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# 1 Introduction

This is the seventh Annual Monitoring Report (AMR) on the Local Development Framework (LDF) covering the period April 1st 2010 until March 31st 2011. The purpose of this document is to assess whether the LDF and subsequent policies are being implemented and are working successfully.

This year's format continues the format designed for the last three years' AMRs to examine the strategic topics and issues identified in the emerging Core Strategy. The format has been maintained within this AMR for continuity and simplicity. The 'Traffic Light Summary' which introduces a simple system to highlight successes, failures and ongoing work needed in relation to the Output indicators has been retained from previous years. Also retained is a simplified table within the section reviewing progress for the Local Development Scheme (LDS).

The Localism Act has now received royal assent and when enacted will remove the requirement to submit the annual report to the Secretary of State. However the Council will still be expected to monitor its policies and publish the results on a regular basis, at least yearly.

As well as monitoring the LDF itself, the AMR is also responsible for monitoring the LDS (as mentioned above) and assessing progress of documents within the LDS timetable or potential weaknesses with delivery that can be noted and solved where possible.

This report goes beyond the baseline set in 2005 with the production of the first AMR and allows assessment of data that spans a number of years to give an accurate and informative account of planning and development within St.Helens, as well as a range of social and demographic issues.

The successful monitoring of the LDF will ultimately be dependant on drawing trends and conclusions from the data presented, yet it must be recognised that many of the policies in the LDF take time to be implemented and to take effect and so the importance of creating a picture from data spanning a number of years rather than an isolated year is instrumental to the success of the AMR.

Further changes have been made to the draft Core Strategy and a further consultation was held between January and March 2011 in this monitoring year. The Core Strategy was submitted for examination in June 2011. Consequently no policies within the emerging Core Strategy have been adopted as yet. Therefore at the time of this AMR, the Unitary Development Plan together with the Regional Strategy, remains the development plan for St.Helens. This document still relates to the 'saved' policies within the UDP of which a full list can be found within the 2007 AMR or on the Council's website, as well as making reference to other documents in the LDS process that can be seen within Chapter 13 'Local Development Scheme Implementation'.

## 2 Year End Synopsis

The main points to have arisen through the AMR this year are as follows:

### Demographic Characteristics

- The population of St.Helens is 177,400, a rise of 0.16% between 2010 and 2011. Although fluctuating slightly from year to year, population estimates show an overall stabilisation of the population since 2001.
- The proportion of the population aged 60 and over has risen in St.Helens by 0.6 % from 23.6% to 24.2 % over the last year.
- The number of pupils achieving 5 A\* - C grades at G.C.S.E in St.Helens is 80.7%. This figure has increased steadily since 2005 with a significant increase of 9.3% over last year. The St.Helens average remains higher than both the North West (77.7%) and England (76.2%).

### Regenerating St.Helens

- The stock of previously developed land is 271 ha, of which 156 ha is derelict.
- 14 sites, totalling 20.33 ha, have been redeveloped in the last 12 months

### Creating an Accessible St.Helens

- The accessibility results show that St.Helens has a good general level of accessibility. In most cases, the accessibility for different services remain stable, with a continued improvement of accessibility to all local hospitals over the past three years.
- However there has been a decrease in the percentage of secondary school pupils being able to access a secondary school within 15 minutes. The percentage of accessibility within 30 minutes of a secondary school and above has remained unchanged.

### Providing Quality Housing

- There were 157 net residential completions within the last 12 months.
- The number of affordable homes delivered was 73 units, 40% of the total gross housing completions.
- The average house price in St.Helens is £102,624, whilst the average house price in England and Wales is £162,348

## Ensuring a Strong and Sustainable St.Helens Economy

- 17,801 sq m of floorspace was created for commercial and industrial use, but this is offset by a loss of 52,644 sq m of floorspace.
- The proportion of people claiming job seekers allowance in St.Helens fell slightly by 0.2% over the last year. This compares with a similar fall of 0.2% between 2009 and 2010. The number of people in St.Helens collecting unemployment benefit long term (over 12 months) has reduced significantly to 620 persons at March 2011 a fall of 31% since March 2010. However the overall trend since 2005 is upward as the current recession impacts upon job opportunities.
- The average annual take up rate of employment land is 7.50ha over the period from 2001.

## Safeguarding Quality of Life/ Ensuring Quality Development

- No planning applications were approved contrary to Environment Agency advice on either flooding or water quality grounds.
- There were 147 listed buildings in the Borough, with 2 additions during the last 12 months.
- The Site of Special Scientific Interest at Stanley Bank remains in an 'Unfavourable condition / Unfavourable recovering'. <sup>(1)</sup>

## Meeting St.Helens Resource and Infrastructure Needs

- There were 73,899 tonnes of local authority collected waste in 2010/11, a decrease of 0.06% from 2009/10.
- Recycling has increased by 9% to 24,054 tonnes.
- Total local authority collected landfill waste has decreased by 4%.

## Local Development Scheme Implementation

- Shopfronts, Residential Character Areas and Ensuring a Choice of Travel SPDs were adopted in June 2010.
- The Waste DPD Preferred Options Report was published for consultation between June and July 2010.
- The Core Strategy reached a further re-publication stage in January 2011 with public consultation between January and March 2011.

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1 Re classified as favourable in June 2010

### **St.Helens Future Monitoring**

- Consider future monitoring arrangements to take account of changes introduced by the 2011 Localism Act.

