant CS Policies</i>	CS3: Economic Development and Employment			
			<i>Relevant DM Policies</i>				
8	Sustainable Tourism	H6 O	<i>Key reasons:</i>	H6 would facilitate new residential development on greenfield and would be unlikely to have a discernible effect on tourism.	H6 O	LT	M
			<i>Relevant CS Policies</i>	CS6: Green Infrastructure; CS7: Quality of Design;			
			<i>Relevant DM Policies</i>				
9	Economic Inclusion	H6 +	<i>Key reasons:</i>	The site would situate new residents at a location with excellent access to a range of employment opportunities.	H6 +	LT	M
			<i>Relevant CS Policies</i>	CS12: Sustainable Neighbourhoods;			
			<i>Relevant DM Policies</i>				
10	Urban renaissance	H6 +	<i>Key reasons:</i>	The proposed residential development at this site would be expected to be of a high-quality design and considerate layout that positively enhances the character of the surrounding area. Given the urban nature of the local area, this would contribute towards urban renaissance in Blackpool.	H6 +	LT	M
			<i>Relevant CS Policies</i>	CS6: Green Infrastructure; CS7: Quality of Design; CS12: Sustainable Neighbourhoods;			
			<i>Relevant DM Policies</i>	DM1: Design Requirements for New Build Housing Developments			

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SA Objective		Initial Score	Supporting Information		Residual Score	Timing	Uncertainty
11	Attractive Place to Live	H6 +	<i>Key reasons:</i>	H6 would result in the loss of small pockets of previously undeveloped land. H6 is a small site that currently has a limited influence on the local visual amenity and character and on balance the proposed development, which would be of a high-quality design and would incorporate GI elements (as per CS6 and CS7), would be considered to be likely to enhance the visual amenity of the immediately surrounding area.	H6 +	LT	M
		<i>Relevant CS Policies</i>	CS6: Green Infrastructure; CS7: Quality of Design;				
		<i>Relevant DM Policies</i>	DM1: Design Requirements for New Build Housing Developments				
12	Biodiversity	H6 -	<i>Key reasons:</i>	The proposed development at this site would be expected to have no discernible effect on a biodiversity designation. H6 is a previously undeveloped greenfield. Given its relatively small size, the presence of existing structures is somewhat limited and so any adverse effects on biodiversity would be likely to be very minor, particularly as in line with Policy CS6, development would incorporate GI elements.	H6 0	LT	M
		<i>Relevant CS Policies</i>	CS6: Green Infrastructure; CS7: Quality of Design				
		<i>Relevant DM Policies</i>	DM35: Biodiversity, DM1: Design Requirements for New Build Housing Developments				
		<i>Recommendations</i>	GI elements incorporated into developments should seek to be comprised of a wide range of native species that are ecologically linked with the GI network extending throughout the Borough in order to protect or enhance the biodiversity value of the site whilst preserving or improving local habitat connectivity.				
13	Landscape & townscape	H6 0	<i>Key reasons:</i>	H6 is previously undeveloped greenfield. Given its relatively small size, the influence on the local character is limited. In line with Policy CS6 and CS7, development of the sites would be likely to incorporate GI elements and be of a high-quality design that enhances the local character.	H6 +	LT	M
		<i>Relevant CS Policies</i>	CS6: Green Infrastructure; CS7: Quality of Design; CS8: Heritage; CS13: Housing Mix, Density and Standards;				
		<i>Relevant DM Policies</i>	DM37: Community Facilities, DM1: Design Requirements for New Build Housing Developments				
		<i>Recommendations</i>	GI elements incorporated into developments should seek to be comprised of a wide range of native species that are visually linked with the GI network extending throughout the Borough.				
14	Cultural heritage	H6 0	<i>Key reasons:</i>	Given the distance between the site and the nearest Listed Buildings and conservation area, the proposed development would be expected to result in no discernible effects on the historic environment.	H6 0	LT	M
		<i>Relevant CS Policies</i>	CS6: Green Infrastructure; CS7: Quality of Design; CS8: Heritage;				
		<i>Relevant DM Policies</i>	DM26: Listed Buildings, DM27: Conservation Areas, DM28: Non-Designated Heritage Assets, DM30: Archaeology, DM37: Community Facilities, DM1: Design Requirements for New Build Housing Developments				
15		H6 0	<i>Key reasons:</i>	H6 does not contain, is not adjacent to and is not within 100m of a natural waterbody.	H6 0	LT	M

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SA Objective		Initial Score	Supporting Information		Residual Score	Timing	Uncertainty
	Water quality & resource			Given the previously undeveloped status of the site, the proposed development would be expected to lead to a net increase in water consumption in relation to existing levels. Policy CS9 would help to limit this to some extent, but a net increase cannot be ruled out. However, given the scale of development (i.e. <50 homes), a negligible score is considered to be appropriate.			
			<i>Relevant CS Policies</i>	CS6: Green Infrastructure; CS9: Water Management			
			<i>Relevant DM Policies</i>	DM1: Design Requirements for New Build Housing Developments			
16	Land resource	H6 O	<i>Key reasons:</i>	H6 is a small (<0.4ha) greenfield site and so, although previously undeveloped, it would be expected to have no discernible effect on the land resource Objective.	H6 O	LT	M
			<i>Relevant CS Policies</i>	CS6: Green Infrastructure; CS13: Housing Mix, Density and Standards			
			<i>Relevant DM Policies</i>	DM36: Controlling Pollution and Contamination, DM1: Design Requirements for New Build Housing Developments			
17	Limit and adapt to climate change	H6 O	<i>Key reasons:</i>	The site is in Flood Zone 1. As a previously undeveloped site the construction and occupation of new homes at this location would be expected to lead to a minor but net increase in GHG emissions, predominantly due to the energy consumption and private travel associated with residents. Policies CS5, CS6 and CS10 would help to mitigate this to some extent, but a net increase in GHG emissions or the carbon footprint of the site in relation to existing levels cannot be ruled out. However, given the scale of development (i.e. <50 homes), a negligible score is considered to be appropriate.	H6 O	LT	M
			<i>Relevant CS Policies</i>	CS5: Connectivity; CS6: Green Infrastructure; CS9: Water Management; CS10: Sustainable Design and Low Carbon Energy			
			<i>Relevant DM Policies</i>	DM32: Wind Energy, DM1: Design Requirements for New Build Housing Developments			
18	Air quality	H6 O	<i>Key reasons:</i>	As the site is a previously undeveloped site, the construction and occupation of new homes at this location would be expected to lead to a minor but net increase in emissions to air, predominantly due to the energy consumption and private travel associated with residents. Policies CS5, CS6 and CS10 would help to mitigate this to some extent, but a net increase in emissions to air in relation to existing levels cannot be ruled out. Given the scale of development (i.e. <50 homes), a negligible score is considered to be appropriate.	H6 O	LT	M
			<i>Relevant CS Policies</i>	CS5: Connectivity; CS6: Green Infrastructure; CS10: Sustainable Design and Low Carbon Energy			
			<i>Relevant DM Policies</i>	DM32: Wind Energy, DM1: Design Requirements for New Build Housing Developments, DM36: Controlling Pollution and Contamination			
19	Energy	H6 O	<i>Key reasons:</i>	As the site is a previously undeveloped site, the construction and occupation of new homes at this location would be expected to lead to a minor but net increase in energy consumption, predominantly due to the energy consumption associated with residents. Policy CS10 would help to	H6 O	LT	M

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SA Objective		Initial Score	Supporting Information	Residual Score	Timing	Uncertainty
			mitigate this to some extent, but a net increase in energy consumption in relation to existing levels cannot be ruled out. Given the scale of development (i.e. <50 homes) a negligible score is considered to be appropriate.			
			<i>Relevant CS Policies</i>	CS10: Sustainable Design and Low Carbon Energy		
			<i>Relevant DM Policies</i>	DM32: Wind Energy, DM1: Design Requirements for New Build Housing Developments		
20	Natural resources	H6 O	<i>Key reasons:</i> As the site is a previously undeveloped site, the construction and occupation of new homes at this location would be expected to lead to a minor but net increase in the consumption of natural resources, predominantly due to the consumption of materials associated with residents. Policy CS10 would help to mitigate this to some extent, but a net increase in the consumption of natural resources in relation to existing levels cannot be ruled out. Given the scale of development (i.e. <50 homes), a negligible score is considered to be appropriate.	H6 O	LT	M
			<i>Relevant CS Policies</i>	CS10: Sustainable Design and Low Carbon Energy		
			<i>Relevant DM Policies</i>	DM1: Design Requirements for New Build Housing Developments		
21	Waste	H6 O	<i>Key reasons:</i> As the site is a previously undeveloped site, the construction and occupation of new homes at this location would be expected to lead to a minor but net increase in the amount of waste sent to landfill, predominantly due to the generation of household waste associated with residents. Policy CS10 may help to mitigate the amount of waste generated during the construction phase. Given the scale of development (i.e. <50 homes) a negligible score is considered to be appropriate.	H6 O	LT	M
			<i>Relevant CS Policies</i>	CS10: Sustainable Design and Low Carbon Energy		
			<i>Relevant DM Policies</i>	DM1: Design Requirements for New Build Housing Developments		
22	Sustainable transport	H6 ++	<i>Key reasons:</i> The site is highly accessible via pedestrian and cycling routes. The site is in proximity to a range of bus stops where frequent services can be caught. The site is within a few hundred metres of Layton Railway Station. The site is within a few hundred metres of various community facilities and communal areas, as well as shops and employment areas, and this would enable relatively efficient movement of residents.	H6 ++	LT	M
			<i>Relevant CS Policies</i>	CS5: Connectivity; CS6: Green Infrastructure; CS11: Planning Obligations		
			<i>Relevant DM Policies</i>	DM41: Transport Requirements for New Development, DM1: Design Requirements for New Build Housing Developments		

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Site Reference/Planning application number	Ward	Site Area (ha)	Existing Land-use	Proposed Use
P19 (17/0590) Hoyle House, Argosy Avenue	Park	0.37	Brownfield – building associated with Hoyle Resource Centre	19 homes (including 7 Assistive Technology flats)
H8 Former Dinmore Public House	Park	0.22	Vacant brownfield	18 homes

SA Objective	Initial Score	Supporting Information			Residual Score	Timing	Uncertainty
1	Crime	P19 +	Key reasons:	P19 is in a ward amongst the 10% most deprived neighbourhoods for crime in the country. H8 is located on a vacant brownfield site and in a ward amongst the 10% most deprived neighbourhoods for crime in the country. Requirements for the development at each location set out in Policies CS6, CS7 and CS12 would be expected to help ensure the development is safe and rates of natural surveillance are high.	P19 +	LT	M
		H8 ++			H8 ++		
		Relevant CS Policies			CS6: Green Infrastructure; CS7: Quality of Design; CS12: Sustainable Neighbourhoods		
		Relevant DM Policies			DM37: Community Facilities; DM1: Design Requirements for New Build Housing Development		
2	Education	P19 ++	Key reasons:	P19 is within 500m of Layton Primary School and within 1km of St Mary's Catholic Academy secondary school. H8 is within 600m of Christ the King Catholic Academy Primary School and St Mary's Catholic Academy secondary school.	P19 ++	LT	M
		H8 ++			H8 ++		
		Relevant CS Policies			CS11: Planning Obligations; CS15: Health and Education		
		Relevant DM Policies			DM37: Community Facilities		
3	Health	P19 ++	Key reasons:	Both sites would provide residents with excellent access to Layton Medical Centre, The Surgery Dinmore Avenue and Newton Drive Health Centre. Blackpool Victoria Hospital is less than 1.5km south. Each site would also provide residents with good access to playing fields, open spaces and walking and cycling routes. P19 includes the provision of Assistive Technology flats.	P19 ++	LT	M
		H8 ++			H8 ++		

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SA Objective		Initial Score	Supporting Information	Residual Score	Timing	Uncertainty
			<p><i>Relevant CS Policies</i> CS5: Connectivity; CS6: Green Infrastructure; CS7: Quality of Design; CS12: Sustainable Neighbourhoods; CS11: Planning Obligations; CS15: Health and Education</p> <p><i>Relevant DM Policies</i> DM37: Community Facilities</p>			
4	Housing	P19 +	Key reasons: P19 and H8 could make a minor but positive contribution, each providing 18 homes.	P19 +	LT	M
		H8 +		H8 +		
		<i>Relevant CS Policies</i>		CS7: Quality of Design; CS12: Sustainable Neighbourhoods; CS13: Housing Mix, Density and Standards; CS14: Affordable Housing;		
		<i>Relevant DM Policies</i>		DM1: Design Requirements for New Build Housing Developments, DM3: Supported Accommodation and Housing for Older People		
5	Community Cohesion	P19 +	Key reasons: The proposed development would situate new residents within an existing residential community where they would also be within 500m of various community facilities and spaces, including open spaces, parks, playgrounds, shops and a children's centre.	P19 +	LT	M
		H8 +		H8 +		
		<i>Relevant CS Policies</i>		CS7: Quality of Design; CS12: Sustainable Neighbourhoods; CS13: Housing Mix, Density and Standards; CS11: Planning Obligations; CS15: Health and Education		
		<i>Relevant DM Policies</i>		DM37: Community Facilities, DM1: Design Requirements for New Build Housing Developments		
6	Access	P19 ++	Key reasons: Each site would provide residents with excellent access to public transport modes, including Layton Railway Station no more than 1.2km north-west and the various bus stops in proximity to each site where frequent services can be caught. Each site is considered to be highly accessible for pedestrians and cyclists and, given their proximity to services, facilities and employment areas, siting residents here would be likely to facilitate relatively efficient movement. Each site is more than 500m from the coast and countryside as well as a designated site.	P19 ++	LT	M
		H8 ++		H8 ++		
		<i>Relevant CS Policies</i>		CS5: Connectivity; CS7: Quality of Design; CS11: Planning Obligations; CS15: Health and Education		
		<i>Relevant DM Policies</i>		DM37: Community Facilities, DM41: Transport Requirements for New Development		

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SA Objective		Initial Score	Supporting Information		Residual Score	Timing	Uncertainty
7	Economic Growth	P19 +	Key reasons:	The proposed development at each residential allocation would help to deliver new and high-quality accommodation in the Borough that not only provides a place for employees to live (and thus facilitates the growth and development of local businesses) but also helps to enhance the vitality and vibrancy of areas, thereby marketing the Borough as a place to live and work and contributing towards greater economic competitiveness.	P19 +	LT	M
		H8 +			H8 +		
		Relevant CS Policies		CS3: Economic Development and Employment			
		Relevant DM Policies					
8	Sustainable Tourism	P19 +	Key reasons:	The proposed development at P19 and H8, which are brownfield sites, would be likely to lead to a minor improvement to the local visual amenity and this would make a minor contribution towards the Tourism Objective.	P19 +	LT	M
		H8 +			H8 +		
		Relevant CS Policies		CS6: Green Infrastructure; CS7: Quality of Design;			
		Relevant DM Policies					
9	Economic Inclusion	P19 +	Key reasons:	Each site is proposed for residential development within 1km of multiple local and district centres. Each site is also within 2km of a main industrial business area. Residents at these sites would therefore have excellent access to a varied range of employment opportunities.	P19 +	LT	M
		H8 +			H8 +		
		Relevant CS Policies		CS12: Sustainable Neighbourhoods;			
		Relevant DM Policies					
10	Urban renaissance	P19 +	Key reasons:	The proposed development at P19 and H8 would be likely to help protect and enhance the local townscape character.	P19 +	LT	M
		H8 +			H8 +		
		Relevant CS Policies		CS6: Green Infrastructure; CS7: Quality of Design; CS12: Sustainable Neighbourhoods;			
		Relevant DM Policies		DM1: Design Requirements for New Build Housing Developments			
11	Attractive Place to Live	P19 +	Key reasons:	Each site would be likely to help protect and enhance the visual amenity of the local area, particularly at H8 where vacant plot of land would be regenerated into attractive and accordant residential development.	P19 +	LT	M
		H8 +			H8 +		
		Relevant CS Policies		CS6: Green Infrastructure; CS7: Quality of Design;			
		Relevant DM Policies					

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SA Objective		Initial Score	Supporting Information	Residual Score	Timing	Uncertainty
		<i>Relevant DM Policies</i>	DM1: Design Requirements for New Build Housing Developments			
12	Biodiversity	P19 +	<p>The proposed development at each site would be expected to result in no discernible effects on biodiversity or geodiversity designations. As a previously developed location, and given the requirements of Policies CS6 and CS7, it is considered to be likely that the proposed development at H8 would be an opportunity to enhance the biodiversity value at the site.</p> <p>Documents supporting the planning application of P19 indicate that 13 trees will be removed from the site due to their proximity to the development. According to site layout documents, these trees would be replaced by the planting of 25 new trees (in addition to other plants and shrubs). This could lead to a positive effect on the site's biodiversity value as well as local habitat connectivity. Given that planning permission has been awarded, this is unlikely to be mitigated.</p>	P19 +	LT	M
		H8 +		H8 +		
		<i>Relevant CS Policies</i>	CS6: Green Infrastructure; CS7: Quality of Design			
		<i>Relevant DM Policies</i>	DM35: Biodiversity			
13	Landscape & townscape	P19 +	<p>As brownfield sites, and given the requirements of Policies CS6, CS7 and CS13, it is considered to be likely that the proposed development at P19 and H8 would be an opportunity to enhance the contribution of each site to the local character.</p>	P19 +	LT	M
		H8 +		H8 +		
		<i>Relevant CS Policies</i>	CS6: Green Infrastructure; CS7: Quality of Design; CS8: Heritage; CS13: Housing Mix, Density and Standards;			
		<i>Relevant DM Policies</i>	DM1: Design Requirements for New Build Housing Developments, DM37: Community Facilities			
14	Cultural heritage	P19 O	<p>The proposed development would be expected to have no discernible effect on the historic environment.</p>	P19 O	LT	M
		H8 O		H8 O		
		<i>Relevant CS Policies</i>	CS6: Green Infrastructure; CS7: Quality of Design; CS8: Heritage;			
		<i>Relevant DM Policies</i>	DM1: Design Requirements for New Build Housing Developments, DM26: Listed Buildings, DM27: Conservation Areas, DM28: Non-Designated Heritage Assets, DM30: Archaeology, DM37: Community Facilities			
15	Water quality & resource	P19 O	<p>Neither site contains, are adjacent to or are within 100m of a natural waterbody. Given the current vacant state of each site, it is expected that the proposed development would lead to a net increase in water consumption at each location in relation to existing levels. It is likely that this would be mitigated to some extent by CS10. Given the scale of development at P19 and H8 (i.e. <50 homes) a negligible score is considered to be appropriate.</p>	P19 O	LT	M
		H8 O		H8 O		
		<i>Relevant CS Policies</i>	CS6: Green Infrastructure; CS9: Water Management, CS10: Sustainable Design and Low Carbon Energy			