### 3 Traffic Light Summary for Core Output Indicators

Table 3.1 Traffic Light System for Core Output Indicators, 2010

Core Output Indicator	Data	Traffic Light	Comments
BD1 Total amount of additional employment floorspace - by type	Total: -34,843sq m		This is the total net additional employment space developed within 2010/11
BD2 Total amount of employment floorspace on previously developed land - by type	100%		This figure is the same as for 2009/10
BD3 Employment land available - by type	12.66 years available		1.11 years more than 2009/10
BD4 Total amount of floorspace for 'town centre uses'	Nil floorspace developed		Compares with 1494 sq m of D2 floorspace developed in 2009/10
H1 Plan period and housing targets	13,680 new dwellings target for plan period	N/a	This target encompasses the development plan period from 2004/4 to 2026/2027.
H2 A Net additional dwellings - in previous years	399 in 2009/10		Further years data is available within the Housing section under H2 A indicator
H2 B Net additional dwellings - for the reporting year	157 in 2010/11		Gross figure: 183 Demolitions: 26 Net total = 157 compared with 570 annual requirement
H2 C Net additional dwellings - in future years	2011/12 - 622 2012/13 - 1187 2013/14 - 1126 2014/15 - 805 2015/16 - 1077	N/a	Projected figures provided here for a 5 year period, more data is available within the Housing section under H2 C
H2 D Managed delivery target	2011/12 - 619 2012/13 - 578		Managed target available for a 5 year period here, fuller analysis



Core Output Indicator	Data	Traffic Light	Comments
	2013/14 - 536 2014/15 - 514 2015/16 - 462		available within the Housing section under H2 D
H3 New and converted dwellings - on Previously Developed Land	183/ 89.1%		Target set in the RSS for new residential dwellings on PDL is 65% and 80% for St. Helens and Halton Boroughsl.
H4 Net additional pitches (Gypsy and Traveller)	0		No new pitches for Gypsy, Traveller or Travelling Show People were provided.
H5 Gross affordable housing completions	73/ 39.1%		% of total units provided that were affordable. Significantly reduced from previous year
H6 Housing Quality - Building for Life Assessments	South Windle 16.0 Marsden Avenue 13.0 Rainford Labour Club 9.5		Three schemes assessed with scores ranging from very good to poor
E1 Number of planning permissions granted contrary to Environment Agency advice on flooding and water quality grounds	0		No schemes granted contrary to Environment Agency advice.
E2 Changes in areas of Biodiversity importance	0		No losses or gains
E3 Renewable energy generation	2 proposed biomass boilers		De La Salle School 80% of heating needs Rainford High 65% of heating needs
M1 Production of primary land won aggregates by mineral planning authority	No information this year		264 tonnes of primary land won aggregate was extracted from Bold Heath Quarry in September 2008.

Core Output Indicator	Data	Traffic Light	Comments
M2 Production of secondary and recycled aggregates by mineral planning authority	0	N/a	No information available
W1 Capacity of new waste management facilities by waste planning authority	Waste facility at the former Transco Site in Pocket Nook.Phase 1 operational		
W2 Amount of local authority waste arisings, and managed by management type waste planning authority	73,899 tonnes of waste collected. 0.06% decrease on 2009/10 figures and an increase of recycling by 9%		Positive improvement, particularly in recycling
Key - Green = A positive improvement for an indicator, Amber = The same or minimal change for an indicator and Red = Below target			

## 4 Background Policy

The Planning and Compulsory Purchase Act 2004 (PCPA) aimed to modernise the planning system and made a number of significant changes to the development plan system. In particular, under the new system Local Development Frameworks (LDFs) were expected to replace all existing Unitary Development Plans.

St.Helens published its first Local Development Scheme (LDS) in April 2005 and focused on the period April 2005 to March 2008. The scheme is a public statement setting out the local planning authority's programme for preparing its Local Development Framework (LDF) and identifies key milestones in the preparation process. The latest published LDS is April 2007 reflecting a delay in the production of an updated LDS because of unanticipated delays and further work required to progress the Core Strategy and a finalised programme for the Merseyside Waste DPD. It is expected that a revised draft LDS will be available in early 2012.

Currently, under Section 35 of the Planning and Compulsory Purchase Act, each authority is required to prepare and submit to Government, an Annual Monitoring Report on its LDF by the 31st December each year. The report covers the period 1st April to 31st March of the preceding year. The Act stresses that the main purposes of the AMR should be to:

- Review actual progress in terms of Local Development Document preparation against the timetable and milestones in the Local Development Scheme
- Assess the extent to which policies in Local Development Documents are being implemented
- Where policies are not being implemented, explain why and set out what steps are to be taken to ensure that the policy is implemented; or whether the policy is to be amended or replaced
- Identify the significant effects of implementing policies in Local Development Documents and whether they are as intended
- Set out whether policies are to be amended or replaced.
- The production of this Annual Monitoring Report ensures that Section 35 of the Act is met, paying particular attention to two key areas:
  - Implementation of the LDS
  - Implementation of Planning Policy

The existing development plan comprises the St.Helens Unitary Development Plan (UDP), adopted in 1998 and the North West Regional Spatial Strategy (RSS) adopted in September 2008. However the Government intends to abolish Regional Spatial Strategies through the enactment of the Decentralism and Localism Act which received royal assent in November 2011. The Act will also remove the requirement for Local Planning Authorities to produce AMRs for submission to Government, while retaining an overall duty to monitor. With the withdrawal of guidance on local plan monitoring, local authorities have greater flexibility to choose which indicators and targets to include in the report. The UDP remains part of the Development Plan for St Helens and a significant number of policies were saved until they are replaced by policies in the Core Strategy or other DPDs when these are adopted. As such the existing UDP is the focus of the current monitoring cycle, yet the structure of the AMR has been adjusted to accommodate the forthcoming Core Strategy by ensuring a time series of baseline data is collected before the Core Strategy is adopted (now expected in 2012).

The report draws upon existing data sources within the 2005, 2006, 2007, 2008 and 2010 AMRs. Whilst a number of changes have occurred, with some data no longer available, the majority of the data sources have remained the same and are as follows:

### **External Data Sources**

- Office of National Statistics
- Home Office
- Department for Education
- NOMIS
- Environment Agency
- HM Land Registry
- Department for Transport
- Department for Environment, Food and Rural Affairs
- Department for Energy and Climate Change

### **Internal Data Sources including surveys and studies**

- St.Helens NLUD Survey
- Town Centre and Earlestown Town Centre Health Check Surveys
- Employment Land Survey
- Housing Land Survey
- Conservation Area Management Appraisals
- Housing Land Position Statement, 2011 (draft)
- Employment Land Position Statement, 2009
- Retail and Employment Land Database
- Residential Land Database
- Planning Applications
- Economic Development Department
- Children's and Young Services Department
- Environmental Protection Department
- Private Housing Initiatives
- Development Plans Team
- Development Control Team

### **Acknowledgements**

St.Helens Policy Planning Section would like to thank all those who have provided the data, expertise, and advice and support that have gone into the production of this Annual Monitoring Report.

## 5 Indicators

A wide range of indicators have been included within this document to provide an overview of the themes and issues central to planning policy and development control.

### Contextual Indicators

The contextual indicators are a set of indicators originally agreed for inclusion on a Merseyside basis. Almost all of the contextual indicators from the last three AMRs have been included within this document and where they have not been it is as a direct result of no new data being available. The format continues on from last years format to mirror the themes within the Core Strategy, all indicators can be found within their relevant thematic chapter.

### Core Output Indicators and National Indicators

The requirement to report on Core Indicators has been removed by the Government. However in the interests of providing trend data, a similar set of Core Output Indicators based on the 2008 Government list, have been included as last year, which can be identified by their numbers B1 through to W2.

This year it has also been decided to continue with a traffic light system approach to monitoring the Core Output Indicators, which visually depict the progress made within the AMR monitoring year (see Chapter 3).

### National Indicators

Over the last few years it was decided to include a small number of National Indicators within the document due to their relevance in monitoring the LDF process . The Coalition Government announced in October 2010 that Local Area Agreements and the National Indicator set will be abolished. However these are included in this year's report because they provide a useful range of baseline data. For a summary of the results of the National Indicators included within this document, see Appendix 4.

### Sustainability Indicators

Further work is required to identify a series of sustainability indicators to be included within the AMR as a way of monitoring the sustainability baseline of the Borough. Potential indicators have been identified through the Sustainability Appraisal of both the Core Strategy as well as the 2010 Sustainability Appraisal Scoping Report, commissioned for 6 forthcoming DPDs and AAPs. The indicators will assess the economic, social and environmental sustainability of the Local Development Framework. However, it is clear that many of the existing indicators used throughout this report correlate with those identified in the above documents.



## 6 Context St Helens Now

St.Helens Borough is located at the eastern end of the Merseyside conurbation, 12 miles from Liverpool city centre and 25 miles from Manchester city centre. Administratively, St.Helens forms part of Merseyside and lies within the Liverpool City Region. The borough of St.Helens comprises the town itself and the surrounding settlements of Billinge, Crank, Garswood, Haydock, Newton-le-Willows, Rainford and Rainhill. It covers an area of 135 sq km, of which approximately half is countryside, designated as Green Belt. The M6, M62 and A580 (East Lancashire Road) and the Preston to Liverpool and Manchester to Liverpool rail lines pass through St.Helens, whilst the M58 lies just outside the northern boundary of the borough.

Historically, St.Helens was famous for its role within the glass making industry and the rapid industrialisation that occurred in this area at the time of the Industrial Revolution has left a legacy of derelict and contaminated land that planning policy is now seeking to address.

Map 6.1 Context St Helens



Source: St.Helens Development Plans Team, 2008

Map 6.1 illustrates the position of St.Helens in the wider sub-region of Merseyside (in yellow) and beyond including parts of Greater Manchester (pink) and Cheshire (blue). Its position is central within the region and its location half way between Liverpool and Manchester can be visibly seen. Map 6.2 below illustrates the main access routes into the Borough, the Ward boundaries as defined in 2004 and the expanse of the Green Belt.

Map 6.2 St Helens Borough



Source: St.Helens Development Plans Team, 2008

## Population

Table 6.1 St.Helens Total Population 2001-2010

Year	St Helens	Merseyside	North West	England and Wales
2010	177,400	1,353,400	6,935,700	55,240,500
2009	177,100	1,350,600	6,897,900	54,809,100
2008	177,500	1,347,800	6,875,700	54,439,700
2007	177,400	1,350,200	6,864,300	51,092,000
2006	177,600	1,353,600	6,853,200	50,762,900
2005	176,300	1,367,100	6,846,200	50,390,200
2004	176,700	1,365,800	6,827,200	53,046,200
2003	176,700	1,364,100	6,804,500	52,793,700
2002	176,700	1,365,200	6,783,500	52,570,200
2001	176,800	1,367,800	6,773,000	52,360,000

Source: Office for National Statistics (ONS) Mid year population estimates 2001-2010

The population of St.Helens increased by 300 people or 0.16% between 2009 and 2010. Although fluctuating slightly from year to year, population estimates show an overall stabilisation of the population since 2001. The 2011 census will release data in 2013 which will provide a more accurate picture of the population of the Borough.