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SA Objective		Initial Score	Supporting Information		Residual Score	Timing	Uncertainty	
		<i>Relevant DM Policies</i>		DM1: Design Requirements for New Build Housing Developments				
16	Land resource	P19 +	<i>Key reasons:</i>	P19 and H8 are brownfield sites and so development here would be recognised as an efficient use of land.	P19 +	LT	M	
		H8 +			H8 +			
		<i>Relevant CS Policies</i>		CS6: Green Infrastructure; CS13: Housing Mix, Density and Standards				
		<i>Relevant DM Policies</i>		DM36: Controlling Pollution and Contamination, DM1: Design Requirements for New Build Housing Developments				
17	Limit and adapt to climate change	P19 O	<i>Key reasons:</i>	Each site is in Flood Zone 1. Given the currently vacant nature of each site, it is expected that the construction and occupation of the proposed development would result in a net increase in GHG emissions and the local carbon footprint, predominantly due to the energy consumption and private travel associated with residents. This effect would be mitigated to some extent by Policies CS5, CS6 and CS10 but an overall net increase in GHG emissions is unlikely to be avoided. Given the scale of development at P19 and H8 (i.e. <50 homes) a negligible score is considered to be appropriate.	P19 O	LT	M	
		H8 O			H8 O			
		<i>Relevant CS Policies</i>		CS5: Connectivity; CS6: Green Infrastructure; CS9: Water Management; CS10: Sustainable Design and Low Carbon Energy				
		<i>Relevant DM Policies</i>		DM32: Wind Energy, DM1: Design Requirements for New Build Housing Developments				
18	Air quality	P19 O	<i>Key reasons:</i>	Given the currently vacant nature of each site, it is expected that the construction and occupation of the proposed development would result in a net increase in emissions to air, predominantly due to the private travel associated with residents. This effect would be mitigated to some extent by Policies CS5, CS6 and CS10 but an overall minor but net increase in air pollutants is unlikely to be avoided (caused by these sites in relation to existing levels). Given the scale of development at P19 and H8 (i.e. <50 homes) a negligible score is considered to be appropriate.	P19 O	LT	M	
		H8 O			H8 O			
		<i>Relevant CS Policies</i>		CS5: Connectivity; CS6: Green Infrastructure; CS10: Sustainable Design and Low Carbon Energy				
		<i>Relevant DM Policies</i>		DM32: Wind Energy, DM1: Design Requirements for New Build Housing Developments, DM36: Controlling Pollution and Contamination				
19	Energy	P19 O	<i>Key reasons:</i>	Given the currently vacant nature of each site, it is expected that the construction and occupation of the proposed development would result in a net increase in energy consumption, predominantly due to the lifestyles at home associated with residents. This effect would be mitigated to some extent by Policy CS10 but an overall minor but net increase in energy consumption is unlikely to be avoided	P19 O	LT	M	
		H8 O			H8 O			

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SA Objective		Initial Score	Supporting Information		Residual Score	Timing	Uncertainty
				(caused by these sites in relation to existing levels). Given the scale of development at P19 and H8 (i.e. <50 homes) a negligible score is considered to be appropriate.			
			<i>Relevant CS Policies</i>	CS10: Sustainable Design and Low Carbon Energy			
			<i>Relevant DM Policies</i>	DM32: Wind Energy, DM1: Design Requirements for New Build Housing Developments			
20	Natural resources	P19 0	Key reasons:	Given the currently vacant nature of each site, it is expected that the construction and occupation of the proposed development would result in a minor net increase in consumption of natural resources. This effect would be mitigated to some extent by Policy CS10 but an overall minor but net increase in the consumption of resources in relation to existing levels is unlikely to be entirely avoided. Given the scale of development at P19 and H8 (i.e. <50 homes) a negligible score is considered to be appropriate.	P19 0	LT	M
		H8 0			H8 0		
			<i>Relevant CS Policies</i>	CS10: Sustainable Design and Low Carbon Energy			
			<i>Relevant DM Policies</i>	DM1: Design Requirements for New Build Housing Developments			
21	Waste	P19 0	Key reasons:	Given the currently vacant nature of each site, it is expected that the construction and occupation of the proposed development would result in a net increase in the amount of waste sent to landfill from these locations, predominantly due to the lifestyles at home associated with residents. This effect would be mitigated to some extent by Policy CS10 but an overall minor but net increase in the generation of waste is unlikely to be avoided. Given the scale of development at P19 and H8 (i.e. <50 homes) a negligible score is considered to be appropriate.	P19 0	LT	M
		H8 0			H8 0		
			<i>Relevant CS Policies</i>	CS10: Sustainable Design and Low Carbon Energy			
			<i>Relevant DM Policies</i>	DM1: Design Requirements for New Build Housing Developments			
22	Sustainable transport	P19 ++	Key reasons:	Each site would provide residents with excellent access to public transport modes, including Layton Railway Station no more than 1.2km north-west and the various bus stops in proximity to each site where frequent services can be caught. Each site is considered to be highly accessible for pedestrians and cyclists and, given their proximity to services, facilities and employment areas, situating residents here would be likely to facilitate relatively efficient movement.	P19 ++	LT	M
		H8 ++			H8 ++		
			<i>Relevant CS Policies</i>	CS5: Connectivity; CS6: Green Infrastructure; CS11: Planning Obligations			
			<i>Relevant DM Policies</i>	DM1: Design Requirements for New Build Housing Developments, DM41: Transport Requirements for New Development			

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Site Reference/Planning application number	Ward	Site Area (ha)	Existing Land-use	Proposed Use
H12 Former Allandale Hotel, Abingdon Street	Claremont	0.04	Brownfield - building	6 homes

SA Objective	Initial Score	Supporting Information			Residual Score	Timing	Uncertainty
1	+	Key reasons:	H12 is in a ward amongst the 10% most deprived neighbourhoods for crime in the country. Requirements for the development at this location set out in Policies CS6, CS7 and CS12 would be expected to help ensure the development is safe and rates of natural surveillance are high.		+	LT	M
		Relevant CS Policies	CS6: Green Infrastructure; CS7: Quality of Design; CS12: Sustainable Neighbourhoods				
		Relevant DM Policies	DM37: Community Facilities; DM1: Design Requirements for New Build Housing Development				
2	+	Key reasons:	H12 is within 1km of Devonshire Primary School and is within 2km of Park School Academy Secondary School.		+	LT	M
		Relevant CS Policies	CS11: Planning Obligations; CS15: Health and Education				
		Relevant DM Policies	DM37: Community Facilities				
3	++	Key reasons:	Site is within 700m of Elizabeth Street Surgery as well as South King Street Medical Centre. Blackpool Victoria Hospital is 2.5km east. H12 is within 250m of the coast.		++	LT	M
		Relevant CS Policies	CS5: Connectivity; CS6: Green Infrastructure; CS7: Quality of Design; CS12: Sustainable Neighbourhoods; CS11: Planning Obligations; CS15: Health and Education				
		Relevant DM Policies	DM37: Community Facilities				
4	+	Key reasons:	Site would make a minor but positive contribution towards meeting the Borough's housing needs.		+	LT	M
		Relevant CS Policies	CS7: Quality of Design; CS12: Sustainable Neighbourhoods; CS13: Housing Mix, Density and Standards; CS14: Affordable Housing.				
		Relevant DM Policies	DM1: Design Requirements for New Build Housing Developments, DM3: Supported Accommodation and Housing for Older People				
5	+	Key reasons:	The site would situate new residents within existing communities and residential areas. Residents would have excellent access to a diverse range of community facilities and spaces, including parks, the coastline, shops, public houses and cultural spaces.		+	LT	M
		Relevant CS Policies	CS7: Quality of Design; CS12: Sustainable Neighbourhoods; CS13: Housing Mix, Density and Standards; CS11: Planning Obligations; CS15: Health and Education				
		Relevant DM Policies	DM37: Community Facilities				

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SA Objective		Initial Score	Supporting Information		Residual Score	Timing	Uncertainty
6	Access	++	Key reasons:	Blackpool North Railway Station is no more than 700m away from the site. Multiple bus stops are in a short distance walk, at which there are several frequent bus services available. Walking and cycling access into the site is very good. The site is within 250m of the coast and within 500m of playing fields.	++	LT	M
			Relevant CS Policies	CS5: Connectivity; CS7: Quality of Design; CS11: Planning Obligations; CS15: Health and Education			
			Relevant DM Policies	DM37: Community Facilities, DM41: Transport Requirements for New Development			
7	Economic Growth	+	Key reasons:	The proposed development would help to deliver new and high-quality accommodation in the Borough that not only provides a place for employees to live (and thus facilitates the growth and development of local businesses) but also helps to enhance the vitality and vibrancy of areas, thereby marketing the Borough as a place to live and work and contributing towards greater economic competitiveness.	+	LT	M
			Relevant CS Policies	CS17: Blackpool Town Centre; CS3: Economic Development and Growth			
			Relevant DM Policies				
8	Sustainable Tourism	+	Key reasons:	The site is brownfield and so the proposed development would therefore be likely to have a minor positive effect on tourism through improving the visual amenity of the surrounding area.	+	LT	M
			Relevant CS Policies	CS6: Green Infrastructure; CS7: Quality of Design; CS17: Blackpool Town Centre			
			Relevant DM Policies				
9	Economic Inclusion	+	Key reasons:	H12 is located within the town centre and would therefore provide new residents here with excellent access to a broad range of employment opportunities.	+	LT	M
			Relevant CS Policies	CS12: Sustainable Neighbourhoods; CS17: Blackpool Town Centre			
			Relevant DM Policies				
10	Urban renaissance	+	Key reasons:	Site is a brownfield location and the proposed development would therefore be likely to have a minor positive effect on the local townscape character and visual amenity.	+	LT	M
			Relevant CS Policies	CS6: Green Infrastructure; CS7: Quality of Design; CS12: Sustainable Neighbourhoods; CS17: Blackpool Town Centre			
			Relevant DM Policies	DM1: Design Requirements for New Build Housing Developments			
11	Attractive Place to Live	+	Key reasons:	The proposed development at this site would be likely to help protect and enhance the visual amenity of the local area.	+	LT	M
			Relevant CS Policies	CS6: Green Infrastructure; CS7: Quality of Design; CS17: Blackpool Town Centre			
			Relevant DM Policies	DM1: Design Requirements for New Build Housing Developments			
12	Biodiversity	+	Key reasons:	The proposed development at this site would be expected to result in no discernible effects on a biodiversity or geodiversity designation.	+	LT	M

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SA Objective		Initial Score	Supporting Information	Residual Score	Timing	Uncertainty
			The site is brownfield. Given the development at each location would accord with Policies CS6 and CS7, there would be an opportunity to enhance the site's biodiversity value.			
			<i>Relevant CS Policies</i> CS6: Green Infrastructure; CS7: Quality of Design			
			<i>Relevant DM Policies</i> DM35: Biodiversity			
			<i>Recommendations</i> GI elements incorporated into developments should seek to be comprised of a wide range of native species that are ecologically linked with the GI network extending throughout the Borough in order to protect or enhance the biodiversity value of the site whilst preserving or improving local habitat connectivity.			
13	Landscape & townscape	+	<i>Key reasons:</i> Site is a brownfield site that is considered to currently make a relatively neutral or negative contribution to the local character due to their vacant or derelict condition. The proposed development would be expected to accord with Policies CS6 and CS7 and, as such, would be likely to help protect and enhance the local townscape character.	+	LT	M
			<i>Relevant CS Policies</i> CS6: Green Infrastructure; CS7: Quality of Design; CS8: Heritage; CS13: Housing Mix, Density and Standards; CS17: Blackpool Town Centre			
			<i>Relevant DM Policies</i> DM37: Community Facilities, DM1: Design Requirements for New Build Housing Developments			
			<i>Recommendations</i> GI elements incorporated into developments should seek to be comprised of a wide range of native species that are visually linked with the GI network extending throughout the Borough.			
14	Cultural heritage	+	<i>Key reasons:</i> Site is in the local Conservation Area. Development at H12 would be likely to be viewable from the Grade II Listed 'Central Library and Grundy Art Gallery' on the opposite side of the road. New development here would likely be an opportunity to enhance the setting of this sensitive heritage asset.	+	LT	M
			<i>Relevant CS Policies</i> CS6: Green Infrastructure; CS7: Quality of Design; CS8: Heritage; CS17: Blackpool Town Centre			
			<i>Relevant DM Policies</i> DM26: Listed Buildings, DM27: Conservation Areas, DM28: Non-Designated Heritage Assets, DM30: Archaeology, DM37: Community Facilities, DM1: Design Requirements for New Build Housing Developments			
15	Water quality & resource	0	<i>Key reasons:</i> The site does not contain, is not adjacent to, and is not within 100m, of a natural waterbody. The site is currently vacant and so the proposed construction and occupation of homes at this location would be expected to increase the rate of water consumption in relation to existing levels. Policy CS10 would help to ensure that the water consumption is sustainable but ultimately a minor net increase in water consumption at the site is unlikely to be avoided. In the scale of development (<50 dwellings), a negligible score is considered to be appropriate.	0	N/A	L
			<i>Relevant CS Policies</i> CS6: Green Infrastructure; CS9: Water Management; CS10: Sustainable Design and Low Carbon Energy			
			<i>Relevant DM Policies</i> DM1: Design Requirements for New Build Housing Developments			

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SA Objective		Initial Score	Supporting Information		Residual Score	Timing	Uncertainty
16	Land resource	+	<i>Key reasons:</i>	Site is <1ha of brownfield land and so development here would be a relatively efficient use of land.	+	LT	M
		<i>Relevant CS Policies</i>		CS6: Green Infrastructure; CS13: Housing Mix, Density and Standards			
		<i>Relevant DM Policies</i>		DM36: Controlling Pollution and Contamination, DM1: Design Requirements for New Build Housing Developments			
17	Limit and adapt to climate change	0	<i>Key reasons:</i>	Site is in Flood Zone 1. Site is currently vacant and so the proposed construction and occupation of homes at this location would be expected to increase GHG emissions and the carbon footprint at this site in relation to existing levels. This is primarily due to the energy consumption and private travel associated with residents. The excellent access of the site to public transport modes would help to limit this. Policies CS5, CS6 and CS10 would also be expected to help limit GHG emissions. However, a minor net increase in GHG emissions and the carbon footprint at the site, in relation to existing levels, is unlikely to be entirely avoided. en the scale of development (<50 dwellings), a negligible score is considered to be appropriate.	0	LT	M
		<i>Relevant CS Policies</i>		CS5: Connectivity; CS6: Green Infrastructure; CS9: Water Management; CS10: Sustainable Design and Low Carbon Energy			
		<i>Relevant DM Policies</i>		DM32: Wind Energy, DM1: Design Requirements for New Build Housing Developments			
18	Air quality	-	<i>Key reasons:</i>	Given the vacant nature of the site, the proposed construction and occupation of homes at this location would be expected to result in a minor net increase in emissions to air at the site in relation to existing levels. This would primarily be due to the private travel and energy consumption associated with residents. Given the proximity of the site to the AQMA (H12 is within 50m of the AQMA), this may make achieving air quality improvements at the AQMA slightly more difficult. The excellent access of the site to a sustainable transport modes would be likely to help limit air pollution associated with the travel of residents at the site. Policies CS5, CS6 and CS10 would also help to limit air pollution to some extent. Overall, the proposed development could potentially result in a minor increase in local emissions. Although the scale of the proposed development is less than 50 dwellings, it is considered that a minor adverse score would be appropriate given the proximity of this site to the AQMA and the importance of improving air quality in this area of Blackpool.	-	LT	M
		<i>Relevant CS Policies</i>		CS5: Connectivity; CS6: Green Infrastructure; CS10: Sustainable Design and Low Carbon Energy			
		<i>Relevant DM Policies</i>		DM32: Wind Energy, DM1: Design Requirements for New Build Housing Developments, DM36: Controlling Pollution and Contamination			
19	Energy	0	<i>Key reasons:</i>	Given the vacant nature of the site, the proposed construction and occupation of homes at this location would be expected to result in a minor net increase in energy consumption at this site in	0	LT	M

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SA Objective		Initial Score	Supporting Information		Residual Score	Timing	Uncertainty
				<p>relation to existing levels. This would primarily be due to the energy consumption associated with residents.</p> <p>Policy CS10 would help to mitigate this to some extent, although a minor net increase is unlikely to be entirely avoided. Given the scale of development (<50 dwellings), a negligible score is considered to be appropriate.</p>			
			<i>Relevant CS Policies</i>	CS10: Sustainable Design and Low Carbon Energy			
			<i>Relevant DM Policies</i>	DM32: Wind Energy, DM1: Design Requirements for New Build Housing Developments			
20	Natural resources	0	<i>Key reasons:</i>	<p>Given the vacant nature of the site, the proposed construction and occupation of homes at this location would be expected to result in a minor net increase in the consumption of natural resources at this site in relation to existing levels. This would primarily be due to the lifestyles associated with residents.</p> <p>The previously developed condition of the site may provide some opportunities for reusing resources. Additionally, Policy CS10 would help to limit the consumption of resources. However, a minor net increase in the consumption and use of natural resources is unlikely to be entirely avoidable. Given the scale of development (<50 dwellings), a negligible score is considered to be appropriate.</p>	0	LT	M
			<i>Relevant CS Policies</i>	CS10: Sustainable Design and Low Carbon Energy			
			<i>Relevant DM Policies</i>	DM1: Design Requirements for New Build Housing Developments			
21	Waste	0	<i>Key reasons:</i>	<p>Given the vacant nature of the site, the proposed construction and occupation of homes at this location would be expected to result in a minor net increase in the amount of waste sent to landfill from the site in relation to existing levels. This would primarily be due to the lifestyles associated with residents.</p> <p>The previously developed condition of the site may provide some opportunities for reusing materials during construction and in that way reducing waste generated during the construction phase. Additionally, Policy CS10 may help to increase rates of reduce/reuse/recycle for residents. However, a minor net increase in the amount of waste sent to landfill from the site, in relation to existing levels, is unlikely to be entirely avoidable. Given the scale of development (<50 dwellings), a negligible score is considered to be appropriate.</p>	0	LT	M
			<i>Relevant CS Policies</i>	CS10: Sustainable Design and Low Carbon Energy			
			<i>Relevant DM Policies</i>	DM1: Design Requirements for New Build Housing Developments			
22	Sustainable transport	++	<i>Key reasons:</i>	The site has excellent access to sustainable transport modes that provide access to areas throughout and beyond the Borough. The site is highly accessible for pedestrians and cyclists.	++	LT	M

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SA Objective		Initial Score	Supporting Information	Residual Score	Timing	Uncertainty
			<p>Blackpool North Railway Station is less than 700m away. There are multiple bus stops within a short walk of the site at each of which multiple frequent services can be caught.</p> <p>The proximity of the site to key services, facilities, community spaces and employment areas would also be likely to facilitate efficient movements (i.e. shorter journey lengths and times).</p>			
			<p><i>Relevant CS Policies</i></p> <p>CS5: Connectivity; CS6: Green Infrastructure; CS11: Planning Obligations</p>			
			<p><i>Relevant DM Policies</i></p> <p>DM41: Transport Requirements for New Development, DM1: Design Requirements for New Build Housing Developments</p>			

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Site Reference/Planning application number	Ward	Site Area (ha)	Existing Land-use	Proposed Use
P1 (97/0474) Land at Bridge House Road	Hawes Side	1.14	Brownfield	7 homes
P12 (17/0095) P12 Land at Moss House Road	Stanley	17.3	Mostly greenfield with some brownfield and incomplete development	355 homes w/ village green/play area, water features and shop
P22 (17/0070) Land at Former Hawes Side Clinic, Hawes Side Lane	Stanley	0.17	Brownfield – vacant plot	8 homes