Table 6.2 Population change by ward 2006-2009

Ward	2006	2007	2008	2009	Population change (%) 2006 - 2009	
Billinge and Seneley Green	11,535	11,437	11,449	11,338	-197	-1.7
Blackbrook	11,348	11,279	10,943	11,089	-259	-2.3
Bold	9,748	9,867	9,983	9,922	174	1.8
Earlestown	10,962	11,025	10,977	11,100	138	1.3
Eccleston	11,667	11,636	11,444	11,543	-124	-1.1
Haydock	11,863	11,797	11,782	11,816	-47	-0.4
Moss Bank	10,958	10,857	10,787	10,740	-218	-1.2
Newton	10,841	10,891	11,117	11,135	294	2.7
Parr	12,044	12,231	12,348	12,169	125	1.0
Rainford	8,323	8,198	8,197	8,140	-183	-2.2
Rainhill	11,792	11,659	11,541	11,434	-358	-3.0
Sutton	12,302	12,184	12,196	11,903	-281	-2.3
Thatto Heath	11,874	12,169	12,321	12,410	536	4.5

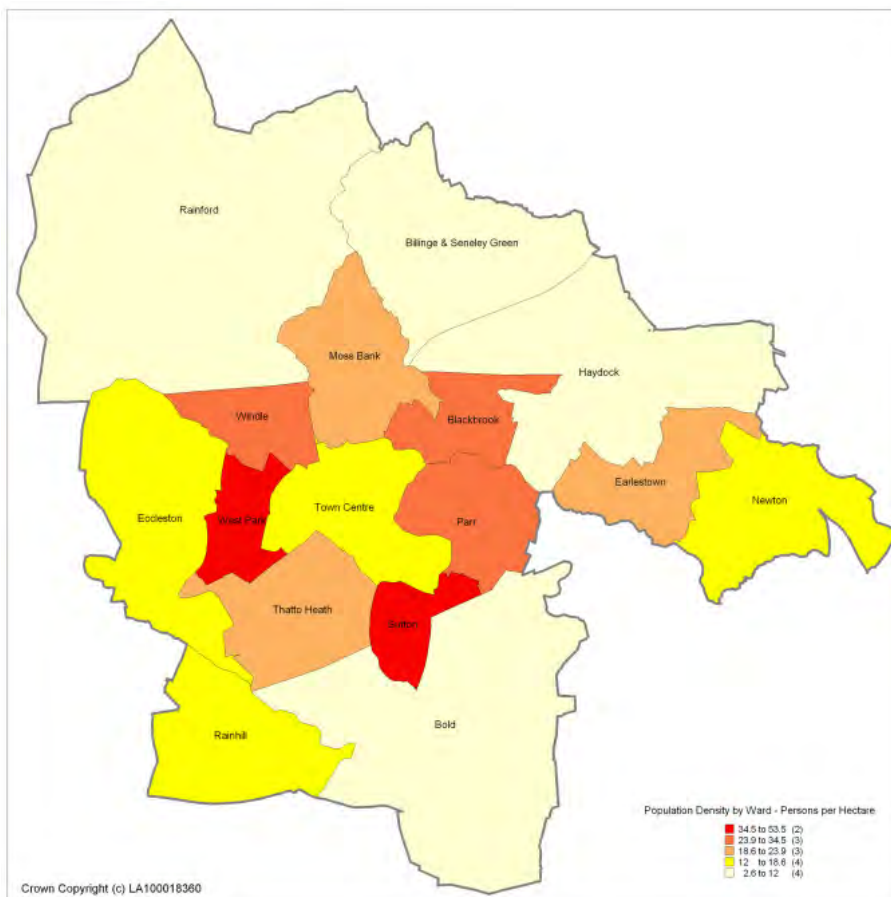
Ward	2006	2007	2008	2009	Population change (%) 2006 - 2009	
Town Centre	10,852	10,815	10,921	11,010	158	1.5
West Park	11,425	11,397	11,558	11,292	-133	-1.2
Windle	10,057	10,005	9,978	10,082	25	0.2

Source: ONS Mid year population estimates 2007- 2009

The figures for population by ward shown here are based on the mid year population estimates. Mid-year estimates at ward level for 2009 have been produced as "experimental statistics". The methodology used to produce the ward estimates differs to the method used to produce the local authority mid-year estimates, and is subject to further development by ONS.

Table 6.2 highlights that over the last three years, the greatest percentage population increases were within the wards of Thatto Heath (4.5%) and Newton (2.7%) whereas the greatest percentage population decreases were within the wards of Rainhill (-3.0%) Blackbrook (-2.3%) and Sutton (-2.3%).

Map 6.3 Population density, per person per ward, 2007



Source: St.Helens Development Plans Team, 2009

## Population Projections

Table 6.3 Population projection 2008-2033

Year	2008	2012	2028	2033
Population (Thousands)	176.7	177.5	182.6	183.2

Source: ONS Population Projections, 2008

The ONS population projections suggest that the population of the Borough will increase over 2008 levels by 3.7% with an estimated population of 183,200 by 2033. This contrasts with the 2004 based projection which anticipated a slight decrease of 0.1% by 2026, or 176,500. However it should be noted that the 2006 based population projections anticipated an increase in the population to 187,800 by 2031. This demonstrates the variance of population projections.

## Age Structure

Table 6.4 St.Helens Population Age Structure,

Age (years)	St.Helens		% of Total		North West		% of Total		England and Wales		% of Total	
	2009	2010	2009	2010	2009	2010	2009	2010	2009	2010	2009	2010
Under 1	2,100	2,200	1.2	1.2	86,900	87,700	1.3	1.3	699,000	710,600	1.3	1.3
1 - 4	8,100	8,300	4.6	4.7	334,500	340,700	4.8	4.9	2,668,100	2,730,100	4.9	4.9
5 - 9	9,600	9,600	5.4	5.4	379,900	384,100	5.5	5.6	3,024,600	3,063,700	5.5	5.5
10 - 14	10,800	10,500	6.0	5.9	409,200	401,800	5.9	5.8	3,196,200	3,157,900	5.8	5.7
15 - 19	12,200	11,900	6.9	6.7	462,900	453,100	6.7	6.6	3,513,100	3,465,000	6.4	6.3
20 - 24	10,600	10,700	6.0	6.0	496,400	504,000	7.2	7.3	3,764,800	3,819,000	6.9	6.9
25 - 29	10,400	10,600	5.9	6.0	445,700	462,900	6.5	6.7	3,690,000	3,771,100	6.7	6.8
30 - 34	9,700	9,600	5.5	5.4	385,500	391,700	5.6	5.7	3,419,100	3,463,100	6.2	6.3
35 - 39	12,500	11,800	7.1	6.7	463,000	444,800	6.7	6.4	3,845,700	3,745,000	7.0	6.8
40 - 44	13,400	13,400	7.6	7.6	515,200	506,300	7.5	7.3	4,165,600	4,113,000	7.6	7.4
45 - 49	12,900	13,100	7.3	7.4	502,500	512,300	7.3	7.4	3,937,300	4,036,200	7.2	7.3
50 - 54	11,500	11,800	6.5	6.7	438,600	449,200	6.4	6.5	3,420,300	3,501,600	6.2	6.3
55 - 59	11,300	11,000	6.4	6.2	411,000	406,900	5.9	5.9	3,175,600	3,156,700	6.0	5.7
60 - 64	11,800	12,100	6.7	6.8	424,800	430,900	6.2	6.2	3,306,900	3,342,900	6.0	6.1
65 - 69	9,000	9,300	5.1	5.2	324,800	331,900	4.7	4.8	2,508,300	2,597,400	4.6	4.7
70 - 74	8,000	8,000	4.5	4.5	283,100	285,600	4.1	4.1	2,160,900	2,185,000	3.9	4.0
75 - 79	5,900	6,100	3.3	3.4	225,400	226,700	3.3	3.3	1,765,000	1,775,000	3.2	3.2
80 - 84	4,000	4,100	2.3	2.3	162,900	166,000	2.4	2.4	1,311,500	1,332,000	2.4	2.4



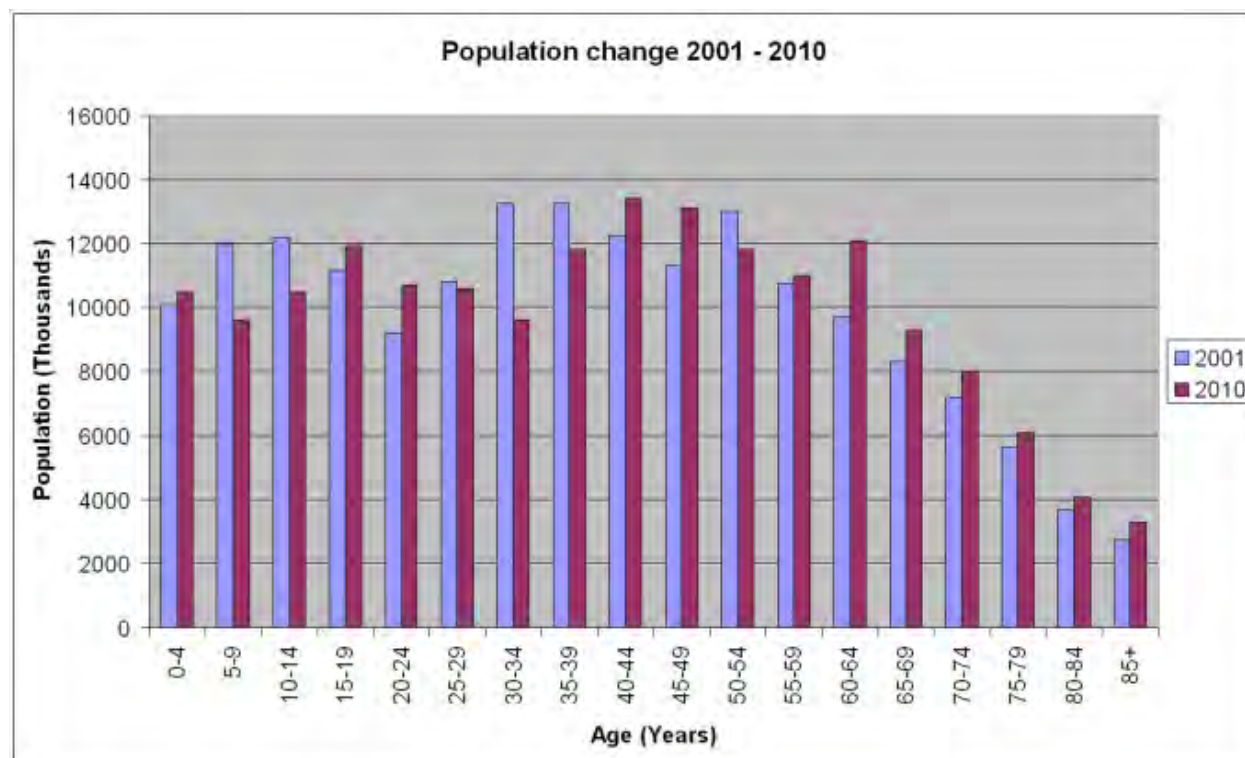
Age (years)	St.Helens		% of Total		North West		% of Total		England and Wales		% of Total	
	2009	2010	2009	2010	2009	2010	2009	2010	2009	2010	2009	2010
85 and over	3,200	3,300	1.8	1.9	145,100	149,300	2.1	2.2	1,237,100	1,274,400	2.3	2.3
<b>Total</b>	<b>177,100</b>	<b>177,400</b>	<b>100.0</b>	<b>100.0</b>	<b>6,897,900</b>	<b>6,935,700</b>	<b>100.0</b>	<b>100.0</b>	<b>54,809,100</b>	<b>55,240,500</b>	<b>100.0</b>	<b>100.0</b>

Source: ONS Mid year population estimates 2009,2010

The Mid year population estimates for 2010 indicate that 17.2% of the St.Helens population is aged 14 years or younger, which is the same as last year. This is lower than the equivalent data for the North West (17.6%) and England and Wales (17.4%).

The proportion of the population aged 60 or more in St. Helens is estimated to have risen from 23.6% to 24.2% in the past year, a rise of 0.6%. There has also been a similar ageing trend albeit at a lower rate in the North West population from 22.7% in 2009 to 22.9% in 2010, up by 0.2%. Similarly, England and Wales shows a similar trend with the proportion of people aged 60 or plus rising from 22.4 in 2009% to 22.6% in 2010.