SA Objective		Initial Score	Supporting Information		Residual Score	Timing	Uncertainty
1	Crime	P1 +	Key reasons:	P1 is in a ward amongst the 30% most deprived neighbourhoods for crime in the country. P12 is in a ward amongst the 50% least deprived neighbourhoods for crime in the country. P22 is located on a vacant brownfield plot in a ward amongst the 50% most deprived neighbourhoods for crime in the country. Requirements for the development at each location set out in Policies CS6, CS7 and CS12 would be expected to help ensure the development is safe and rates of natural surveillance are high.	P1 +	LT	M
		P12 +			P12 +		
		P22 ++			P22 ++		
		Relevant CS Policies			CS6: Green Infrastructure; CS7: Quality of Design; CS12: Sustainable Neighbourhoods		
		Relevant DM Policies	DM37: Community Facilities DM1: Design Requirements for New Build Housing Development				
2	Education	P1 ++	Key reasons:	P1 is within 500m of Marton Primary Academy Primary School and within 1km of Highfield Leadership Academy Secondary School. P12 is 100-600m from Our Lady of the Assumption Catholic Primary School and is within 1km of Highfield Leadership Academy Secondary School. P22 is within 200m of Hawes Side Academy Primary School and within 500m of Highfield Leadership Academy Secondary School.	P1 ++	LT	M
		P12 ++			P12 ++		
		P22 ++			P22 ++		
		Relevant CS Policies			CS11: Planning Obligations; CS15: Health and Education		
		Relevant DM Policies	DM37: Community Facilities				
3	Health	P1		P1, P12, and P22 are within 800m of Abbey Dale Medical Centre.	P1	LT	M

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SA Objective		Initial Score	Supporting Information		Residual Score	Timing	Uncertainty
		++	Key reasons:	All sites are within 8km of Blackpool Victoria Hospital. All sites would provide residents with excellent access to open spaces and playing fields/sports grounds.	++		
		P12			P12		
		++			++		
		P22			P22		
		++					
		Relevant CS Policies		CS5: Connectivity; CS6: Green Infrastructure; CS7: Quality of Design; CS12: Sustainable Neighbourhoods; CS11: Planning Obligations; CS15: Health and Education			
		Relevant DM Policies		DM8: Blackpool Airport Enterprise Zone, DM37: Community Facilities			
4	Housing	P1	Key reasons:	P12 would make a major positive contribution towards meeting the Borough's housing demands, providing 355 homes. The other two sites would make a minor contribution towards the Housing objective.	P1	LT	M
		+			+		
		P12			P12		
		++			++		
		P22			P22		
		+			+		
		Relevant CS Policies		CS7: Quality of Design; CS12: Sustainable Neighbourhoods; CS13: Housing Mix, Density and Standards; CS14: Affordable Housing.			
		Relevant DM Policies		DM1: Design Requirements for New Build Housing Developments, DM3: Supported Accommodation and Housing for Older People			
5	Community Cohesion	P1	Key reasons:	The proposed development at each site would situate new residents within an existing residential area. They would also situate new residents in a location where they have excellent access to community spaces and facilities, including open spaces, shops, public houses and recreational areas. The planning application for P12 indicates that a play area would be incorporated into the development.	P1	LT	M
		+			+		
		P12			P12		
		++			++		
		P22			P22		
		+			+		
		Relevant CS Policies		CS7: Quality of Design; CS12: Sustainable Neighbourhoods; CS13: Housing Mix, Density and Standards; CS11: Planning Obligations; CS15: Health and Education			
		Relevant DM Policies		DM37: Community Facilities, DM1: Design Requirements for New Build Housing Developments			
6	Access	P1	Key reasons:	Each site is within 500m of various community facilities and areas, including shops, recreational areas and public houses. Each site is within 500m of open spaces and playing fields/sports pitches. P1, P12 and P22 are just over 2km away from the nearest railway station. Multiple bus stops are within a short distance walk of all sites, where a variety of frequent services can be caught.	P1	LT	M
		++			++		
		P12			P12		
		++			++		
		P22			P22		
		++			++		

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SA Objective		Initial Score	Supporting Information		Residual Score	Timing	Uncertainty
				Each site is considered to be highly accessible for pedestrians and cyclists. P12 and, P22 are considered to have very good access to the local P _{RoW} network.			
			<i>Relevant CS Policies</i>	CS5: Connectivity; CS7: Quality of Design; CS11: Planning Obligations; CS15: Health and Education			
			<i>Relevant DM Policies</i>	DM37: Community Facilities, DM41: Transport Requirements for New Development			
7	Economic Growth	P1 +	Key reasons:	P12 is a mix use sites with commercial land allocation. This provision of employment land will have a positive impact on the Borough's economic growth. The proposed development at each residential allocation would help to deliver new and high-quality accommodation in the Borough that not only provides a place for employees to live (and thus facilitates the growth and development of local businesses) but also helps to enhance the vitality and vibrancy of areas, thereby marketing the Borough as a place to live and work and contributing towards greater economic competitiveness.	P1 +	LT	M
		P12 +			P12 +		
		P22 +			P22 +		
		<i>Relevant CS Policies</i>	CS3: Economic Development and Growth				
		<i>Relevant DM Policies</i>	DM8: Blackpool Airport Enterprise Zone				
8	Sustainable Tourism	P1 +	Key reasons:	P1 and P22 contain brownfield land and so the proposed development here would be likely to have a minor positive effect on tourism through improving the visual amenity of the surrounding area. The proposed development at P12 would be unlikely to have a discernible effect on tourism as the proposal is for residential development on greenfield.	P1 +	LT	M
		P12 O			P12 O		
		P22 +			P22 +		
		<i>Relevant CS Policies</i>	CS6: Green Infrastructure; CS7: Quality of Design;				
		<i>Relevant DM Policies</i>	DM8: Blackpool Airport Enterprise Zone,				
9	Economic Inclusion	P1 +	Key reasons:	P1 and P22 are proposed for residential development and are located within 500m of the nearest local centre. P12 is a mixed-use sites with commercial provisions, both sites are within 1km of the nearest local centre and a main industrial business area. All sites would help to ensure that new residents have excellent access to a broad range of employment opportunities.	P1 +	LT	M
		P12 ++			P12 ++		
		P22 +			P22 +		
		<i>Relevant CS Policies</i>	CS12: Sustainable Neighbourhoods				
		<i>Relevant DM Policies</i>	DM8: Blackpool Airport Enterprise Zone				
10	Urban renaissance	P1 +	Key reasons:		P1 +	LT	M
		P12			P12		

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SA Objective		Initial Score	Supporting Information		Residual Score	Timing	Uncertainty	
		+		The proposed residential development at all sites would be expected to be of a high-quality design and considerate layout that positively enhances the character of the surrounding area. Given the urban nature of the local area, this would contribute towards urban renaissance in Blackpool.	+			
		P22 +			P22 +			
		<i>Relevant CS Policies</i>	CS6: Green Infrastructure; CS7: Quality of Design; CS12: Sustainable Neighbourhoods;					
		<i>Relevant DM Policies</i>	DM1: Design Requirements for New Build Housing Developments					
11	Attractive Place to Live	P1 +	<i>Key reasons:</i>	P1 is a residential development would be likely to help protect and enhance the visual amenity of the local area. P12 contains greenfield land but the proposed residential development here would be expected to accord with Policies CS6 and CS7 and so would be likely to be a high-quality and attractive development. P22 would comprise residential development on vacant brownfield and therefore the development would be likely to enhance the local character and setting.	P1 +	LT	M	
		P12 +			P12 +			
		P22 +			P22 +			
		<i>Relevant CS Policies</i>			CS6: Green Infrastructure; CS7: Quality of Design;			
		<i>Relevant DM Policies</i>	DM1: Design Requirements for New Build Housing Developments					
12	Biodiversity	P1 +	<i>Key reasons:</i>	The proposed development at each site would be expected to result in no discernible effects on a biodiversity designation. P1 and P22 are brownfield sites. As the development would need to accord with Policies CS6 and CS7, the proposed development could potentially result in a minor net gain for biodiversity. The southern portion of P12 is brownfield land and semi-complete development. The northern and larger portion is mostly greenfield land that includes an array of existing features including trees, hedgerow and areas of long grass and shrubbery. It is expected that the proposed development would diminish the site's biodiversity value and reduce its capacity in terms of acting as a wildlife corridor or steppingstone. Policies CS6 and CS7 would help to preserve the site's biodiversity value to some extent but would be unlikely to entirely prevent a minor adverse effect on the biodiversity SA Objective.	P1 +	LT	M	
		P12 -			P12 -			
		P22 +			P22 +			
		<i>Relevant CS Policies</i>			CS6: Green Infrastructure; CS7: Quality of Design			
		<i>Relevant DM Policies</i>	DM35: Biodiversity					
		<i>Recommendations</i>	GI elements incorporated into developments should seek to be comprised of a wide range of native species that are ecologically linked with the GI network extending throughout the Borough in order to protect or enhance the biodiversity value of the site whilst preserving or improving local habitat connectivity. Ecological surveys could potentially be needed.					
		P1			P1	LT	M	

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SA Objective		Initial Score	Supporting Information		Residual Score	Timing	Uncertainty
13	Landscape & townscape	+	Key reasons:	P1 and P22 are comprised of brownfield. In their current form, whether it is vacant land or a derelict building, the proposed development would be likely to help enhance the contribution of each site to the local townscape character, particularly as the development would need to accord with Policies CS6, CS7 and CS13. P12 includes a relatively large area of greenfield land that makes a positive contribution to the local character and sense of place. It is considered to be likely that development here would have an adverse impact on the local character due to the loss of open spaces and visually attractive green structures including trees and hedgerow. However, this would be mitigated to some extent by Policies CS6, CS7 and CS13.	+		
		P12			P12		
		-			-		
		P22			P22		
		+			+		
		Relevant CS Policies			CS6: Green Infrastructure; CS7: Quality of Design; CS8: Heritage; CS13: Housing Mix, Density and Standards;		
Relevant DM Policies	DM37: Community Facilities, DM1: Design Requirements for New Build Housing Developments						
Recommendations	GI elements incorporated into developments should seek to be comprised of a wide range of native species that are visually linked with the GI network extending throughout the Borough.						
14	Cultural heritage	P1	Key reasons:	P1 and P22 would be expected to result in no discernible effects on the historic environment. Just south of the southern perimeter of P12 is a Conservation Area. The eastern perimeter of P12 would result in the loss of a large area of greenfield land and open space that likely play a role in the distinct sense of place and character surrounding the Conservation Area. Policies CS6, CS7 and CS8 would be expected to help mitigate adverse effects and to ensure that the development incorporates a design and layout that respects the Conservation Area. However, overall, the net loss of open space and green features would be expected to result in a residual minor adverse effect.	P1	LT	M
		0			0		
		P12			P12		
		-			-		
		P22			P22		
0	0						
Relevant CS Policies	CS6: Green Infrastructure; CS7: Quality of Design; CS8: Heritage;						
Relevant DM Policies	DM26: Listed Buildings, DM27: Conservation Areas, DM28: Non-Designated Heritage Assets, DM30: Archaeology, DM37: Community Facilities						
15	Water quality & resource	P1	Key reasons:	P1 and P12 are coincident with small natural waterbodies. As the development would accord with Policy CS9, it is expected that adverse effects on the quality of the water would be avoided. P22 is not coincident with, adjacent to or within 100m of a natural waterbody. Given the vacant nature of each site, the proposed construction and occupation of homes at each location would be expected to result in a minor net increase in water consumption in relation to existing levels. Policy CS10 would help to mitigate this to some extent, although a minor net increase is unlikely to be entirely avoided. Given the scale of development proposed at P1 and P22 (i.e. <50 dwellings), a negligible score is considered to be appropriate.	P1	LT	M
		0			0		
		P12			P12		
		-			-		
P22	P22						
0	0						

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SA Objective		Initial Score	Supporting Information	Residual Score	Timing	Uncertainty
		<i>Relevant CS Policies</i>	CS6: Green Infrastructure; CS9: Water Management			
		<i>Relevant DM Policies</i>	DM1: Design Requirements for New Build Housing Developments			
16	Land resource	P1 ++	<p><i>Key reasons:</i></p> <p>P1 is a large brownfield site (>1ha). A very small area of the land on the site's southern border is Grade 3 ALC land but it is a previously developed brownfield site and so the proposed development here would be considered to be an efficient use of land.</p> <p>P12 is a very large site (17.3ha) where a housing development is currently under construction. The allocation of the site would therefore not result in the loss of any additional previously undeveloped land (including the Grade 2 ALC soils found here) beyond that which has already been lost or built over as a result of the development currently underway and already permitted.</p> <p>P22 is located on <1ha of brownfield.</p>	P1 ++	LT	M
		P12 0		P12 0		
		P22 +		P22 +		
		<i>Relevant CS Policies</i>		CS6: Green Infrastructure; CS13: Housing Mix, Density and Standards		
		<i>Relevant DM Policies</i>		DM36: Controlling Pollution and Contamination, DM1: Design Requirements for New Build Housing Developments		
17	Limit and adapt to climate change	P1 0	<p>Each site is in Flood Zone 1.</p> <p>Given the vacant, or partially vacant, nature of each site, the proposed construction and occupation of homes at each location would be expected to result in a minor net increase in GHG emissions and the carbon footprint of each site in relation to existing levels, primarily due to the energy consumption and private travel associated with new residents at each location. Policy CS10 would help to mitigate this to some extent, as would the generally excellent access to sustainable transport options, although a minor net increase is unlikely to be entirely avoided. Given the scale of development proposed at P1 and P22 (i.e. <50 dwellings) a negligible score is considered to be appropriate.</p>	P1 0	LT	M
		P12 -		P12 -		
		P22 0		P22 0		
		<i>Relevant CS Policies</i>		CS5: Connectivity; CS6: Green Infrastructure; CS9: Water Management; CS10: Sustainable Design and Low Carbon Energy		
		<i>Relevant DM Policies</i>		DM32: Wind Energy, DM1: Design Requirements for New Build Housing Developments		
18	Air quality	P1 0	<p>Given the vacant, or partially vacant, nature of each site the proposed construction and occupation of homes at each location would be expected to result in a minor net increase in emissions to air at each site in relation to existing levels, primarily due to the private travel associated with new residents at each site. Policy CS10 would help to mitigate this to some extent, as would the generally excellent access to low-emission transport options, although a minor net increase is unlikely to be entirely</p>	P1 0	LT	M
		P12 -		P12 -		
		P22 0		P22 0		

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SA Objective		Initial Score	Supporting Information	Residual Score	Timing	Uncertainty		
			avoided. Given the scale of development proposed at P1 and P22 (i.e. <50 dwellings) a negligible score is considered to be appropriate.					
			<i>Relevant CS Policies</i>	CS5: Connectivity; CS6: Green Infrastructure; CS10: Sustainable Design and Low Carbon Energy				
			<i>Relevant DM Policies</i>	DM32: Wind Energy, DM1: Design Requirements for New Build Housing Developments, DM36: Controlling Pollution and Contamination				
19	Energy	P1 0	<i>Key reasons:</i> Given the vacant, or partially vacant, nature of each site, the proposed construction and occupation of homes at each site in relation to existing levels. Policy CS10 would help to mitigate this to some extent but a minor net increase in energy consumption is unlikely to be entirely avoided. Given the scale of development proposed at P1 and P22 (i.e. <50 dwellings) a negligible score is considered to be appropriate.	P1 0	LT	M		
		P12 -		P12 -				
		P22 0		P22 0				
		<i>Relevant CS Policies</i>		CS10: Sustainable Design and Low Carbon Energy				
		<i>Relevant DM Policies</i>		DM32: Wind Energy, DM1: Design Requirements for New Build Housing Developments				
20	Natural resources	P1 0	<i>Key reasons:</i> Given the vacant, or partially vacant, nature of each site, the proposed construction and occupation of homes at each location would be expected to result in a minor net increase in the consumption and use of natural resources at each site in relation to existing levels. Policy CS10 would help to mitigate this to some extent, although a minor net increase in the consumption and use of natural resources at each location in relation to existing levels is unlikely to be entirely avoided. Given the scale of development proposed at P1 and P22 (i.e. <50 dwellings) a negligible score is considered to be appropriate.	P1 0	LT	M		
		P12 -		P12 -				
		P22 0		P22 0				
		<i>Relevant CS Policies</i>		CS10: Sustainable Design and Low Carbon Energy				
		<i>Relevant DM Policies</i>		DM1: Design Requirements for New Build Housing Developments				
21	Waste	P1 0	<i>Key reasons:</i> Given the vacant, or partially vacant, nature of each site, the proposed construction and occupation of homes at each location would be expected to result in a minor net increase in the amount of waste sent to landfill in relation to existing levels. Policy CS10 would help to mitigate this to some extent, although a minor net increase in the generation of waste is unlikely to be entirely avoided. Given the scale of development proposed at P1 and P22 (i.e. <50 dwellings) a negligible score is considered to be appropriate.	P1 0	LT	M		
		P12 -		P12 -				
		P22 0		P22 0				

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SA Objective		Initial Score	Supporting Information		Residual Score	Timing	Uncertainty		
		<i>Relevant CS Policies</i>	CS10: Sustainable Design and Low Carbon Energy						
		<i>Relevant DM Policies</i>	DM1: Design Requirements for New Build Housing Developments						
22	Sustainable transport	P1 ++	Key reasons:	<p>P1, P22 and P12 are just over 2km away from the nearest railway station. Multiple bus stops are within a short distance walk of all sites, where a variety of frequent services can be caught.</p> <p>Each site is considered to be highly accessible for pedestrians and cyclists. P1 and P22 are considered to have very good access to the local PRow network. The proximity of each site to services, facilities and employment areas would be likely to facilitate relatively efficient movements of new residents.</p>	P1 ++	LT	M		
		P12 ++			P12 ++				
		P22 ++			P22 ++				
		<i>Relevant CS Policies</i>	CS5: Connectivity; CS6: Green Infrastructure; CS11: Planning Obligations						
		<i>Relevant DM Policies</i>	DM41: Transport Requirements for New Development, DM1: Design Requirements for New Build Housing Developments						

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Site Reference/Planning application number	Ward	Site Area (ha)	Existing Land-use	Proposed Use
P23 Land adjacent to 73 Stony Hill Avenue (16/0493)	Squires Gate	0.19	Brownfield/homes under construction	8 homes

SA Objective		Initial Score	Supporting Information	Residual Score	Timing	Uncertainty
1	Crime	+	<p><i>Key reasons:</i> Site is in a ward amongst the 50% most deprived neighbourhoods in the country. Requirements for the development at each location set out in Policies CS6, CS7 and CS12 would be expected to help ensure the development is safe and rates of natural surveillance are high.</p> <p><i>Relevant CS Policies</i> CS3: Economic Development and Growth; CS6: Green Infrastructure; CS7: Quality of Design; CS24 South Blackpool Employment Growth</p> <p><i>Relevant DM Policies</i> DM8: Blackpool Airport Enterprise Zone</p>	+	LT	M
2	Education	++	<p><i>Key reasons:</i> The nearest primary school, Roseacre Academy, is 450m north east. The nearest secondary school, Highfield Leadership Academy, is 1.4km north east.</p> <p><i>Relevant CS Policies</i> CS3: Economic Development and Growth; CS11: Planning Obligations; CS15: Health and Education CS24 South Blackpool Employment Growth</p> <p><i>Relevant DM Policies</i> DM8: Blackpool Airport Enterprise Zone</p>	++	LT	M
3	Health	++	<p><i>Key reasons:</i> The site is adjacent to a Stonyhill Medical Practice and Highfield Surgery. The nearest hospital, Blackpool Vitoria, is 5km north east. Residents here would have good access to the coast and recreational opportunities.</p> <p><i>Relevant CS Policies</i> CS3: Economic Development and Growth; CS5: Connectivity; CS6: Green Infrastructure; CS7: Quality of Design; CS11: Planning Obligations; CS15: Health and Education</p> <p><i>Relevant DM Policies</i> DM8: Blackpool Airport Enterprise Zone</p>	++	LT	M
4	Housing	+	<p><i>Key reasons:</i> The proposed development would make a positive contribution towards meeting Blackpool's growing and varied housing needs.</p> <p><i>Relevant CS Policies</i> CS7: Quality of Design; CS12: Sustainable Neighbourhoods; CS13: Housing Mix, Density and Standards; CS14: Affordable Housing.</p> <p><i>Relevant DM Policies</i> DM1: Design Requirements for New Build Housing Developments, DM3: Supported Accommodation and Housing for Older People</p>	+	LT	M

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SA Objective		Initial Score	Supporting Information		Residual Score	Timing	Uncertainty
5	Community Cohesion	+	<i>Key reasons:</i>	The proposed development would situate new residents within an existing residential community. These residents would be within 500m of various community facilities, including shops, public houses and parks.	+	LT	M
			<i>Relevant CS Policies</i>	CS7: Quality of Design;			
			<i>Relevant DM Policies</i>				
6	Access	++	<i>Key reasons:</i>	Site is within 400m of multiple bus stops on the B5262. Squires Gate Railway Station is 460m south west. It is expected that new homes here would be suitable for pedestrian/cycling access and residents would only have short distances to travel to access key services, amenities and spaces.	++	LT	M
			<i>Relevant CS Policies</i>	CS5: Connectivity; CS7: Quality of Design; CS11: Planning Obligations; CS27: South Blackpool Transport and Connectivity			
			<i>Relevant DM Policies</i>	DM41: Transport Requirements for New Development			
7	Economic Growth	+	<i>Key reasons:</i>	The proposed development would help to deliver new and high-quality accommodation in the Borough that not only provides a place for employees to live (and thus facilitates the growth and development of local businesses) but also helps to enhance the vitality and vibrancy of areas, thereby marketing the Borough as a place to live and work and contributing towards greater economic competitiveness.	+	LT	M
			<i>Relevant CS Policies</i>	CS3: Economic Development and Growth			
			<i>Relevant DM Policies</i>				
8	Sustainable Tourism	0	<i>Key reasons:</i>	The proposed for residential development on a greenfield site would be unlikely to have a discernible effect on visual amenity or tourism.	0	LT	M
			<i>Relevant CS Policies</i>	CS3: Economic Development and Growth; CS24 South Blackpool Employment Growth			
			<i>Relevant DM Policies</i>	DM8: Blackpool Airport Enterprise Zone			
9	Economic Inclusion	+	<i>Key reasons:</i>	The proposed residential development is within 500m of the nearest centre. New residents would be likely to have sustainable access to jobs via all modes of transport.	+	LT	M
			<i>Relevant CS Policies</i>	CS27: South Blackpool Transport and Connectivity			
			<i>Relevant DM Policies</i>	DM8: Blackpool Airport Enterprise Zone			
10	Urban renaissance	+	<i>Key reasons:</i>	The proposed residential development would be expected to be of a high-quality design and considerate layout that positively enhances the character of the surrounding area. Given the urban nature of the local area, this would contribute towards urban renaissance in Blackpool.	+	LT	M
			<i>Relevant CS Policies</i>	CS6: Green Infrastructure; CS7: Quality of Design; CS12: Sustainable Neighbourhoods; CS24 South Blackpool Employment Growth; CS27: South Blackpool Transport and Connectivity			

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SA Objective		Initial Score	Supporting Information	Residual Score	Timing	Uncertainty
			<i>Relevant DM Policies</i>			
11	Attractive Place to Live	+	<i>Key reasons:</i> The proposed development would be expected to accord with Policies CS6 and CS7 and so would be likely to be a high-quality and attractive development that would be an attractive place to live.	+	LT	M
			<i>Relevant CS Policies</i> CS6: Green Infrastructure; CS7: Quality of Design;			
			<i>Relevant DM Policies</i> DM8: Blackpool Airport Enterprise Zone			
12	Biodiversity	+	<i>Key reasons:</i> The proposed development would be unlikely to have a negative impact on biodiversity. Due to Core Strategy policies the proposed development could potentially enhance the biodiversity value on-site.	+	LT	M
			<i>Relevant CS Policies</i> CS6: Green Infrastructure; CS7: Quality of Design			
			<i>Relevant DM Policies</i> DM35: Biodiversity; DM8: Blackpool Airport Enterprise Zone			
			<i>Recommendations</i> GI elements incorporated into developments should seek to be comprised of a wide range of native species that are ecologically linked with the GI network extending throughout the Borough in order to protect or enhance the biodiversity value of the site whilst preserving or improving local habitat connectivity.			
13	Landscape & townscape	+	<i>Key reasons:</i> The proposed development would be of a high-quality and visually attractive design that helps to enhance the local townscape character.	+	LT	M
			<i>Relevant CS Policies</i> CS6: Green Infrastructure; CS7: Quality of Design; CS8: Heritage;			
			<i>Relevant DM Policies</i> DM26: Listed Buildings, DM27: Conservation Areas, DM28: Non-Designated Heritage Assets			
			<i>Recommendations</i> GI elements incorporated into developments should seek to be comprised of a wide range of native species that are visually linked with the GI network extending throughout the Borough.			
14	Cultural heritage	0	<i>Key reasons:</i> The proposed development would be unlikely to have a discernible impact on Blackpool's cultural heritage.	0	LT	M
			<i>Relevant CS Policies</i> CS7: Quality of Design; CS8: Heritage;			
			<i>Relevant DM Policies</i> DM26: Listed Buildings, DM27: Conservation Areas, DM28: Non-Designated Heritage Assets, DM30: Archaeology			
15	Water quality & resource	-	<i>Key reasons:</i> New residents at this location would be expected to lead to a minor increase in water consumption in relation to existing levels. Negative impacts on the water quality of any natural waterbodies would not be expected.	-	LT	M
			<i>Relevant CS Policies</i> CS6: Green Infrastructure; CS9: Water Management			
			<i>Relevant DM Policies</i>			
16	Land resource	+	<i>Key reasons:</i> The site is urban land and does not contain agriculturally valuable soils. The current condition of the site is brownfield.	+	LT	M
			<i>Relevant CS Policies</i> CS3: Economic Development and Growth; CS6: Green Infrastructure;			

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SA Objective		Initial Score	Supporting Information	Residual Score	Timing	Uncertainty
		<i>Relevant DM Policies</i>	DM36: Controlling Pollution and Contamination			
17	Limit and adapt to climate change	-	<i>Key reasons:</i> New residents at this location would be expected to lead to a minor increase in GHG emissions in relation to existing levels, primarily due to their consumption of energy and transport movements. The site is within Flood Zone 1.	-	LT	M
		<i>Relevant CS Policies</i>	CS5: Connectivity; CS6: Green Infrastructure; CS9: Water Management; CS10: Sustainable Design and Low Carbon Energy			
		<i>Relevant DM Policies</i>	DM32: Wind Energy,			
18	Air quality	-	<i>Key reasons:</i> New residents at this location would be expected to lead to a minor increase in air pollution in relation to existing levels, primarily due to their transport movements.	-	LT	M
		<i>Relevant CS Policies</i>	CS5: Connectivity; CS6: Green Infrastructure; CS10: Sustainable Design and Low Carbon Energy; CS27: South Blackpool Transport and Connectivity			
		<i>Relevant DM Policies</i>	DM32: Wind Energy, DM1: Design Requirements for New Build Housing Developments, DM36: Controlling Pollution and Contamination			
19	Energy	-	<i>Key reasons:</i> New residents at this location would be expected to lead to a minor increase in energy consumption in relation to existing levels.	-	LT	M
		<i>Relevant CS Policies</i>	CS10: Sustainable Design and Low Carbon Energy			
		<i>Relevant DM Policies</i>	DM32: Wind Energy			
20	Natural resources	-	<i>Key reasons:</i> New residents at this location would be expected to lead to a minor increase in the consumption of natural resources at this location in relation to existing levels.	-	LT	M
		<i>Relevant CS Policies</i>	CS10: Sustainable Design and Low Carbon Energy			
		<i>Relevant DM Policies</i>				
21	Waste	-	<i>Key reasons:</i> New residents at this location would be expected to lead to a minor increase in the amount of waste sent to landfill in relation to existing levels.	-	LT	M
		<i>Relevant CS Policies</i>	CS10: Sustainable Design and Low Carbon Energy			
		<i>Relevant DM Policies</i>				
22	Sustainable transport	++	<i>Key reasons:</i> Residents at this location would have excellent access to sustainable transport modes, including several bus stops within 400m including those on the B5262 and Squires Gate Railway Station 460m south west. The site facilitates high rates of walking and cycling. New residents would only need to travel short distances to access key services, amenities and employment areas.	++	LT	M
		<i>Relevant CS Policies</i>	CS5: Connectivity; CS6: Green Infrastructure; CS11: Planning Obligations; CS27: South Blackpool Transport and Connectivity			
		<i>Relevant DM Policies</i>	DM41: Transport Requirements for New Development,			

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Site Reference/Planning application number	Ward	Site Area (ha)	Existing Land-use	Proposed Use
Former Baguleys Site, Midgeland Road (18/0642)	Stanley	1.4	Mix of brownfield & greenfield.	12 homes

SA Objective	Initial Score	Supporting Information	Residual Score	Timing	Uncertainty	
1	+	<i>Key reasons:</i> Site is in a ward amongst the 50% most deprived neighbourhoods in the country. Requirements for the development at each location set out in Policies CS6, CS7 and CS12 would be expected to help ensure the development is safe and rates of natural surveillance are high.	+	LT	M	
		<i>Relevant CS Policies</i>				CS3: Economic Development and Growth; CS6: Green Infrastructure; CS7: Quality of Design; CS24 South Blackpool Employment Growth
		<i>Relevant DM Policies</i>				DM8: Blackpool Airport Enterprise Zone
2	++	<i>Key reasons:</i> The nearest primary school, Marton Academy, is 700m north west. The nearest secondary, Highfield Leadership, is 1.2km west.	++	LT	M	
		<i>Relevant CS Policies</i>				CS3: Economic Development and Growth; CS11: Planning Obligations; CS15: Health and Education CS24 South Blackpool Employment Growth
		<i>Relevant DM Policies</i>				DM8: Blackpool Airport Enterprise Zone
3	++	<i>Key reasons:</i> The nearest doctor's surgery, Abbey Dale Medical Centre, is 780m west. Blackpool Victoria Hospital is 4km north. New residents at the site would have good access to open spaces and recreational opportunities.	++	LT	M	
		<i>Relevant CS Policies</i>				CS3: Economic Development and Growth; CS5: Connectivity; CS6: Green Infrastructure; CS7: Quality of Design; CS11: Planning Obligations; CS15: Health and Education
		<i>Relevant DM Policies</i>				DM8: Blackpool Airport Enterprise Zone
4	+	<i>Key reasons:</i> The proposed development would make a positive contribution towards meeting Blackpool's growing and varied housing needs.	+	LT	M	
		<i>Relevant CS Policies</i>				CS7: Quality of Design; CS12: Sustainable Neighbourhoods; CS13: Housing Mix, Density and Standards; CS14: Affordable Housing.
		<i>Relevant DM Policies</i>				DM1: Design Requirements for New Build Housing Developments, DM3: Supported Accommodation and Housing for Older People

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SA Objective		Initial Score	Supporting Information		Residual Score	Timing	Uncertainty
5	Community Cohesion	+	Key reasons:	The proposed development would situate new residents within an existing residential community. These residents would be within 500m of various community facilities, including shops, public houses and parks.	+	LT	M
			Relevant CS Policies	CS7: Quality of Design;			
			Relevant DM Policies				
6	Access	+	Key reasons:	Access to public transport is somewhat limited. The site is within 550m of multiple bus stops on Highfield Road. Squires Gate Railway Station is 2.8km south west. However, it is expected that new homes here would be suitable for pedestrian/cycling access and residents would only have short distances to travel to access key services, amenities and spaces. Residents here would have good access to the community facilities, recreation areas, services and amenities on offer in Common Edge around 500m north west, as well as areas such as South Shore Lawn Tennis Club 200m south of the site.	+	LT	M
			Relevant CS Policies	CS5: Connectivity; CS7: Quality of Design; CS11: Planning Obligations; CS27: South Blackpool Transport and Connectivity			
			Relevant DM Policies	DM41: Transport Requirements for New Development			
7	Economic Growth	+	Key reasons:	The proposed development would help to deliver new and high-quality accommodation in the Borough that not only provides a place for employees to live (and thus facilitates the growth and development of local businesses) but also helps to enhance the vitality and vibrancy of areas, thereby marketing the Borough as a place to live and work and contributing towards greater economic competitiveness.	+	LT	M
			Relevant CS Policies	CS3: Economic Development and Growth			
			Relevant DM Policies				
8	Sustainable Tourism	0	Key reasons:	The proposed for residential development on a partial greenfield site would be unlikely to have a discernible effect on visual amenity or tourism.	0	LT	M
			Relevant CS Policies	CS3: Economic Development and Growth; CS24 South Blackpool Employment Growth			
			Relevant DM Policies	DM8: Blackpool Airport Enterprise Zone			
9	Economic Inclusion	+	Key reasons:	The proposed residential development is within 1km of the nearest centre. New residents would be likely to have sustainable access to jobs via all modes of transport.	+	LT	M
			Relevant CS Policies	CS27: South Blackpool Transport and Connectivity			
			Relevant DM Policies	DM8: Blackpool Airport Enterprise Zone			

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SA Objective		Initial Score	Supporting Information		Residual Score	Timing	Uncertainty
10	Urban renaissance	+	Key reasons:	The proposed residential development would be expected to be of a high-quality design and considerate layout that positively enhances the character of the surrounding area. Given the urban nature of the local area, this would contribute towards urban renaissance in Blackpool.	+	LT	M
			Relevant CS Policies	CS6: Green Infrastructure; CS7: Quality of Design; CS12: Sustainable Neighbourhoods; CS24 South Blackpool Employment Growth; CS27: South Blackpool Transport and Connectivity			
			Relevant DM Policies				
11	Attractive Place to Live	+	Key reasons:	The proposed development would be expected to accord with Policies CS6 and CS7 and so would be likely to be a high-quality and attractive development that would be an attractive place to live.	+	LT	M
			Relevant CS Policies	CS6: Green Infrastructure; CS7: Quality of Design;			
			Relevant DM Policies	DM8: Blackpool Airport Enterprise Zone			
12	Biodiversity	+	Key reasons:	The proposed development would be unlikely to have a negative impact on biodiversity. Due to Core Strategy policies the proposed development could potentially enhance the biodiversity value on-site.	+	LT	M
			Relevant CS Policies	CS6: Green Infrastructure; CS7: Quality of Design			
			Relevant DM Policies	DM35: Biodiversity; DM8: Blackpool Airport Enterprise Zone			
		Recommendations	GI elements incorporated into developments should seek to be comprised of a wide range of native species that are ecologically linked with the GI network extending throughout the Borough in order to protect or enhance the biodiversity value of the site whilst preserving or improving local habitat connectivity.				
13	Landscape & townscape	+	Key reasons:	The proposed development would be of a high-quality and visually attractive design that helps to enhance the local townscape character.	+	LT	M
			Relevant CS Policies	CS6: Green Infrastructure; CS7: Quality of Design; CS8: Heritage;			
			Relevant DM Policies	DM26: Listed Buildings, DM27: Conservation Areas, DM28: Non-Designated Heritage Assets			
		Recommendations	GI elements incorporated into developments should seek to be comprised of a wide range of native species that are visually linked with the GI network extending throughout the Borough.				
14	Cultural heritage	0	Key reasons:	The proposed development would be unlikely to have a discernible impact on Blackpool's cultural heritage. Whilst the site is 317m north of the conservation area it is expected that the proposed development would be in-keeping with the surrounding character and would be of a high-quality design and so negative impacts on views into or out of the conservation area would not be impacted.	0	LT	M
			Relevant CS Policies	CS7: Quality of Design; CS8: Heritage;			
			Relevant DM Policies	DM26: Listed Buildings, DM27: Conservation Areas, DM28: Non-Designated Heritage Assets, DM30: Archaeology			

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SA Objective		Initial Score	Supporting Information		Residual Score	Timing	Uncertainty
15	Water quality & resource	-	<i>Key reasons:</i>	New residents at this location would be expected to lead to a minor increase in water consumption in relation to existing levels. Negative impacts on the water quality of any natural waterbodies would not be expected.	-	LT	M
		<i>Relevant CS Policies</i>		CS6: Green Infrastructure; CS9: Water Management			
		<i>Relevant DM Policies</i>					
16	Land resource	+	<i>Key reasons:</i>	The site is urban land and does not contain agriculturally valuable soils. The current condition of the site is a mix of brownfield and greenfield and so is a somewhat efficient use of land.	+	LT	M
		<i>Relevant CS Policies</i>		CS3: Economic Development and Growth; CS6: Green Infrastructure;			
		<i>Relevant DM Policies</i>		DM36: Controlling Pollution and Contamination			
17	Limit and adapt to climate change	-	<i>Key reasons:</i>	New residents at this location would be expected to lead to a minor increase in GHG emissions in relation to existing levels, primarily due to their consumption of energy and transport movements. The site is within Flood Zone 1.	-	LT	M
		<i>Relevant CS Policies</i>		CS5: Connectivity; CS6: Green Infrastructure; CS9: Water Management; CS10: Sustainable Design and Low Carbon Energy			
		<i>Relevant DM Policies</i>		DM32: Wind Energy,			
18	Air quality	-	<i>Key reasons:</i>	New residents at this location would be expected to lead to a minor increase in air pollution in relation to existing levels, primarily due to their transport movements.	-	LT	M
		<i>Relevant CS Policies</i>		CS5: Connectivity; CS6: Green Infrastructure; CS10: Sustainable Design and Low Carbon Energy; CS27: South Blackpool Transport and Connectivity			
		<i>Relevant DM Policies</i>		DM32: Wind Energy, DM1: Design Requirements for New Build Housing Developments, DM36: Controlling Pollution and Contamination			
19	Energy	-	<i>Key reasons:</i>	New residents at this location would be expected to lead to a minor increase in energy consumption in relation to existing levels.	-	LT	M
		<i>Relevant CS Policies</i>		CS10: Sustainable Design and Low Carbon Energy			
		<i>Relevant DM Policies</i>		DM32: Wind Energy			
20	Natural resources	-	<i>Key reasons:</i>	New residents at this location would be expected to lead to a minor increase in the consumption of natural resources at this location in relation to existing levels.	-	LT	M
		<i>Relevant CS Policies</i>		CS10: Sustainable Design and Low Carbon Energy			
		<i>Relevant DM Policies</i>					
21	Waste	-	<i>Key reasons:</i>	New residents at this location would be expected to lead to a minor increase in the amount of waste sent to landfill in relation to existing levels.	-	LT	M

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SA Objective		Initial Score	Supporting Information	Residual Score	Timing	Uncertainty
		<i>Relevant CS Policies</i>	CS10: Sustainable Design and Low Carbon Energy			
		<i>Relevant DM Policies</i>				
22	Sustainable transport	+	<p><i>Key reasons:</i></p> <p>Residents at this location would have excellent access to sustainable transport modes, including several bus stops within 400m including those on the B5262 and Squires Gate Railway Station 460m south west. The site facilitates high rates of walking and cycling. New residents would only need to travel short distances to access key services, amenities and employment areas.</p>	+	LT	M
		<i>Relevant CS Policies</i>	CS5: Connectivity; CS6: Green Infrastructure; CS11: Planning Obligations; CS27: South Blackpool Transport and Connectivity			
		<i>Relevant DM Policies</i>	DM41: Transport Requirements for New Development,			

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Site Reference/Planning application number	Ward	Site Area (ha)	Existing Land-use	Proposed Use
29 – 35 Ripon Road (19/0177)	Tyldesley	0.09	Brownfield / vacant buildings	8 homes