Figure 6.1 Population change between 2001 and 2010



## Ethnicity

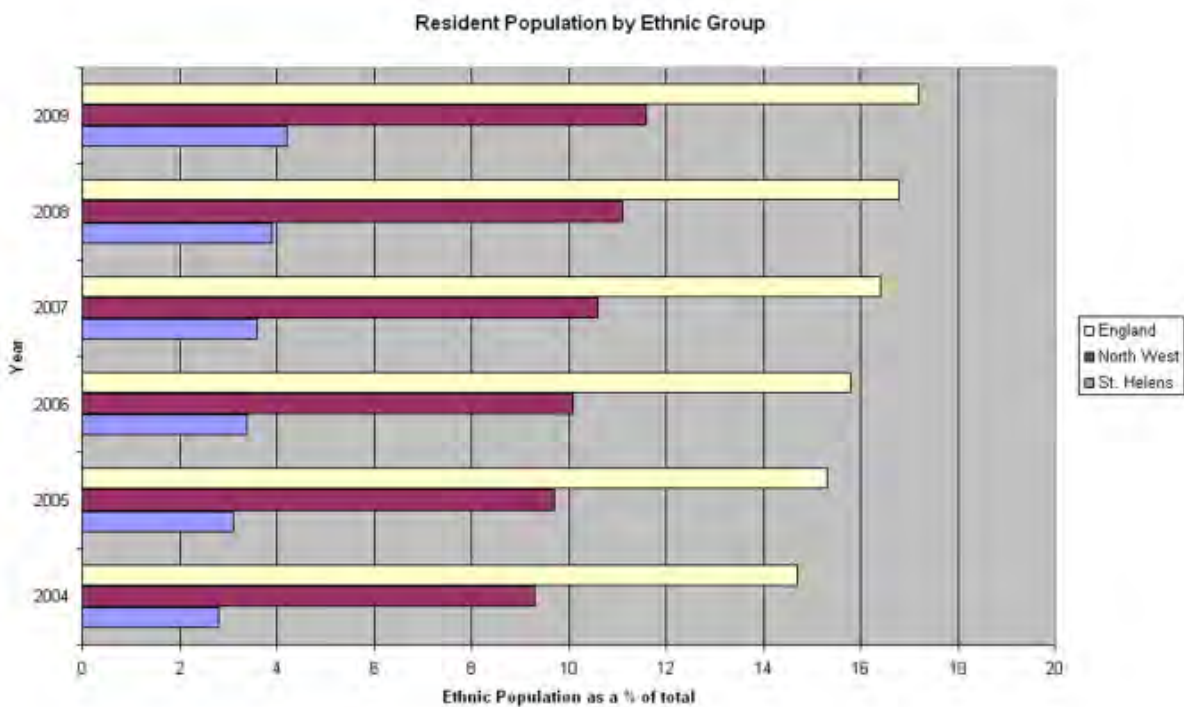
Table 6.5 St.Helens Ethnic Population 2004-2009

Area	2004 (%)	2005 (%)	2006 (%)	2007 (%)	2008 (%)	2009 (%)
St.Helens	2.8	3.1	3.4	3.6	3.9	4.2
North West	9.3	9.7	10.1	10.6	11.1	11.6
England	14.7	15.3	15.8	16.4	16.8	17.2

Source: ONS, Resident Population Estimates by Ethnic Group, 2004 - 2009

This data is based on the 2009 Mid year population estimates and assesses the estimated resident ethnic population as a percentage of the total population. As seen above the resident ethnic population has increased steadily since 2004, in St.Helens, with a 0.3% increase in 2009 compared with 2008. The direction of this trend is in line with regional and national trends, however, the rise here has been more significant with 0.5% rise regionally and 0.4% nationally.

Figure 6.2 Ethnic Resident Population (%) 2004 - 2009



## Total Recorded Crime per 1000 Population

Table 6.6 Total Recorded Crime per 1000 Population

	Total recorded crime 2008/09	Rate per 1000 population 2008/09	% change between 07/08 and 08/09	Total recorded crime 2009/10	Rate per 1000 population 2009/10	% change between 08/09 and 09/10	Total recorded crime 2010/11	Rate per 1000 population 2010/11	% change between 09/10 and 10/11
St Helens	13,798	78.1	-9.5	12,193	68.6	-11.6	11448	64.5	-6.1
Merseyside	117,818	87.1	-7.2	107,730	79.9	-8.5	100113	74.0	-7.1
England and Wales	4,632,775	85.7	-5.0	4,273,947	78.5	-7.7	4,149,900	75.1	-2.9

Source: Home Office, October 2011

Recorded crime continues to fall steadily in St.Helens and the rates are below for Merseyside and England and Wales. The crime statistics show a 11.6% decrease in recorded crime within St.Helens between 2008/09 and 2009/10. This trend continues for 2010-2011 with a further 6.1% decrease. A similar trend is evident across Merseyside and England and Wales last year, albeit to a lesser degree for England and Wales (7.1% and 2.9% respectively).

## Proportion of 16-19 year olds achieving 5 A\* - C grades at GCSE

Table 6.7 % of pupils achieving 5+ A\*-C grades at G.C.S.E or equivalent

Year	St Helens	North West	England
2005	55.6	53.9	56.3
2006	56.6	56.6	59.2
2007	62.3	60.3	62.0
2008	68.0	65.4	65.3
2009	71.4	71.0	70.0
2010	80.7	77.7	76.2

Source: Department for Education, January 2011

The number of pupils achieving 5+ A\* - C grades at G.C.S.E in St.Helens has increased steadily since 2005 with a large increase of 9.3% in the last year. The St.Helens achievement levels are now significantly higher than both for both the North West (77.7%) and England (76.2%).