SA Objective	Initial Score	Supporting Information	Residual Score	Timing	Uncertainty	
1	+	<i>Key reasons:</i> The proposed development could help to alleviate local crime rates by providing a high-quality development with safety and security and inherent element of the design. It would replace vacant buildings on a brownfield plot in a ward that is amongst the 10% most deprived wards in the country.	+	LT	M	
		<i>Relevant CS Policies</i>				CS3: Economic Development and Growth; CS6: Green Infrastructure; CS7: Quality of Design; CS24 South Blackpool Employment Growth
		<i>Relevant DM Policies</i>				DM8: Blackpool Airport Enterprise Zone
2	++	<i>Key reasons:</i> Woodlands School and Parkland Academy are 520m south east.	++	LT	M	
		<i>Relevant CS Policies</i>				CS3: Economic Development and Growth; CS11: Planning Obligations; CS15: Health and Education CS24 South Blackpool Employment Growth
		<i>Relevant DM Policies</i>				DM8: Blackpool Airport Enterprise Zone
3	++	<i>Key reasons:</i> Marton Medical Centre is 390m south east. Victoria Hospital is 1.9km north east. Residents would have good access to Blackpool Sports Centre, 700m east.	++	LT	M	
		<i>Relevant CS Policies</i>				CS3: Economic Development and Growth; CS5: Connectivity; CS6: Green Infrastructure; CS7: Quality of Design; CS11: Planning Obligations; CS15: Health and Education
		<i>Relevant DM Policies</i>				DM8: Blackpool Airport Enterprise Zone
4	+	<i>Key reasons:</i> The proposed development would make a positive contribution towards meeting Blackpool's growing and varied housing needs.	+	LT	M	
		<i>Relevant CS Policies</i>				CS7: Quality of Design; CS12: Sustainable Neighbourhoods; CS13: Housing Mix, Density and Standards; CS14: Affordable Housing.
		<i>Relevant DM Policies</i>				DM1: Design Requirements for New Build Housing Developments, DM3: Supported Accommodation and Housing for Older People

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SA Objective		Initial Score	Supporting Information		Residual Score	Timing	Uncertainty	
5	Community Cohesion	+	<i>Key reasons:</i>	The proposed development would situate new residents within an existing residential community. These residents would be within 500m of various community facilities, including shops, public houses and parks.	+	LT	M	
				<i>Relevant CS Policies</i>				CS7: Quality of Design;
				<i>Relevant DM Policies</i>				
6	Access	++	<i>Key reasons:</i>	Site is within 400m of multiple bus stops on Whitegate Drive to the east. Blackpool North Railway Station is 1.2km north. It is expected that new homes here would be suitable for pedestrian/cycling access and residents would only have short distances to travel to access key services, amenities and spaces.	++	LT	M	
				<i>Relevant CS Policies</i>				CS5: Connectivity; CS7: Quality of Design; CS11: Planning Obligations; CS27: South Blackpool Transport and Connectivity
				<i>Relevant DM Policies</i>				DM41: Transport Requirements for New Development
7	Economic Growth	+	<i>Key reasons:</i>	The proposed development would help to deliver new and high-quality accommodation in the Borough that not only provides a place for employees to live (and thus facilitates the growth and development of local businesses) but also helps to enhance the vitality and vibrancy of areas, thereby marketing the Borough as a place to live and work and contributing towards greater economic competitiveness.	+	LT	M	
				<i>Relevant CS Policies</i>				CS3: Economic Development and Growth
				<i>Relevant DM Policies</i>				
8	Sustainable Tourism	0	<i>Key reasons:</i>	The proposed for residential development on a greenfield site would be unlikely to have a discernible effect on visual amenity or tourism.	0	LT	M	
				<i>Relevant CS Policies</i>				CS3: Economic Development and Growth; CS24 South Blackpool Employment Growth
				<i>Relevant DM Policies</i>				DM8: Blackpool Airport Enterprise Zone
9	Economic Inclusion	+	<i>Key reasons:</i>	The proposed residential development is within 500m of the nearest centre. New residents would be likely to have sustainable access to jobs via all modes of transport.	+	LT	M	
				<i>Relevant CS Policies</i>				CS27: South Blackpool Transport and Connectivity
				<i>Relevant DM Policies</i>				DM8: Blackpool Airport Enterprise Zone
10	Urban renaissance	+	<i>Key reasons:</i>	The proposed residential development would be expected to be of a high-quality design and considerate layout that positively enhances the character of the surrounding area. Given the urban nature of the local area, this would contribute towards urban renaissance in Blackpool.	+	LT	M	

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SA Objective		Initial Score	Supporting Information	Residual Score	Timing	Uncertainty
			<p><i>Relevant CS Policies</i></p> <p>CS6: Green Infrastructure; CS7: Quality of Design; CS12: Sustainable Neighbourhoods; CS24 South Blackpool Employment Growth; CS27: South Blackpool Transport and Connectivity</p> <p><i>Relevant DM Policies</i></p>			
11	Attractive Place to Live	+	<p><i>Key reasons:</i></p> <p>The proposed development would be expected to accord with Policies CS6 and CS7 and so would be likely to be a high-quality and attractive development that would be an attractive place to live.</p> <p><i>Relevant CS Policies</i></p> <p>CS6: Green Infrastructure; CS7: Quality of Design;</p> <p><i>Relevant DM Policies</i></p> <p>DM8: Blackpool Airport Enterprise Zone</p>	+	LT	M
12	Biodiversity	+	<p><i>Key reasons:</i></p> <p>The proposed development would be unlikely to have a negative impact on biodiversity. Due to Core Strategy policies the proposed development could potentially enhance the biodiversity value of this brownfield site.</p> <p><i>Relevant CS Policies</i></p> <p>CS6: Green Infrastructure; CS7: Quality of Design</p> <p><i>Relevant DM Policies</i></p> <p>DM35: Biodiversity; DM8: Blackpool Airport Enterprise Zone</p> <p><i>Recommendations</i></p> <p>GI elements incorporated into developments should seek to be comprised of a wide range of native species that are ecologically linked with the GI network extending throughout the Borough in order to protect or enhance the biodiversity value of the site whilst preserving or improving local habitat connectivity.</p>	+	LT	M
13	Landscape & townscape	+	<p><i>Key reasons:</i></p> <p>The proposed development would be of a high-quality and visually attractive design that helps to enhance the local townscape character.</p> <p><i>Relevant CS Policies</i></p> <p>CS6: Green Infrastructure; CS7: Quality of Design; CS8: Heritage;</p> <p><i>Relevant DM Policies</i></p> <p>DM26: Listed Buildings, DM27: Conservation Areas, DM28: Non-Designated Heritage Assets</p> <p><i>Recommendations</i></p> <p>GI elements incorporated into developments should seek to be comprised of a wide range of native species that are visually linked with the GI network extending throughout the Borough.</p>	+	LT	M
14	Cultural heritage	0	<p><i>Key reasons:</i></p> <p>The conservation area is 180m north. The proposed development would be unlikely to have a discernible impact on the setting of this area, although if it did it would be likely to be a minor positive impact due to the redevelopment of the brownfield site.</p> <p><i>Relevant CS Policies</i></p> <p>CS7: Quality of Design; CS8: Heritage;</p> <p><i>Relevant DM Policies</i></p> <p>DM26: Listed Buildings, DM27: Conservation Areas, DM28: Non-Designated Heritage Assets, DM30: Archaeology</p>	0	LT	M
15	Water quality & resource	-	<p><i>Key reasons:</i></p> <p>New residents at this location would be expected to lead to a minor increase in water consumption in relation to existing levels. Negative impacts on the water quality of any natural waterbodies would not be expected.</p> <p><i>Relevant CS Policies</i></p> <p>CS6: Green Infrastructure; CS9: Water Management</p> <p><i>Relevant DM Policies</i></p>	-	LT	M

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SA Objective		Initial Score	Supporting Information		Residual Score	Timing	Uncertainty
16	Land resource	+	<i>Key reasons:</i>	The site is urban land and does not contain agriculturally valuable soils. The current condition of the site is brownfield.	+	LT	M
			<i>Relevant CS Policies</i>	CS3: Economic Development and Growth; CS6: Green Infrastructure;			
			<i>Relevant DM Policies</i>	DM36: Controlling Pollution and Contamination			
17	Limit and adapt to climate change	-	<i>Key reasons:</i>	New residents at this location would be expected to lead to a minor increase in GHG emissions in relation to existing levels, primarily due to their consumption of energy and transport movements. The site is within Flood Zone 1.	-	LT	M
			<i>Relevant CS Policies</i>	CS5: Connectivity; CS6: Green Infrastructure; CS9: Water Management; CS10: Sustainable Design and Low Carbon Energy			
			<i>Relevant DM Policies</i>	DM32: Wind Energy			
18	Air quality	-	<i>Key reasons:</i>	New residents at this location would be expected to lead to a minor increase in air pollution in relation to existing levels, primarily due to their transport movements.	-	LT	M
			<i>Relevant CS Policies</i>	CS5: Connectivity; CS6: Green Infrastructure; CS10: Sustainable Design and Low Carbon Energy; CS27: South Blackpool Transport and Connectivity			
			<i>Relevant DM Policies</i>	DM32: Wind Energy, DM1: Design Requirements for New Build Housing Developments, DM36: Controlling Pollution and Contamination			
19	Energy	-	<i>Key reasons:</i>	New residents at this location would be expected to lead to a minor increase in energy consumption in relation to existing levels.	-	LT	M
			<i>Relevant CS Policies</i>	CS10: Sustainable Design and Low Carbon Energy			
			<i>Relevant DM Policies</i>	DM32: Wind Energy			
20	Natural resources	-	<i>Key reasons:</i>	New residents at this location would be expected to lead to a minor increase in the consumption of natural resources at this location in relation to existing levels.	-	LT	M
			<i>Relevant CS Policies</i>	CS10: Sustainable Design and Low Carbon Energy			
			<i>Relevant DM Policies</i>				
21	Waste	-	<i>Key reasons:</i>	New residents at this location would be expected to lead to a minor increase in the amount of waste sent to landfill in relation to existing levels.	-	LT	M
			<i>Relevant CS Policies</i>	CS10: Sustainable Design and Low Carbon Energy			
			<i>Relevant DM Policies</i>				
22	Sustainable transport	++	<i>Key reasons:</i>	Residents at this location would have excellent access to sustainable transport modes, including several bus stops within 400m such as those on Whitegate Drive, as well as Blackpool North Railway Station 1.2km north. The site facilitates high rates of walking and cycling. New residents would only need to travel short distances to access key services, amenities and employment areas.	++	LT	M

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SA Objective		Initial Score	Supporting Information	Residual Score	Timing	Uncertainty
		Relevant CS Policies	CS5: Connectivity; CS6: Green Infrastructure; CS11: Planning Obligations; CS27: South Blackpool Transport and Connectivity			
		Relevant DM Policies	DM41: Transport Requirements for New Development,			

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Site Reference/Planning application number	Ward	Site Area (ha)	Existing Land-use	Proposed Use
Land at 2C Ball Street, Blackpool, FY1 6HL (19/0009)	Bloomfield	0.05	Brownfield/vacant plot	12 homes

SA Objective		Initial Score	Supporting Information	Residual Score	Timing	Uncertainty
1	Crime	+	<i>Key reasons:</i> The proposed development could help to alleviate local crime rates by providing a high-quality development with safety and security and inherent element of the design. It would replace vacant buildings on a brownfield plot in a ward that is amongst the 10% most deprived wards in the country.	+	LT	M
			<i>Relevant CS Policies</i> CS3: Economic Development and Growth; CS6: Green Infrastructure; CS7: Quality of Design; CS24 South Blackpool Employment Growth			
			<i>Relevant DM Policies</i> DM8: Blackpool Airport Enterprise Zone			
2	Education	++	<i>Key reasons:</i> Blackpool Gateway Academy is 225m north east. South Shore Academy is 750m south east.	++	LT	M
			<i>Relevant CS Policies</i> CS3: Economic Development and Growth; CS11: Planning Obligations; CS15: Health and Education CS24 South Blackpool Employment Growth			
			<i>Relevant DM Policies</i> DM8: Blackpool Airport Enterprise Zone			
3	Health	++	<i>Key reasons:</i> Waterloo Medical Centre is 550m south east. Blackpool Victoria Hospital is 3.2km north east. Residents would have good access to recreational, exercise and community spaces as well as the coast.	++	LT	M
			<i>Relevant CS Policies</i> CS3: Economic Development and Growth; CS5: Connectivity; CS6: Green Infrastructure; CS7: Quality of Design; CS11: Planning Obligations; CS15: Health and Education			
			<i>Relevant DM Policies</i> DM8: Blackpool Airport Enterprise Zone			
4	Housing	+	<i>Key reasons:</i> The proposed development would make a positive contribution towards meeting Blackpool's growing and varied housing needs.	+	LT	M
			<i>Relevant CS Policies</i> CS7: Quality of Design; CS12: Sustainable Neighbourhoods; CS13: Housing Mix, Density and Standards; CS14: Affordable Housing.			

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SA Objective		Initial Score	Supporting Information	Residual Score	Timing	Uncertainty	
			<i>Relevant DM Policies</i>	DM1: Design Requirements for New Build Housing Developments, DM3: Supported Accommodation and Housing for Older People			
5	Community Cohesion	+	<i>Key reasons:</i>	The proposed development would situate new residents within an existing residential community. These residents would be within 500m of various community facilities, including shops, public houses and parks.	+	LT	M
			<i>Relevant CS Policies</i>	CS7: Quality of Design;			
			<i>Relevant DM Policies</i>				
6	Access	++	<i>Key reasons:</i>	Multiple bus stops are just outside the site on Lytham Road. Blackpool South Railway Station is 285m south. It is expected that new homes here would be suitable for pedestrian/cycling access and residents would only have short distances to travel to access key services, amenities and spaces.	++	LT	M
			<i>Relevant CS Policies</i>	CS5: Connectivity; CS7: Quality of Design; CS11: Planning Obligations; CS27: South Blackpool Transport and Connectivity			
			<i>Relevant DM Policies</i>	DM41: Transport Requirements for New Development			
7	Economic Growth	+	<i>Key reasons:</i>	The proposed development would help to deliver new and high-quality accommodation in the Borough that not only provides a place for employees to live (and thus facilitates the growth and development of local businesses) but also helps to enhance the vitality and vibrancy of areas, thereby marketing the Borough as a place to live and work and contributing towards greater economic competitiveness.	+	LT	M
			<i>Relevant CS Policies</i>	CS3: Economic Development and Growth			
			<i>Relevant DM Policies</i>				
8	Sustainable Tourism	0	<i>Key reasons:</i>	The proposed for residential development on a greenfield site would be unlikely to have a discernible effect on visual amenity or tourism.	0	LT	M
			<i>Relevant CS Policies</i>	CS3: Economic Development and Growth; CS24 South Blackpool Employment Growth			
			<i>Relevant DM Policies</i>	DM8: Blackpool Airport Enterprise Zone			
9	Economic Inclusion	+	<i>Key reasons:</i>	The proposed residential development is within 500m of the nearest centre. New residents would be likely to have sustainable access to jobs via all modes of transport.	+	LT	M
			<i>Relevant CS Policies</i>	CS27: South Blackpool Transport and Connectivity			
			<i>Relevant DM Policies</i>	DM8: Blackpool Airport Enterprise Zone			

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SA Objective		Initial Score	Supporting Information		Residual Score	Timing	Uncertainty
10	Urban renaissance	+	Key reasons:	The proposed residential development would be expected to be of a high-quality design and considerate layout that positively enhances the character of the surrounding area. Given the urban nature of the local area, this would contribute towards urban renaissance in Blackpool.	+	LT	M
			Relevant CS Policies	CS6: Green Infrastructure; CS7: Quality of Design; CS12: Sustainable Neighbourhoods; CS24 South Blackpool Employment Growth; CS27: South Blackpool Transport and Connectivity			
			Relevant DM Policies				
11	Attractive Place to Live	+	Key reasons:	The proposed development would be expected to accord with Policies CS6 and CS7 and so would be likely to be a high-quality and attractive development that would be an attractive place to live.	+	LT	M
			Relevant CS Policies	CS6: Green Infrastructure; CS7: Quality of Design;			
			Relevant DM Policies	DM8: Blackpool Airport Enterprise Zone			
12	Biodiversity	+	Key reasons:	The proposed development would be unlikely to have a negative impact on biodiversity. Due to Core Strategy policies the proposed development could potentially enhance the biodiversity value on-site.	+	LT	M
			Relevant CS Policies	CS6: Green Infrastructure; CS7: Quality of Design			
			Relevant DM Policies	DM35: Biodiversity; DM8: Blackpool Airport Enterprise Zone			
			Recommendations	GI elements incorporated into developments should seek to be comprised of a wide range of native species that are ecologically linked with the GI network extending throughout the Borough in order to protect or enhance the biodiversity value of the site whilst preserving or improving local habitat connectivity.			
13	Landscape & townscape	+	Key reasons:	The proposed development would be of a high-quality and visually attractive design that helps to enhance the local townscape character.	+	LT	M
			Relevant CS Policies	CS6: Green Infrastructure; CS7: Quality of Design; CS8: Heritage;			
			Relevant DM Policies	DM26: Listed Buildings, DM27: Conservation Areas, DM28: Non-Designated Heritage Assets			
			Recommendations	GI elements incorporated into developments should seek to be comprised of a wide range of native species that are visually linked with the GI network extending throughout the Borough.			
14	Cultural heritage	0	Key reasons:	The proposed development would be unlikely to have a discernible impact on Blackpool's cultural heritage.	0	LT	M
			Relevant CS Policies	CS7: Quality of Design; CS8: Heritage;			
			Relevant DM Policies	DM26: Listed Buildings, DM27: Conservation Areas, DM28: Non-Designated Heritage Assets, DM30: Archaeology			
15	Water quality & resource	-	Key reasons:	New residents at this location would be expected to lead to a minor increase in water consumption in relation to existing levels. Negative impacts on the water quality of any natural waterbodies would not be expected.	-	LT	M

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SA Objective		Initial Score	Supporting Information	Residual Score	Timing	Uncertainty
			<i>Relevant CS Policies</i> <i>Relevant DM Policies</i>			
			CS6: Green Infrastructure; CS9: Water Management			
16	Land resource	+	<i>Key reasons:</i> The site is urban land and does not contain agriculturally valuable soils. The current condition of the site is brownfield. <i>Relevant CS Policies</i> CS3: Economic Development and Growth; CS6: Green Infrastructure; <i>Relevant DM Policies</i> DM36: Controlling Pollution and Contamination	+	LT	M
17	Limit and adapt to climate change	-	<i>Key reasons:</i> New residents at this location would be expected to lead to a minor increase in GHG emissions in relation to existing levels, primarily due to their consumption of energy and transport movements. The site is within Flood Zone 1. <i>Relevant CS Policies</i> CS5: Connectivity; CS6: Green Infrastructure; CS9: Water Management; CS10: Sustainable Design and Low Carbon Energy <i>Relevant DM Policies</i> DM32: Wind Energy,	-	LT	M
18	Air quality	-	<i>Key reasons:</i> New residents at this location would be expected to lead to a minor increase in air pollution in relation to existing levels, primarily due to their transport movements. <i>Relevant CS Policies</i> CS5: Connectivity; CS6: Green Infrastructure; CS10: Sustainable Design and Low Carbon Energy; CS27: South Blackpool Transport and Connectivity <i>Relevant DM Policies</i> DM32: Wind Energy, DM1: Design Requirements for New Build Housing Developments, DM36: Controlling Pollution and Contamination	-	LT	M
19	Energy	-	<i>Key reasons:</i> New residents at this location would be expected to lead to a minor increase in energy consumption in relation to existing levels. <i>Relevant CS Policies</i> CS10: Sustainable Design and Low Carbon Energy <i>Relevant DM Policies</i> DM32: Wind Energy	-	LT	M
20	Natural resources	-	<i>Key reasons:</i> New residents at this location would be expected to lead to a minor increase in the consumption of natural resources at this location in relation to existing levels. <i>Relevant CS Policies</i> CS10: Sustainable Design and Low Carbon Energy <i>Relevant DM Policies</i>	-	LT	M
21	Waste	-	<i>Key reasons:</i> New residents at this location would be expected to lead to a minor increase in the amount of waste sent to landfill in relation to existing levels. <i>Relevant CS Policies</i> CS10: Sustainable Design and Low Carbon Energy <i>Relevant DM Policies</i>	-	LT	M

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SA Objective		Initial Score	Supporting Information		Residual Score	Timing	Uncertainty
22	Sustainable transport	++	<i>Key reasons:</i>	Multiple bus stops are just outside the site on Lytham Road. Blackpool South Railway Station is 285m south. The site facilitates high rates of walking and cycling. New residents would only need to travel short distances to access key services, amenities and employment areas.	++	LT	M
			<i>Relevant CS Policies</i>	CS5: Connectivity; CS6: Green Infrastructure; CS11: Planning Obligations; CS27: South Blackpool Transport and Connectivity			
			<i>Relevant DM Policies</i>	DM41: Transport Requirements for New Development,			

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Site Reference/Planning application number	Ward	Site Area (ha)	Existing Land-use	Proposed Use
Land adjacent to 17 & 21 North Side, Moss House Road (19/0349)	Stanley	0.35	Greenfield	5 homes

SA Objective	Initial Score	Supporting Information	Residual Score	Timing	Uncertainty
1	Crime	+ <i>Key reasons:</i> Site is in a ward amongst the 50% least deprived neighbourhoods for crime in the country.	+	LT	M
		<i>Relevant CS Policies</i>	CS3: Economic Development and Growth; CS6: Green Infrastructure; CS7: Quality of Design; CS24 South Blackpool Employment Growth		
		<i>Relevant DM Policies</i>	DM8: Blackpool Airport Enterprise Zone		
2	Education	++ <i>Key reasons:</i> is 300m from Our Lady of the Assumption Catholic Primary School and is within 1km of Highfield Leadership Academy Secondary School.	++	LT	M
		<i>Relevant CS Policies</i>	CS3: Economic Development and Growth; CS11: Planning Obligations; CS15: Health and Education CS24 South Blackpool Employment Growth		
		<i>Relevant DM Policies</i>	DM8: Blackpool Airport Enterprise Zone		
3	Health	++ <i>Key reasons:</i> Site is within 800m of Abbey Dale Medical Centre and within 8km of Blackpool Victoria Hospital. Site would provide residents with good access to open spaces and recreation and exercise opportunities.	++	LT	M
		<i>Relevant CS Policies</i>	CS3: Economic Development and Growth; CS5: Connectivity; CS6: Green Infrastructure; CS7: Quality of Design; CS11: Planning Obligations; CS15: Health and Education		
		<i>Relevant DM Policies</i>	DM8: Blackpool Airport Enterprise Zone		
4	Housing	+ <i>Key reasons:</i> Site has planning permission for five dwellings.	+	LT	M
		<i>Relevant CS Policies</i>	CS7: Quality of Design; CS12: Sustainable Neighbourhoods; CS13: Housing Mix, Density and Standards; CS14: Affordable Housing.		
		<i>Relevant DM Policies</i>	DM1: Design Requirements for New Build Housing Developments, DM3: Supported Accommodation and Housing for Older People		
5	Community Cohesion	+ <i>Key reasons:</i> The proposed development at each site would situate new residents within an existing residential area. They would also situate new residents in a location where they have excellent access to community spaces and facilities, including open spaces, shops, public houses and recreational	+	LT	M

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SA Objective		Initial Score	Supporting Information	Residual Score	Timing	Uncertainty
			areas. A new play area is being considered for the neighbouring area as part of a separate planning application.			
			<i>Relevant CS Policies</i> CS7: Quality of Design; CS12: Sustainable Neighbourhoods; CS13: Housing Mix, Density and Standards; CS11: Planning Obligations; CS15: Health and Education			
			<i>Relevant DM Policies</i> DM37: Community Facilities, DM1: Design Requirements for New Build Housing Developments			
6	Access	++	<i>Key reasons:</i> Site is within 500m of various community facilities and areas, including shops, recreational areas and public houses. Site is within 500m of open spaces and playing fields/sports pitches.	++	LT	M
			<i>Relevant CS Policies</i> CS5: Connectivity; CS7: Quality of Design; CS11: Planning Obligations; CS27: South Blackpool Transport and Connectivity			
			<i>Relevant DM Policies</i> DM41: Transport Requirements for New Development			
7	Economic Growth	+	<i>Key reasons:</i> The proposed development would help to deliver new and high-quality accommodation in the Borough that not only provides a place for employees to live (and thus facilitates the growth and development of local businesses) but also helps to enhance the vitality and vibrancy of areas, thereby marketing the Borough as a place to live and work and contributing towards greater economic competitiveness.	+	LT	M
			<i>Relevant CS Policies</i> CS3: Economic Development and Growth; CS24 South Blackpool Employment Growth			
			<i>Relevant DM Policies</i> DM8: Blackpool Airport Enterprise Zone			
8	Sustainable Tourism	0	<i>Key reasons:</i> The proposed development would be unlikely to have a discernible effect on tourism as the proposal is for residential development on greenfield.	0	LT	M
			<i>Relevant CS Policies</i> CS3: Economic Development and Growth; CS24 South Blackpool Employment Growth			
			<i>Relevant DM Policies</i> DM8: Blackpool Airport Enterprise Zone			
9	Economic Inclusion	+	<i>Key reasons:</i> Site would help to ensure that new residents have excellent access to a broad range of employment opportunities.	+	LT	M
			<i>Relevant CS Policies</i> CS27: South Blackpool Transport and Connectivity			
			<i>Relevant DM Policies</i> DM8: Blackpool Airport Enterprise Zone			
10	Urban renaissance	0	<i>Key reasons:</i> The site is currently greenfield containing trees in a suburban location. Development here would be unlikely to discernibly impact urban renaissance.	0	LT	M
			<i>Relevant CS Policies</i> CS6: Green Infrastructure; CS7: Quality of Design; CS12: Sustainable Neighbourhoods; CS24 South Blackpool Employment Growth; CS27: South Blackpool Transport and Connectivity			
			<i>Relevant DM Policies</i>			

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SA Objective		Initial Score	Supporting Information		Residual Score	Timing	Uncertainty
11	Attractive Place to Live	+	<i>Key reasons:</i>	The proposed residential development here would be expected to accord with Policies CS6 and CS7 and so would be likely to be a high-quality and attractive development.	+	LT	M
			<i>Relevant CS Policies</i>	CS6: Green Infrastructure; CS7: Quality of Design;			
			<i>Relevant DM Policies</i>	DM8: Blackpool Airport Enterprise Zone			
12	Biodiversity	-	<i>Key reasons:</i>	The site is greenfield containing trees and scrubland. New homes here would be expected to reduce the biodiversity value of the site as well as local habitat connectivity.	-	LT	M
			<i>Relevant CS Policies</i>	CS6: Green Infrastructure; CS7: Quality of Design			
			<i>Relevant DM Policies</i>	DM35: Biodiversity; DM8: Blackpool Airport Enterprise Zone			
		<i>Recommendations</i>	GI elements incorporated into developments should seek to be comprised of a wide range of native species that are ecologically linked with the GI network extending throughout the Borough in order to protect or enhance the biodiversity value of the site whilst preserving or improving local habitat connectivity. Existing GI on the site and that which delineates the site perimeter should be conserved as much as possible.				
13	Landscape & townscape	-	<i>Key reasons:</i>	The site is greenfield containing trees and scrubland. New homes here would be expected to result in a minor loss of open space and attractive GI elements that contribute positively to the local character. Given the small size of the site and that the development would conform with core strategy policies, the negative impact would be expected to be minor.	-	LT	M
			<i>Relevant CS Policies</i>	CS6: Green Infrastructure; CS7: Quality of Design; CS8: Heritage;			
			<i>Relevant DM Policies</i>	DM26: Listed Buildings, DM27: Conservation Areas, DM28: Non-Designated Heritage Assets			
		<i>Recommendations</i>	GI elements incorporated into developments should seek to be comprised of a wide range of native species that are visually linked with the GI network extending throughout the Borough. Existing GI on the site and that which delineates the site perimeter should be conserved as much as possible.				
14	Cultural heritage	0	<i>Key reasons:</i>	The site sits 180m north of the Conservation Area. Whilst the development would result in a minor loss of open space and attractive GI elements that contribute positively to views out of the Conservation Area, the new homes would be adjacent to existing homes whilst their design would conform with core strategy policies and so overall effects would be negligible.	0	LT	M
			<i>Relevant CS Policies</i>	CS7: Quality of Design; CS8: Heritage;			
			<i>Relevant DM Policies</i>	DM26: Listed Buildings, DM27: Conservation Areas, DM28: Non-Designated Heritage Assets, DM30: Archaeology			
15	Water quality & resource	0	<i>Key reasons:</i>	Given the vacant nature of the site, the proposed construction and occupation of homes would be expected to result in a minor net increase in water consumption in relation to existing levels. Policy CS10 would help to mitigate this to some extent, although a minor net increase is unlikely to be	0	LT	M

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SA Objective		Initial Score	Supporting Information	Residual Score	Timing	Uncertainty
			entirely avoided. Given the scale of development proposed (i.e. <50 dwellings), a negligible score is considered to be appropriate.			
			<i>Relevant CS Policies</i> CS6: Green Infrastructure; CS9: Water Management			
			<i>Relevant DM Policies</i>			
16	Land resource	-	<i>Key reasons:</i> The proposed development would result in the loss of a small greenfield site that contains Grade 2 ALC soils (i.e. BMV soils).	-	LT	M
			<i>Relevant CS Policies</i> CS3: Economic Development and Growth; CS6: Green Infrastructure;			
			<i>Relevant DM Policies</i> DM36: Controlling Pollution and Contamination			
17	Limit and adapt to climate change	0	<i>Key reasons:</i> Site is in Flood Zone 1. Given the vacant nature of the site, the proposed construction and occupation of homes at each location would be expected to result in a minor net increase in GHG emissions and the carbon footprint of each site in relation to existing levels, primarily due to the energy consumption and private travel associated with new residents. Policy CS10 would help to mitigate this to some extent, as would the generally excellent access to sustainable transport options, although a minor net increase is unlikely to be entirely avoided. Given the scale of development proposed (i.e. <50 dwellings), a negligible score is considered to be appropriate.	0	LT	M
			<i>Relevant CS Policies</i> CS5: Connectivity; CS6: Green Infrastructure; CS9: Water Management; CS10: Sustainable Design and Low Carbon Energy			
			<i>Relevant DM Policies</i> DM32: Wind Energy,			
18	Air quality	0	<i>Key reasons:</i> Given the vacant nature of the site, the proposed construction and occupation of homes at each location would be expected to result in a minor net increase in air pollution in relation to existing levels, e private travel associated with new residents at the site. However, given the scale of development proposed (i.e. <50 dwellings), a negligible score is considered to be appropriate.	0	LT	M
			<i>Relevant CS Policies</i> CS5: Connectivity; CS6: Green Infrastructure; CS10: Sustainable Design and Low Carbon Energy; CS27: South Blackpool Transport and Connectivity			
			<i>Relevant DM Policies</i> DM32: Wind Energy, DM1: Design Requirements for New Build Housing Developments, DM36: Controlling Pollution and Contamination			
19	Energy	0	<i>Key reasons:</i> Given the vacant nature of the site, the proposed construction and occupation of homes at each location would be expected to result in a minor net increase in energy consumption in relation to existing levels, primarily due to the energy consumption associated with the lifestyles of new residents. Given the scale of development proposed (i.e. <50 dwellings), a negligible score is considered to be appropriate.	0	LT	M

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SA Objective		Initial Score	Supporting Information	Residual Score	Timing	Uncertainty
		<i>Relevant CS Policies</i>	CS10: Sustainable Design and Low Carbon Energy			
		<i>Relevant DM Policies</i>	DM32: Wind Energy			
20	Natural resources	0	<i>Key reasons:</i> Given the vacant nature of the site, the proposed construction and occupation of homes at each location would be expected to result in a minor net increase in the consumption of natural resources in relation to existing levels, primarily due to the lifestyles of new residents. Given the scale of development proposed (i.e. <50 dwellings), a negligible score is considered to be appropriate.	0	LT	M
		<i>Relevant CS Policies</i>	CS10: Sustainable Design and Low Carbon Energy			
		<i>Relevant DM Policies</i>				
21	Waste	0	<i>Key reasons:</i> Given the vacant nature of the site, the proposed construction and occupation of homes at each location would be expected to result in a minor net increase in the generation of waste in relation to existing levels. Given the scale of development proposed (i.e. <50 dwellings), a negligible score is considered to be appropriate.	0	LT	M
		<i>Relevant CS Policies</i>	CS10: Sustainable Design and Low Carbon Energy			
		<i>Relevant DM Policies</i>				
22	Sustainable transport	++	<i>Key reasons:</i> Site is considered to be highly accessible for pedestrians and cyclists. Multiple bus stops are within a short distance walk of the site, where a variety of frequent services can be caught. The proximity of the site to services, facilities and employment areas would be likely to facilitate relatively efficient movements of new residents.	++	LT	M
		<i>Relevant CS Policies</i>	CS5: Connectivity; CS6: Green Infrastructure; CS11: Planning Obligations; CS27: South Blackpool Transport and Connectivity			
		<i>Relevant DM Policies</i>	DM41: Transport Requirements for New Development,			

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Site Reference/Planning application number	Ward	Site Area (ha)	Existing Land-use	Proposed Use
H23 Avondale Rough Heys Lane	Stanley	1.1	Greenfield	44 homes

SA Objective	Initial Score	Supporting Information	Residual Score	Timing	Uncertainty
1	+	<p><i>Key reasons:</i> Site is in an area of low crime, 20% least deprived. Requirements for the development at each location set out in Policies CS6, CS7 and CS12 would be expected to help ensure the development is safe and rates of natural surveillance are high.</p>	+	LT	M
		<p><i>Relevant CS Policies</i> CS3: Economic Development and Growth; CS6: Green Infrastructure; CS7: Quality of Design; CS24 South Blackpool Employment Growth</p>			
		<p><i>Relevant DM Policies</i> DM8: Blackpool Airport Enterprise Zone</p>			
2	++	<p><i>Key reasons:</i> Hawes Side Academy and Marton Primary Academy are both within 500m of the site. Highfield Leadership Academy is 650m south of the site.</p>	++	LT	M
		<p><i>Relevant CS Policies</i> CS3: Economic Development and Growth; CS11: Planning Obligations; CS15: Health and Education CS24 South Blackpool Employment Growth</p>			
		<p><i>Relevant DM Policies</i> DM8: Blackpool Airport Enterprise Zone</p>			
3	++	<p><i>Key reasons:</i> Abbey Dale Medical Centre is 500m south. Blackpool Victoria Hospital is 3.5km north. Access to open spaces and semi-natural habitats is very good.</p>	++	LT	M
		<p><i>Relevant CS Policies</i> CS3: Economic Development and Growth; CS5: Connectivity; CS6: Green Infrastructure; CS7: Quality of Design; CS11: Planning Obligations; CS15: Health and Education</p>			
		<p><i>Relevant DM Policies</i> DM8: Blackpool Airport Enterprise Zone</p>			
4	+	<p><i>Key reasons:</i> The propose development would make a positive contribution towards meeting Blackpool's varied and growing housing needs.</p>	+	LT	M
		<p><i>Relevant CS Policies</i> CS7: Quality of Design; CS12: Sustainable Neighbourhoods; CS13: Housing Mix, Density and Standards; CS14: Affordable Housing.</p>			
		<p><i>Relevant DM Policies</i> DM1: Design Requirements for New Build Housing Developments, DM3: Supported Accommodation and Housing for Older People</p>			

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SA Objective		Initial Score	Supporting Information		Residual Score	Timing	Uncertainty
5	Community Cohesion	+	<i>Key reasons:</i>	The proposed development would situate new residents within an existing residential community. These residents would be within 500m of various community facilities, including shops, public houses and parks.	+	LT	M
		<i>Relevant CS Policies</i>		CS7: Quality of Design;			
		<i>Relevant DM Policies</i>					
6	Access	++	<i>Key reasons:</i>	Site is within 400m of multiple bus stops on the B5261. Blackpool Pleasure Beach Railway Station is 2km west. The site potentially has some limited access in its current condition, only being accessible via Rough Heys Lane, although in line with CS policies it is expected that appropriate accessibility would be provided before prior to the development proceeding. It is expected that new homes here would be suitable for pedestrian/cycling access and residents would only have short distances to travel to access key services, amenities and spaces.	++	LT	M
		<i>Relevant CS Policies</i>		CS5: Connectivity; CS7: Quality of Design; CS11: Planning Obligations; CS27: South Blackpool Transport and Connectivity			
		<i>Relevant DM Policies</i>		DM41: Transport Requirements for New Development			
7	Economic Growth	+	<i>Key reasons:</i>	The proposed development would help to deliver new and high-quality accommodation in the Borough that not only provides a place for employees to live (and thus facilitates the growth and development of local businesses) but also helps to enhance the vitality and vibrancy of areas, thereby marketing the Borough as a place to live and work and contributing towards greater economic competitiveness.	+	LT	M
		<i>Relevant CS Policies</i>		CS3: Economic Development and Growth			
		<i>Relevant DM Policies</i>					
8	Sustainable Tourism	0	<i>Key reasons:</i>	The proposed for residential development on a greenfield site would be unlikely to have a discernible effect on visual amenity or tourism.	0	LT	M
		<i>Relevant CS Policies</i>		CS3: Economic Development and Growth; CS24 South Blackpool Employment Growth			
		<i>Relevant DM Policies</i>		DM8: Blackpool Airport Enterprise Zone			
9	Economic Inclusion	+	<i>Key reasons:</i>	The proposed residential development is within 500m of the nearest centre. New residents would be likely to have sustainable access to jobs via all modes of transport.	+	LT	M
		<i>Relevant CS Policies</i>		CS27: South Blackpool Transport and Connectivity			
		<i>Relevant DM Policies</i>		DM8: Blackpool Airport Enterprise Zone			