## Proportion of Adults educated to NVQ Level 3+

Table 6.8 NVQ Level 3+ 2006 - 2009

Year	St.Helens		North West	England and Wales
	Number	%		
2006	45,200	40.9	46.7	47.2
2007	45,300	41.1	46.3	47.9
2008	46,100	39.9	45.5	47.5
2009	49,200	43.3	46.9	48.8
2010	52,200	46.0	49.6	50.6

Source: ONS annual population survey

In 2010 the proportion of working age adults in St.Helens educated to a National Vocational Qualification (NVQ) Level 3 or above has risen to 46.0% from 43.3% in 2009. This continues the improvement made between 2008 and 2009. The achievement levels remain lower than those for the North West (49.6) and England and Wales (50.6) although the gap is narrowing.

### Analysis

- The population of the Borough increased by 300 people or 0.16% between 2009 and 2010. Although fluctuating slightly from year to year, population estimates show an overall stabilisation of the population since 2001. Population projections indicate that the general trend is for a population increase in St.Helens expected to reach 183,200 by 2033. Planning policies will need to take into account the projection for 5,800 additional people by 2033 and allow the Borough to be flexible and adaptable to such a change. However it is also worth noting that the 2011 census has now taken place and this will give a more accurate indication of the population of the Borough with data expected to be released during 2013.
- The age structure of the Borough is generally consistent with national and regional trends that illustrate a declining younger population and an increasing ageing population. This year, while the figures for the younger population are steady, the statistics for older people continue to support this trend and it is important that planning policies take account of the changes in the population structure and provide for accordingly.
- Crime continues to decrease with the latest statistics illustrating a 6.1% difference between the total recorded crime per 1000 population figures for 2009/10 and 2010/11. In 2009 the Council adopted a Designing out Crime SPD which is assisting in encouraging the reduction in crime through the promotion of safer designed developments.
- The proportion of 16-19 year olds achieving A\*-C grades at G.C.S.E has increased strongly by a further 9.3% in 2010/11. The St.Helens achievement levels are now significantly higher than both the North West and England and Wales. Planning policies need to continue to support this trend e.g. through supporting the provision of new and improved school provision.

## 7 Regenerating St Helens

Regeneration is a key aim of the St. Helens Plan and local planning policies. It is an all embracing activity affecting health and education as well as the physical environment. This chapter concentrates on indices of multiple deprivation and derelict land.

### Index of Multiple Deprivation 2007

#### Index of Multiple Deprivation 2007

The latest 2010 Index of Multiple Deprivation was published in March 2011. St.Helens is ranked as the 51st most deprived borough within the country overall, a 4 place improvement over the 2007 data where St.Helens was ranked as 47th. The rate of improvement has not been as marked as between 2004 and 2007 as table 7.1 shows. In all areas, St.Helens has continued to make positive improvement over the three year period with the rank of employment scale moving up 4 places and the rank of income scale moving up 2 places overall.

Table 7.1 Index of Multiple Deprivation between 2004 and 2010

Measure of Deprivation	Indices of Deprivation 2004 (1 is most deprived)	Indices of Deprivation 2007 (1 is most deprived)	Variance 2004-2007	Indices of Deprivation 2010 (1 is most deprived)	Variance 2007-2010
Rank of employment scale	40	51	11	55	4
Rank of income scale	67	71	4	73	2
Rank of average score	36	47	11	51	4

Source: DCLG March 2011



Table 7.2 LSOAs within St.Helens in the top 20% Nationally, 2010

Position	SOA Code	Ward(s)	IMD Rank
Areas in the top 1% deprived Nationally	E01006874	Parr/Town Centre	44
	E01006873	Town Centre	126
	E01006817	Parr	184
	E01006909	Bold	251
Areas in the most deprived 5% Nationally	E01006872	Town Centre	453
	E01006871	Parr	1028
	E01006875	Parr	1137
	E01006816	Parr	1230
	E01006919	Windle	1237
	E01006861	Newton	1319
	E01006912	Town Centre/Thatto Heath/Bold	1467
	E01006830	West Park/Thatto Heath	1470
	E01006877	Town Centre	1506
	E01006880	West Park/Town Centre	1521
	E01006881	Town Centre/Windle	1589
	Areas in the most deprived 10% Nationally	E01006821	Parr
E01006820		Parr	1718
E01006844		Sutton	1803
E01006908		Bold	2147
E01006849		Moss Bank	2240
E01006850		Moss Bank	2703
E01006903		Thatto Heath	2790
E01006834		West Park/Town Centre	2984
E01006913		Thatto Heath	2985
Areas in the most deprived 20% Nationally	E01006847	Sutton	3271
	E01006905	West Park	3487
	E01006863	Earlestown	3597
	E01006865	Earlestown	3605
	E01006842	Haydock	3636
	E01006812	Blackbrook	3835
	E01006826	Eccleston	4016
	E01006899	Parr	4249
	E01006866	Earlestown	5035
	E01006910	Bold	5653
E01006860	Newton	5799	



Position	SOA Code	Ward(s)	IMD Rank
	EO1006869	Earlestown	5870
	EO1006868	Earlestown	5938
	EO1006845	Town Centre	6079
	EO1006813	Blackbrook	6205
	EO1006870	Town Centre	6303
	EO1006858	Newton	6415
	EO1006898	Bold	6120
	EO1006915	Windle	6484

Source: St.Helens Council, Development Plans 2011.

The above table mirrors the results in Map 7.1 with the added detail of where each LSOA is ranked within the country. Four LSOAs are to be found in the top 1% of the most deprived areas nationally, while 24 can be found in the top 10% most deprived areas , nationally.

## URH 12 Re-use of Vacant and Derelict Land

The Council monitors the re-use of vacant and derelict land and records it by a local indicator URH 12 (SH 705). The results are shown in Table 7.3. Below.