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SA Objective		Initial Score	Supporting Information		Residual Score	Timing	Uncertainty
10	Urban renaissance	+	Key reasons:	The proposed residential development would be expected to be of a high-quality design and considerate layout that positively enhances the character of the surrounding area. Given the urban nature of the local area, this would contribute towards urban renaissance in Blackpool.	+	LT	M
			Relevant CS Policies	CS6: Green Infrastructure; CS7: Quality of Design; CS12: Sustainable Neighbourhoods; CS24 South Blackpool Employment Growth; CS27: South Blackpool Transport and Connectivity			
			Relevant DM Policies				
11	Attractive Place to Live	+	Key reasons:	Whilst the development would result in the loss of greenfield land, it would be expected to accord with Policies CS6 and CS7 and so would be likely to be a high-quality and attractive development that would be an attractive place to live.	+	LT	M
			Relevant CS Policies	CS6: Green Infrastructure; CS7: Quality of Design;			
			Relevant DM Policies	DM8: Blackpool Airport Enterprise Zone			
12	Biodiversity	-	Key reasons:	The site is greenfield and contains existing structures including long grasses, scrub and trees on the perimeter. The proposed development could potentially result in a deterioration of the site's biodiversity value and also reduce local ecological connectivity.	0	LT	M
			Relevant CS Policies	CS6: Green Infrastructure; CS7: Quality of Design			
			Relevant DM Policies	DM35: Biodiversity; DM8: Blackpool Airport Enterprise Zone			
			Recommendations	Appropriate ecological surveys of the site may be required prior to development permission. GI elements incorporated into developments should seek to be comprised of a wide range of native species that are ecologically linked with the GI network extending throughout the Borough in order to protect or enhance the biodiversity value of the site whilst preserving or improving local habitat connectivity. Existing GI on the site and that which delineates the site perimeter should be conserved as much as possible.			
13	Landscape & townscape	-	Key reasons:	Whilst the proposed development would be of a high-quality and visually attractive design, it would result in the loss of open space and some GI elements and could therefore alter the local character.	0	LT	M
			Relevant CS Policies	CS6: Green Infrastructure; CS7: Quality of Design; CS8: Heritage;			
			Relevant DM Policies	DM26: Listed Buildings, DM27: Conservation Areas, DM28: Non-Designated Heritage Assets			
			Recommendations	GI elements incorporated into developments should seek to be comprised of a wide range of native species that are visually linked with the GI network extending throughout the Borough. Existing GI on the site and that which delineates the site perimeter should be conserved as much as possible.			
14	Cultural heritage	0	Key reasons:	The proposed development would be unlikely to have a discernible impact on Blackpool's cultural heritage.	0	LT	M

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SA Objective		Initial Score	Supporting Information	Residual Score	Timing	Uncertainty
		<i>Relevant CS Policies</i>	CS7: Quality of Design; CS8: Heritage;			
		<i>Relevant DM Policies</i>	DM26: Listed Buildings, DM27: Conservation Areas, DM28: Non-Designated Heritage Assets, DM30: Archaeology			
15	Water quality & resource	-	<p><i>Key reasons:</i></p> <p>Given the vacant nature of the site, the proposed construction and occupation of homes at this location would be expected to result in a minor net increase in water consumption in relation to existing levels.</p> <p>A small brook runs 50m north of the site. Development of the greenfield could pose a risk to the water quality here although conforming with policy CS9 would make discernible impacts unlikely.</p>	-	LT	M
		<i>Relevant CS Policies</i>	CS6: Green Infrastructure; CS9: Water Management			
		<i>Relevant DM Policies</i>				
16	Land resource	--	<p><i>Key reasons:</i></p> <p>The proposed development would result in the loss of approximately 1.1ha of greenfield land comprised of Grade 3 ALC soils.</p>	--	LT	M
		<i>Relevant CS Policies</i>	CS3: Economic Development and Growth; CS6: Green Infrastructure;			
		<i>Relevant DM Policies</i>	DM36: Controlling Pollution and Contamination			
17	Limit and adapt to climate change	-	<p><i>Key reasons:</i></p> <p>Given the vacant nature of the site, the proposed construction and occupation of homes at this location would be expected to result in a minor net increase in GHG emissions and the carbon footprint of the site in relation to existing levels. This would primarily be due to the private travel and energy consumption associated with residents.</p> <p>The site is within Flood Zone 1.</p>	-	LT	M
		<i>Relevant CS Policies</i>	CS5: Connectivity; CS6: Green Infrastructure; CS9: Water Management; CS10: Sustainable Design and Low Carbon Energy			
		<i>Relevant DM Policies</i>	DM32: Wind Energy,			
18	Air quality	-	<p><i>Key reasons:</i></p> <p>Given the vacant nature of the site, the proposed construction and occupation of homes at this location would be expected to result in a minor net increase in air pollution in relation to existing levels. This would primarily be due to the private travel associated with residents.</p>	-	LT	M
		<i>Relevant CS Policies</i>	CS5: Connectivity; CS6: Green Infrastructure; CS10: Sustainable Design and Low Carbon Energy; CS27: South Blackpool Transport and Connectivity			
		<i>Relevant DM Policies</i>	DM32: Wind Energy, DM1: Design Requirements for New Build Housing Developments, DM36: Controlling Pollution and Contamination			
19	Energy	-	<p><i>Key reasons:</i></p> <p>Given the vacant nature of the site, the proposed construction and occupation of homes at this location would be expected to result in a minor net increase in energy consumption in relation to existing levels.</p>	-	LT	M
		<i>Relevant CS Policies</i>	CS10: Sustainable Design and Low Carbon Energy			

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SA Objective		Initial Score	Supporting Information	Residual Score	Timing	Uncertainty
		<i>Relevant DM Policies</i>	DM32: Wind Energy			
20	Natural resources	-	<i>Key reasons:</i> Given the vacant nature of the site, the proposed construction and occupation of homes at this location would be expected to result in a minor net increase in the consumption of natural resources at this location in relation to existing levels due to the lifestyles of new residents.	-	LT	M
		<i>Relevant CS Policies</i>	CS10: Sustainable Design and Low Carbon Energy			
		<i>Relevant DM Policies</i>				
21	Waste	-	<i>Key reasons:</i> Given the vacant nature of the site, the proposed construction and occupation of homes at this location would be expected to result in a minor net increase in the quantity of waste sent to landfill in relation to existing levels due to the waste associated with construction and households.	-	LT	M
		<i>Relevant CS Policies</i>	CS10: Sustainable Design and Low Carbon Energy			
		<i>Relevant DM Policies</i>				
22	Sustainable transport	++	<i>Key reasons:</i> The site would be expected to permit efficient movements of new residents. Walking and cycling access would be good. Multiple bus stops with frequent services are within 400m south west. The nearest railway station at Blackpool Pleasure Beach is 2km west.	++	LT	M
		<i>Relevant CS Policies</i>	CS5: Connectivity; CS6: Green Infrastructure; CS11: Planning Obligations; CS27: South Blackpool Transport and Connectivity			
		<i>Relevant DM Policies</i>	DM41: Transport Requirements for New Development,			

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Site Reference/Planning application number	Ward	Site Area (ha)	Existing Land-use	Proposed Use
H18 Ambulance Station, Parkinson Way	Victoria	0.86	Brownfield – car parking and building	34 homes
H19 Former Grand Hotel, Station Road	Waterloo	0.13	Brownfield – vacant plot	13 homes

SA Objective	Initial Score	Supporting Information			Residual Score	Timing	Uncertainty
1	Crime	H18 +	Key reasons: H19 is located on vacant brownfield plots and are in a ward amongst the 10% most deprived neighbourhoods for crime in the country. H18 is in a ward amongst the 20% most deprived neighbourhoods for crime in the country. Requirements for the development at each location set out in Policies CS6, CS7 and CS12 would be expected to help ensure the development is safe and rates of natural surveillance are high.	H18 +	LT	M	
		H19 ++		H19 ++			
		Relevant CS Policies		CS6: Green Infrastructure; CS7: Quality of Design; CS12: Sustainable Neighbourhoods			
		Relevant DM Policies		DM37: Community Facilities DM1: Design Requirements for New Build Housing Development			
2	Education	H18 ++	Key reasons: H18 is within 200m of St Cuthbert's Academy Primary School and within 500m of South Shore Academy Secondary School. H19 is within 200m of St Cuthbert's Academy Primary School and within 600m of South Shore Academy Secondary School.	H18 ++	LT	M	
		H19 ++		H19 ++			
		Relevant CS Policies		CS11: Planning Obligations; CS15: Health and Education			
		Relevant DM Policies		DM37: Community Facilities			
3	Health	H18 ++	Key reasons: Each is within 800m of a doctor's surgery, with Marton Medical Practice, Bloomfield Medical Practice and Waterfield Medical Centre nearby. Blackpool Victoria Hospital is just under 3km north-east. Each site offers residents excellent access to open spaces, playing fields and the coast.	H18 ++	LT	M	
		H19 ++		H19 ++			
		Relevant CS Policies		CS5: Connectivity; CS6: Green Infrastructure; CS7: Quality of Design; CS12: Sustainable Neighbourhoods; CS11: Planning Obligations; CS15: Health and Education			
		Relevant DM Policies		DM37: Community Facilities			
		H18		H18	LT	M	

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SA Objective		Initial Score	Supporting Information		Residual Score	Timing	Uncertainty
4	Housing	+	Key reasons:	Each site would make a minor positive contribution towards meeting the Borough's housing needs	+		
		H19			H19		
		+	Relevant CS Policies		CS7: Quality of Design; CS12: Sustainable Neighbourhoods; CS13: Housing Mix, Density and Standards; CS14: Affordable Housing.		
			Relevant DM Policies		DM1: Design Requirements for New Build Housing Developments, DM3: Supported Accommodation and Housing for Older People		
5	Community Cohesion	H18	Key reasons:	Each site would situate new residents within an existing residential area. They would also situate new residents in a location where they have excellent access to community spaces and facilities, including open spaces, shops, public houses, and recreational areas.	H18	LT	M
		+			H19		
		H19	Relevant CS Policies		CS7: Quality of Design; CS12: Sustainable Neighbourhoods; CS13: Housing Mix, Density and Standards; CS11: Planning Obligations; CS15: Health and Education		
		+	Relevant DM Policies		DM37: Community Facilities, DM1: Design Requirements for New Build Housing Developments		
6	Access	H18	Key reasons:	Each site is highly accessible. Each site is within 500m of various community facilities and areas, including shops, recreational areas and public houses. Each site is within 500m of open spaces. H19 has excellent access to the coast. Blackpool South Railway Station is no more than 200m from H18 and H19. Multiple bus stops are within a short distance walk of all sites, where a variety of frequent services can be caught. Each site is considered to be highly accessible for pedestrians and cyclists.	H18	LT	M
		++			H19		
		H19	Relevant CS Policies		CS5: Connectivity; CS7: Quality of Design; CS11: Planning Obligations; CS15: Health and Education		
		++	Relevant DM Policies		DM37: Community Facilities, DM41: Transport Requirements for New Development		
7	Economic Growth	H18	Key reasons:	The proposed residential development at H18 and H19 would help to deliver new and high-quality accommodation in the Borough that not only provides a place for employees to live (and thus facilitates the growth and development of local businesses) but also helps to enhance the vitality and vibrancy of areas, thereby marketing the Borough as a place to live and work and contributing towards greater economic competitiveness.	H18	LT	M
		+			H19		
		H19	Relevant CS Policies		CS3: Economic Development and Growth		
		+	Relevant DM Policies				
		H18			H18	LT	M

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SA Objective		Initial Score	Supporting Information		Residual Score	Timing	Uncertainty
8	Sustainable Tourism	+	<i>Key reasons:</i>	The proposed residential development at each of these brownfield sites would be likely to help enhance the attractiveness of the local area, thereby increasing its appeal to visitors.	+		
		HSA1.10 +			H19 +		
		<i>Relevant CS Policies</i>			CS6: Green Infrastructure; CS7: Quality of Design;		
		<i>Relevant DM Policies</i>			.		
9	Economic Inclusion	H18 +	<i>Key reasons:</i>	H18 and H19 are proposed for residential development and located adjacent to a local centre. Each site would help to ensure that new residents have excellent access to a broad range of employment opportunities.	H18 +	LT	M
		H19 +			H19 +		
		<i>Relevant CS Policies</i>			CS12: Sustainable Neighbourhoods.		
		<i>Relevant DM Policies</i>					
10	Urban renaissance	H18 +	<i>Key reasons:</i>	The proposed residential development at each site would be expected to be of a high-quality design and considerate layout that positively enhances the character of the surrounding area. Given the urban nature of the local area, this would contribute towards urban renaissance in Blackpool.	H18 +	LT	M
		H19 +			H19 +		
		<i>Relevant CS Policies</i>			CS6: Green Infrastructure; CS7: Quality of Design; CS12: Sustainable Neighbourhoods;		
		<i>Relevant DM Policies</i>			DM1: Design Requirements for New Build Housing Developments		
11	Attractive Place to Live	H18 +	<i>Key reasons:</i>	Each site would be likely to help protect and enhance the visual amenity of the local area, particularly H19 where a vacant plot of land would be regenerated into attractive and accordant residential development.	H18 +	LT	M
		H19 +			H19 +		
		<i>Relevant CS Policies</i>			CS6: Green Infrastructure; CS7: Quality of Design;		
		<i>Relevant DM Policies</i>			DM1: Design Requirements for New Build Housing Developments		
12	Biodiversity	H18 +	<i>Key reasons:</i>	The proposed development at each site would be expected to have no discernible effects on any biodiversity designations. Each site is brownfield. Whilst there is a risk that brownfield sites can support priority species, such as bats, Policy CS6 would require appropriate surveys, restoration and enhancement of priority habitats and species where necessary and so adverse effects on priority species are unlikely. As the development would need to accord with Policies CS6 and CS7, the proposed development could potentially result in a minor net gain for biodiversity.	H18 +	LT	M
		H19 +			H19 +		
		<i>Relevant CS Policies</i>			CS6: Green Infrastructure; CS7: Quality of Design		
		<i>Relevant DM Policies</i>			DM35: Biodiversity		

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SA Objective		Initial Score	Supporting Information	Residual Score	Timing	Uncertainty	
			<i>Recommendations</i>				
			GI elements incorporated into developments should seek to be comprised of a wide range of native species that are ecologically linked with the GI network extending throughout the Borough in order to protect or enhance the biodiversity value of the site whilst preserving or improving local habitat connectivity.				
13	Landscape & townscape	H18 +	<i>Key reasons:</i>	Each site is comprised of brownfield land. In their current form, whether it's vacant land or a derelict building, the proposed development would be likely to help enhance the contribution of each site to the local townscape character, particularly as the development would need to accord with Policies CS6, CS7 and CS13.	H18 +	LT	M
		H19 +			H19 +		
		<i>Relevant CS Policies</i>	CS6: Green Infrastructure; CS7: Quality of Design; CS8: Heritage; CS13: Housing Mix, Density and Standards;				
		<i>Relevant DM Policies</i>	DM37: Community Facilities, DM1: Design Requirements for New Build Housing Developments				
		<i>Recommendations</i>	GI elements incorporated into developments should seek to be comprised of a wide range of native species that are visually linked with the GI network extending throughout the Borough.				
14	Cultural heritage	H18 O	<i>Key reasons:</i>	The proposed development at each site would be expected to result in no discernible effects on the historic environment partly due to the distance between sites and heritage assets, as well as the Conservation Area, and partly due to the density of the surrounding built form.	H18 O	LT	M
		H19 O			H19 O		
		<i>Relevant CS Policies</i>	CS6: Green Infrastructure; CS7: Quality of Design; CS8: Heritage;				
		<i>Relevant DM Policies</i>	DM26: Listed Buildings, DM27: Conservation Areas, DM28: Non-Designated Heritage Assets, DM30: Archaeology, DM37: Community Facilities				
15	Water quality & resource	H18 O	<i>Key reasons:</i>	None of the sites contain, are adjacent to, or are within 100m of a natural waterbody. Given the vacant nature of each site, the proposed construction and occupation of homes at each location would be expected to result in a minor net increase in water consumption in relation to existing levels. Policy CS10 would help to mitigate this to some extent, although a minor net increase is unlikely to be entirely avoided. Given the scale of development proposed at each site (i.e. <50 homes), a negligible score is considered to be appropriate.	H18 O	LT	M
		H19 O			H19 O		
		<i>Relevant CS Policies</i>	CS6: Green Infrastructure; CS9: Water Management				
		<i>Relevant DM Policies</i>	DM1: Design Requirements for New Build Housing Developments				
16	Land resource	H18 +	<i>Key reasons:</i>	Both of the sites are <1ha of brownfield land and would therefore comprise an efficient use of the land resource.	H18 +	LT	M
		H19 +			H19 +		
		<i>Relevant CS Policies</i>	CS6: Green Infrastructure; CS13: Housing Mix, Density and Standards				
		<i>Relevant DM Policies</i>	DM36: Controlling Pollution and Contamination, DM1: Design Requirements for New Build Housing Developments				

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SA Objective		Initial Score	Supporting Information		Residual Score	Timing	Uncertainty
17	Limit and adapt to climate change	H18 O	Key reasons:	Each site is in Flood Zone 1. Given the vacant nature of each site, the proposed construction and occupation of homes at each location would be expected to result in a minor net increase in GHG emissions and the carbon footprint of each site in relation to existing levels. This would primarily be due to the private travel and energy consumption associated with residents. Policies CS5, CS6 and CS10 would help to mitigate this to some extent, although a minor net increase is unlikely to be entirely avoided. Given the scale of development proposed at each site (i.e. <50 homes), a negligible score is considered to be appropriate.	H18 O	LT	M
		H19 O			H19 O		
		Relevant CS Policies		CS5: Connectivity; CS6: Green Infrastructure; CS9: Water Management; CS10: Sustainable Design and Low Carbon Energy			
		Relevant DM Policies		DM32: Wind Energy, DM1: Design Requirements for New Build Housing Developments			
18	Air quality	H18 O	Key reasons:	Given the vacant nature of each site, the proposed construction and occupation of homes at each location would be expected to result in a minor net increase in emissions to air at each site in relation to existing levels. This would primarily be due to the private travel and energy consumption associated with residents. Policies CS5, CS6 and CS10 would help to mitigate this to some extent, although a minor net increase is unlikely to be entirely avoided. Given the scale of development proposed at each site (i.e. <50 homes), a negligible score is considered to be appropriate.	H18 O	LT	M
		H19 O			H19 O		
		Relevant CS Policies		CS5: Connectivity; CS6: Green Infrastructure; CS10: Sustainable Design and Low Carbon Energy			
		Relevant DM Policies		DM32: Wind Energy, DM1: Design Requirements for New Build Housing Developments, DM36: Controlling Pollution and Contamination			
19	Energy	H18 O	Key reasons:	Given the vacant nature of each site, the proposed construction and occupation of homes at each location would be expected to result in a minor net increase in energy consumption at each site in relation to existing levels. This would primarily be due to the energy consumption associated with residents. Policy CS10 would help to mitigate this to some extent, although a minor net increase is unlikely to be entirely avoided. Given the scale of development proposed at each site (i.e. <50 homes), a negligible score is considered to be appropriate.	H18 O	LT	M
		H19 O			H19 O		
		Relevant CS Policies		CS10: Sustainable Design and Low Carbon Energy			
		Relevant DM Policies		DM32: Wind Energy, DM1: Design Requirements for New Build Housing Developments			

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SA Objective		Initial Score	Supporting Information		Residual Score	Timing	Uncertainty
20	Natural resources	H18 O	<i>Key reasons:</i>	<p>Given the vacant nature of each site, the proposed construction and occupation of homes at each location would be expected to result in a minor net increase in the consumption of natural resources at each site in relation to existing levels. This would primarily be due to the lifestyles associated with residents.</p> <p>The previously developed condition of each site may provide some opportunities for reusing resources. Additionally, Policy CS10 would help to limit the consumption of resources. However, a minor net increase in the consumption and use of natural resources unlikely to be entirely avoidable. Given the scale of development proposed at each site (i.e. <50 homes), a negligible score is considered to be appropriate.</p>	H18 O	LT	M
		H19 O			H19 O		
		<i>Relevant CS Policies</i>			CS10: Sustainable Design and Low Carbon Energy		
		<i>Relevant DM Policies</i>			DM1: Design Requirements for New Build Housing Developments		
21	Waste	H18 O	<i>Key reasons:</i>	<p>Given the vacant nature of each site, the proposed construction and occupation of homes at each location would be expected to result in a minor net increase in the amount of waste sent to landfill from each site in relation to existing levels. This would primarily be due to the lifestyles associated with residents.</p> <p>The previously developed condition of each site may provide some opportunities for reusing materials during construction and reducing waste. Additionally, Policy CS10 may help to increase rates of reduce/reuse/recycle. However, a minor net increase in the amount of waste sent to landfill from each site, in relation to existing levels, is unlikely to be entirely avoidable. Given the scale of development proposed at each site (i.e. <50 homes), a negligible score is considered to be appropriate.</p>	H18 O	LT	M
		H19 O			H19 O		
		<i>Relevant CS Policies</i>			CS10: Sustainable Design and Low Carbon Energy		
		<i>Relevant DM Policies</i>			DM1: Design Requirements for New Build Housing Developments		
22	Sustainable transport	H18 ++	<i>Key reasons:</i>	<p>Each site has excellent access to sustainable transport modes. They are highly accessible for pedestrians and cyclists. Blackpool South Railway Station is no more than 200m from H18 and H19. There are multiple bus stops within a short walk of each site, at each of which multiple frequent services can be caught.</p> <p>The proximity of each site to key services, facilities, community spaces and employment areas would also be likely to facilitate efficient movements (i.e. shorter journey lengths and times).</p>	H18 ++	LT	M
		H19 ++			H19 ++		
		<i>Relevant CS Policies</i>			CS5: Connectivity; CS6: Green Infrastructure; CS11: Planning Obligations		
		<i>Relevant DM Policies</i>			DM41: Transport Requirements for New Development, DM1: Design Requirements for New Build Housing Developments		

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Site Reference/Planning application number	Ward	Site Area (ha)	Existing Land-use	Proposed Use
P8 (16/0643) 170 Preston New Road	Clifton	0.28	Greenfield – residential gardens	6 homes
P21 (11/0314) Land at Preston New Road, Whyndyke Farm	Marston	6.3 (approx.)	Two parcels of greenfield land	126 homes, 20ha B2 and B8 business use, Primary School, two neighbourhood centres, drinking establishment, health centre, community building, open space, sports pitches, allotments, habitats

SA Objective	Initial Score	Supporting Information		Residual Score	Timing	Uncertainty	
1	P8 +	Key reasons:	P8 is in a ward amongst the 30% most deprived neighbourhoods for crime in the country. P21 is in a ward amongst the 40% most deprived neighbourhoods for crime in the country. Requirements for the development at each location set out in Policies CS6, CS7 and CS12 would be expected to help ensure the development is safe and rates of natural surveillance are high.	P8 +	LT	M	
							P21 +
	Relevant CS Policies			CS6: Green Infrastructure; CS7: Quality of Design; CS12: Sustainable Neighbourhoods			
	Relevant DM Policies			DM37: Community Facilities DM1: Design Requirements for New Build Housing Development			
2	P8 ++	Key reasons:	P8 is within 500m of Stanley Primary School and 500m of St George's Secondary School. P21 provides a new Primary School and is within 2km of St George's Secondary School.	P8 ++	LT	M	
							P21 ++
	Relevant CS Policies			CS11: Planning Obligations; CS15: Health and Education			
	Relevant DM Policies			DM37: Community Facilities			
3	P8 ++	Key reasons:	Each site is within 1km of a GP surgery, with Vicarage Lane Surgery and the Harris Medical Centre nearby. Blackpool Victoria Hospital is around 2km north. Each site has excellent access to open spaces and play areas/sports fields. Included in the development sat P21 is a new health centre, which would be significantly beneficial to local people's access to health services.	P8 ++	LT	M	
							P21 ++

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SA Objective		Initial Score	Supporting Information		Residual Score	Timing	Uncertainty
			<i>Relevant CS Policies</i>	CS5: Connectivity; CS6: Green Infrastructure; CS7: Quality of Design; CS12: Sustainable Neighbourhoods; CS11: Planning Obligations; CS15: Health and Education			
			<i>Relevant DM Policies</i>	DM37: Community Facilities			
4	Housing	P8 +	<i>Key reasons:</i>	P21 would make a major positive contribution towards meeting the Borough's housing needs. P8 would make minor positive contributions towards meeting the Borough's housing needs.	P8 +	LT	M
		P21 ++			P21 ++		
		<i>Relevant CS Policies</i>	CS7: Quality of Design; CS12: Sustainable Neighbourhoods; CS13: Housing Mix, Density and Standards; CS14: Affordable Housing.				
		<i>Relevant DM Policies</i>	DM1: Design Requirements for New Build Housing Developments, DM3: Supported Accommodation and Housing for Older People				
5	Community Cohesion	P8 +	<i>Key reasons:</i>	The proposed development at each site would situate new residents within an existing residential community. These residents would be within 500m of various community facilities, including shops, public houses, and parks. The development at P21 would include the provision of two neighbourhood centres, a drinking establishment, a health centre, a community building, a catholic church, open space and sports pitches.	P8 +	LT	M
		P21 ++			P21 ++		
		<i>Relevant CS Policies</i>	CS7: Quality of Design; CS12: Sustainable Neighbourhoods; CS13: Housing Mix, Density and Standards; CS11: Planning Obligations; CS15: Health and Education				
		<i>Relevant DM Policies</i>	DM37: Community Facilities, DM1: Design Requirements for New Build Housing Developments				
6	Access	P8 +	<i>Key reasons:</i>	All sites are within 500m of open spaces and sports pitches. All sites are a short distance walk from multiple bus stops at which frequent services can be caught. However, the nearest railway station, Blackpool South, is over 2km away for all sites. Each site is highly accessible for pedestrians and cyclists as well as via the local PRow. P21 is within 500m of the countryside, as well as designated nature conservation areas. There could potentially be some issues with accessing the northern portion of P21 from Mythop Road but it is expected that this would be solved prior to the completion of the homes.	P8 +	LT	M
		P21 ++			P21 ++		
		<i>Relevant CS Policies</i>	CS5: Connectivity; CS7: Quality of Design; CS11: Planning Obligations; CS15: Health and Education				
		<i>Relevant DM Policies</i>	DM37: Community Facilities, DM41: Transport Requirements for New Development				
7	Economic Growth	P8 + P21	<i>Key reasons:</i>	P21 is allocated for mix use development with multiple employment opportunities associated with E Class and B8 businesses as well as a drinking establishment and an educational facility.	P8 + P21	LT	M

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SA Objective		Initial Score	Supporting Information		Residual Score	Timing	Uncertainty
		++		The proposed development at each residential allocation would help to deliver new and high-quality accommodation in the Borough that not only provides a place for employees to live (and thus facilitates the growth and development of local businesses) but also helps to enhance the vitality and vibrancy of areas, thereby marketing the Borough as a place to live and work and contributing towards greater economic competitiveness.	++		
		<i>Relevant CS Policies</i>		CS3: Economic Development and Growth			
		<i>Relevant DM Policies</i>					
8	Sustainable Tourism	P8 0	<i>Key reasons:</i>	P8 is proposed for residential development on greenfield and so would be unlikely to have a disenable effect on visual amenity or tourism.	P8 0	LT	M
		P21 -		P21 would result in the loss of large greenfield would be likely to result in an overall adverse effect on local visual amenity in relation to the baseline. This development would need to be of a high-quality design and to incorporate GI elements as per CS6 and CS7 and so the effect on visual amenity would be expected to be minor.	P21 -		
		<i>Relevant CS Policies</i>		CS6: Green Infrastructure; CS7: Quality of Design;			
		<i>Relevant DM Policies</i>		.			
9	Economic Inclusion	P8 +	<i>Key reasons:</i>	P8 is proposed for residential developments and are within 500m from the nearest local centre. P21 is proposed as a mix use development with multiple employment opportunities associated with B2 and B8 businesses as well as a drinking establishment and an educational facility.	P8 +	LT	M
		P21 ++			P21 ++		
		<i>Relevant CS Policies</i>		CS12: Sustainable Neighbourhoods.			
		<i>Relevant DM Policies</i>					
10	Urban renaissance	P8 +	<i>Key reasons:</i>	The proposed residential development at each site would be expected to be of a high-quality design and considerate layout that positively enhances the character of the surrounding area. Given the urban nature of the local area, this would contribute towards urban renaissance in Blackpool.	P8 +	LT	M
		P21 +			P21 +		
		<i>Relevant CS Policies</i>		CS6: Green Infrastructure; CS7: Quality of Design; CS12: Sustainable Neighbourhoods;			
		<i>Relevant DM Policies</i>		DM1: Design Requirements for New Build Housing Developments			
11	Attractive Place to Live	P8 0		P8 would be expected to have no discernible effect on the local character or setting. P21 is allocated for a mix use development which will deliver multiple employment opportunities. Whilst the development would result in the loss of greenfield land, it would be expected to accord with	P8 0	LT	M
		P21 +			P21 +		

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SA Objective		Initial Score	Supporting Information		Residual Score	Timing	Uncertainty
				Policies CS6 and CS7 and so would be likely to be a high-quality and attractive development and overall would contribute towards making Blackpool an attractive place to live and work.			
			<i>Relevant CS Policies</i>	CS6: Green Infrastructure; CS7: Quality of Design;			
			<i>Relevant DM Policies</i>	DM1: Design Requirements for New Build Housing Developments			
12	Biodiversity	P8 -	<i>Key reasons:</i>	The northern perimeter of the northern parcel of P21 is adjacent to a SINC. As there are no footpaths leading into the SINC, which is narrow and bound by roads, it is unlikely that there would be issues with public access related disturbances. However, the development at P21 could potentially result in the loss of land functionally linked with the SINC. This would be mitigated to some extent, although not entirely avoided, by Policies CS6 and CS7. Both sites are greenfield sites. P8 is less than 0.3ha in size yet currently contains existing structures like trees and hedgerow. Overall, given that Policies CS6 and CS7 would require development here to incorporate GI elements, it is expected that the development here could have a very minor effect on the biodiversity SA Objective.	P8 0	LT	M
		P21 -		The planning application for P8 is supported by a bat survey which determined that no bats were present or using the site. The proposed development at P21 would result in the loss of around 6.3ha of semi-natural greenfield land. However, the development proposed for the site would include the provision of open space, sports pitches and areas of semi-natural habitat. Overall, the biodiversity value on-site could potentially remain relatively unchanged following development. All sites are less than 1km south of Marton Mere LNR and SSSI and fall within the SSSI's Impact Risk Zones. Consultation with Natural England on the effects at each site before being granted planning permission is therefore likely required. However, as determined for the P21 site, significant effects on the SSSI are considered to be unlikely due to the distance between the sites and the SSSI and the dense built form all in between. The planning application for P21 is supported by an ecological enhancement strategy and Natural England do not object to the development subject to the adoption of certain conditions. It is assumed that these conditions are to be incorporated into the development in order to avoid a major (significant) effect on the SSSI.	P21 -		
			<i>Relevant CS Policies</i>	CS6: Green Infrastructure; CS7: Quality of Design			
			<i>Relevant DM Policies</i>	DM35: Biodiversity			

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SA Objective		Initial Score	Supporting Information	Residual Score	Timing	Uncertainty		
		<i>Recommendations</i>		GI elements incorporated into developments should seek to be comprised of a wide range of native species that are ecologically linked with the GI network extending throughout the Borough in order to protect or enhance the biodiversity value of the site whilst preserving or improving local habitat connectivity.				
13	Landscape & townscape	P8 0	<i>Key reasons:</i> P8 is a small greenfield site. Given its size, it is thought to be likely that development here would have a negligible effect on the local character. Although attractive features such as trees may be lost, the development would accord with policies CS6 and CS7 and so be of a high-quality design that includes GI elements. The proposed development at P21 would result in the loss of two large open greenfields make a positive contribution to the local character and play an important role in determining the sense of place. The development would be expected to incorporate attractive landscape features as well as open spaces and so overall it is considered that any adverse impacts on the local character would be minor.	P8 0	LT	M		
		P21 -		P21 -				
		<i>Relevant CS Policies</i>		CS6: Green Infrastructure; CS7: Quality of Design; CS8: Heritage; CS13: Housing Mix, Density and Standards;				
		<i>Relevant DM Policies</i>		DM37: Community Facilities, DM1: Design Requirements for New Build Housing Developments				
		<i>Recommendations</i>		GI elements incorporated into developments should seek to be comprised of a wide range of native species that are visually linked with the GI network extending throughout the Borough.				
14	Cultural heritage	P8 0	<i>Key reasons:</i> The proposed development at P8 would be expected to have no discernible effect on the historic environment. The southern portion of P21 is 80m east of the Grade II Listed Building 'Little Marton Windmill'. The Site is currently an open green field that contributes to the setting of the heritage asset. Policies CS6, CS7 and CS8 would help to ensure the development is of a high-quality design and respects the significance of the asset and so only a minor adverse effect could potentially arise.	P8 0	LT	M		
		P21 -		P21 -				
		<i>Relevant CS Policies</i>		CS6: Green Infrastructure; CS7: Quality of Design; CS8: Heritage;				
		<i>Relevant DM Policies</i>		DM26: Listed Buildings, DM27: Conservation Areas, DM28: Non-Designated Heritage Assets, DM30: Archaeology, DM37: Community Facilities, DM1: Design Requirements for New Build Housing Developments				
15	Water quality & resource	P8 0	<i>Key reasons:</i> P21 contains natural waterbodies within their site perimeters. Given that development here would accord with Policy CS9, adverse impacts on the quality of the water are considered to be unlikely. Given the vacant nature of each site, the proposed construction and occupation of homes at each location would be expected to result in a minor net increase in water consumption in relation to existing levels. Policy CS10 would help to mitigate this to some extent, although a minor net increase is unlikely to be entirely avoided. Given the scale of development proposed at P8 (i.e. <50 homes), a negligible score is considered to be appropriate.	P8 0	LT	M		
		P21 -		P21 -				

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SA Objective		Initial Score	Supporting Information	Residual Score	Timing	Uncertainty	
		<i>Relevant CS Policies</i>	CS6: Green Infrastructure; CS9: Water Management; CS10: Sustainable Design and Low Carbon Energy				
		<i>Relevant DM Policies</i>					
16	Land resource	P8 -	<i>Key reasons:</i> P8 is a small greenfield sites (<0.4ha). The permitted development at P21 would result in the loss of around 6ha of previously undeveloped land including some Grade 3 ALC soils. In line with the precautionary principle, it is assumed that these Grade 3 soils include some of the Borough's Best and Most Versatile (BMV) soils.	P8 -	LT	M	
		P21 --		P21 --			
		<i>Relevant CS Policies</i>		CS6: Green Infrastructure; CS13: Housing Mix, Density and Standards			
		<i>Relevant DM Policies</i>		DM36: Controlling Pollution and Contamination, DM1: Design Requirements for New Build Housing Developments			
17	Limit and adapt to climate change	P8 0	<i>Key reasons:</i> A small area of P21 coincides with Flood Zone 2. As per Policy CS9, it is expected that development would not be situated in areas of flood risk with which it is incompatible. The remainder of P21 is in Flood Zone 1. All other sites are entirely in Flood Zone 1. Given the vacant nature of each site, the proposed construction and occupation of homes at each location would be expected to result in a minor net increase in GHG emissions and the carbon footprint of each site in relation to existing levels. This would primarily be due to the private travel and energy consumption associated with residents. Policies CS5, CS6 and CS10 would help to mitigate this to some extent, although a minor net increase is unlikely to be entirely avoided. Given the scale of development proposed at P8 (i.e. <50 homes), a negligible score is considered to be appropriate.	P8 0	LT	M	
		P21 -		P21 -			
		<i>Relevant CS Policies</i>		CS5: Connectivity; CS6: Green Infrastructure; CS9: Water Management; CS10: Sustainable Design and Low Carbon Energy			
		<i>Relevant DM Policies</i>		DM32: Wind Energy, DM1: Design Requirements for New Build Housing Developments			
18	Air quality	P8 0	<i>Key reasons:</i> Given the vacant nature of each site, the proposed construction and occupation of homes at each location would be expected to result in a minor net increase in emissions to air at each site in relation to existing levels. This would primarily be due to the private travel associated with residents. Policies CS5, CS6 and CS10 would help to mitigate this to some extent, although a minor net increase is unlikely to be entirely avoided. Given the scale of development proposed at P8 (i.e. <50 homes), a negligible score is considered to be appropriate.	P8 0	LT	M	
		P21 -		P21 -			
		<i>Relevant CS Policies</i>		CS5: Connectivity; CS6: Green Infrastructure; CS10: Sustainable Design and Low Carbon Energy			
		<i>Relevant DM Policies</i>		DM32: Wind Energy, DM1: Design Requirements for New Build Housing Developments, DM36: Controlling Pollution and Contamination			

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SA Objective		Initial Score	Supporting Information		Residual Score	Timing	Uncertainty
19	Energy	P8 0	Key reasons:	Given the vacant nature of each site, the proposed construction and occupation of homes at each location would be expected to result in a minor net increase in energy consumption at each site in relation to existing levels. This would primarily be due to the energy consumption associated with residents. Policy CS10 would help to mitigate this to some extent, although a minor net increase is unlikely to be entirely avoided. Given the scale of development proposed at P8 (i.e. <50 homes), a negligible score is considered to be appropriate.	P8 0	LT	M
		P21 -			P21 -		
		Relevant CS Policies			CS10: Sustainable Design and Low Carbon Energy		
		Relevant DM Policies			DM32: Wind Energy, DM1: Design Requirements for New Build Housing Developments		
20	Natural resources	P8 0	Key reasons:	Given the vacant nature of each site, the proposed construction and occupation of homes at each location would be expected to result in a minor net increase in the consumption of natural resources at each site in relation to existing levels. This would primarily be due to the lifestyles associated with residents. Policy CS10 would help to limit the consumption of resources. However, a minor net increase in the consumption and use of natural resources unlikely to be entirely avoidable. Given the scale of development proposed at P8 (i.e. <50 homes), a negligible score is considered to be appropriate.	P8 0	LT	M
		P21 -			P21 -		
		Relevant CS Policies			CS10: Sustainable Design and Low Carbon Energy		
		Relevant DM Policies			DM1: Design Requirements for New Build Housing Developments		
21	Waste	P8 0	Key reasons:	Given the vacant nature of each site, the proposed construction and occupation of homes at each location would be expected to result in a minor net increase in the amount of waste sent to landfill from each site in relation to existing levels. This would primarily be due to the lifestyles associated with residents. Policy CS10 may help to increase rates of reduce/reuse/recycle. However, a minor net increase in the amount of waste sent to landfill from each site, in relation to existing levels, is unlikely to be entirely avoidable. Given the scale of development proposed at P8 (i.e. <50 homes), a negligible score is considered to be appropriate.	P8 0	LT	M
		P21 -			P21 -		
		Relevant CS Policies			CS10: Sustainable Design and Low Carbon Energy		
		Relevant DM Policies			DM1: Design Requirements for New Build Housing Developments		
22	Sustainable transport	P8 +	Key reasons:	All sites are a short distance walk from multiple bus stops at which frequent services can be caught. However, the nearest railway station, Blackpool South, is over 2km away for all sites. Each site is highly accessible for pedestrians and cyclists as well as via the local PRow.	P8 +	LT	M

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SA Objective		Initial Score	Supporting Information		Residual Score	Timing	Uncertainty
		P21 +		The proximity of sites to facilities, shops and services would facilitate relatively efficient movements of residents. Each site has excellent access to the M55, being near Junction 4, and it is unclear if this would encourage a higher rate of personal car usage amongst residents.	P21 +		
			<i>Relevant CS Policies</i>	CS5: Connectivity; CS6: Green Infrastructure; CS11: Planning Obligations			
			<i>Relevant DM Policies</i>	DM41: Transport Requirements for New Development, DM1: Design Requirements for New Build Housing Developments			