Table 7.3 Land Developed

St.Helens	Sites Developed	Area Developed (Hectares)
1 April 2002 - 31 March 2003	23	28.68
1 April 2003 - 31 March 2004	29	25.11
1 April 2004 - 31 March 2005	51	19.92
1 April 2005 - 31 March 2006	55	21.93
1 April 2006 - 31 March 2007	22	18.08
1 April 2007- 31 March 2008	41	72.46
1 April 2008 - 31 March 2009	21	9.05
1 April 2009 - 31 March 2010	7	1.68
<b>1 April 2010 - 31 March 2011</b>	<b>14</b>	<b>20.33</b>

The table shows the total number of Previously Developed Sites (PDL) which have been redeveloped for each of the last nine years. On average about 24 ha have been redeveloped each year. Redevelopment is defined as when construction commences. As can be seen 20 ha of land was developed in the last year, which is significantly better than the previous two years, taking into account the impacts of the current economic recession. Table 7.4 shows that the majority of the land area developed was for retail use (11.88ha), followed by housing (5 ha).

Table 7.4 After Use of Development Sites

Use	No. of Sites	Area(Hectares)	%
Residential	5	5.00	25%
Industry & Business	3	3.01	15%
Retail	2	11.88	58%
Transport	0	0.00	0%
Recreation & Leisure	2	0.12	1%
Community Services	2	0.32	1%
<b>TOTAL</b>	<b>14</b>	<b>20.33</b>	<b>100%</b>

## Derelict Land

Table 7.5 Total number and area of Previously Developed Land Sites in St.Helens 2002/03 -2010/11

Date	Number of Sites	Total Area (Ha)	Number Derelict	Areas Derelict (Ha)
1 April 2002 - 31 March 2003	203	363.4	58	245.98
1 April 2003 - 31 March 2004	226	391.3	52	228.06
1 April 2004 - 31 March 2005	203	357.6	72	248.11
1 April 2005 - 31 March 2006	296	353.7	66	241.95
1 April 2006 - 31 March 2007	275	346.3	65	229.32
1 April 2007 - 31 March 2008	317	339.9	69	163.18
1 April 2008 - 31 March 2009	272	264.01	52	167.71
1 April 2009 - 31 March 2010	252	261.62	52	167.79
1 April 2010 - 31 March 2011	<b>258</b>	<b>270.52</b>	<b>54</b>	<b>156.23</b>

Source: St.Helens Development Plans Team, 2011

The stock of PDL in St.Helens at March 2010 was 271ha consisting of 258 sites. Of this 54 sites totalling 156ha were derelict representing 62% of the total area of previously developed land.

Table 7.6 Planning Status of Previously Developed Land Sites 2010/11

Planning Status	Sites	Area (Ha)	% of Area
Allocated in Development Plan	23	62.63	23.15
Detailed Planning Permission	48	46.68	17.26
Outline Planning Permission	8	16.65	6.15
None	179	144.56	53.44
<b>Total</b>	<b>258</b>	<b>270.52</b>	<b>100</b>

Source: St.Helens Development Plans Team, 2011

Of the 271ha, 23% is allocated within the development plan, with a further 23% granted either outline or detailed planning permission. However, the majority of PDL, 54%, is neither allocated nor granted planning permission.

Table 7.7 Proposed Use of Previously Developed Land 2010/11

Proposed Use	Sites	% of sites	Area (Ha)	% of Area
Housing	40	15.5	37.36	13.8
Employment	18	7.0	32.23	11.9
Retail	3	1.2	3.51	1.3
Mixed with housing component	7	2.7	5.21	1.9
Mixed without housing component	2	0.8	25.84	9.6
Open Space	7	2.7	27.04	10.0
Other	4	1.6	1.06	0.4
None	177	68.6	138.27	51.1
Total	258	100	270.52	100.0

Source: St.Helens Development Plans Team, 2011

Of the total number of PDL sites, about 16% are proposed for housing which equates to 14 % of the total area in hectares. 7% are proposed for employment use which equates to a further 11.9% of the total area in hectares. The majority of sites where a use is proposed can be seen to be for housing, A further 5% of the sites or 13% of the area in hectares is proposed for retail and mixed uses . Proposed use as open space accounts for 10% of the area. There are 69% of sites where no use has been identified, representing 51% of the total area. It should be noted that although the recorded figure of 14% of area is proposed for housing ( i.e. allocated in a local plan or with a detailed or outline planning permission) around 77% of the land has been identified as suitable for housing.

## Analysis

- Multiple deprivation levels in parts of the borough continue to be amongst the highest in the country. However, in the three years since the previous Index of Multiple Deprivation survey in 2007, St.Helens has moved up 4 places and is now the 51st most deprived area in the country instead of the 47th. This indicates that progress is being made despite the difficult economic climate and highlights the success of regeneration policies in the Borough.
- The redevelopment and re use of previously developed land remains a difficult issue due to the legacy of contaminated land from past industrial uses and the continued contraction of the older industrial sector. Although 14 sites, totalling 20 hectares have been redeveloped in the last year, this has been off set by new sites becoming vacant. Of the 271 ha of previously developed land, 23% is allocated within the development plan, with a further 23% granted either outline or detailed planning permission. However, the majority, 53%, is neither allocated nor granted planning permission. This remains a key area where regeneration policies need to continue to be supported for the future redevelopment of the Borough.
- It is recognised that the continuing challenge of redevelopment continues to be hindered by the current economic recession, however where possible regeneration policies should be maintained and continually supported where resources allow, ready for a future upturn in the market.

## 8 Creating an Accessible St Helens

### N1 176 Working age people with access to employment by public transport

Table 8.1 NI 176 Working age people with access to employment by public transport 2007-2010

Access to Employment %				
	2007	2008	2009	2010
Old Indicator	81.3	80.7	81.2	
Revised indicator	84.4	82.2	82.7	83.8

Source: Department for Transport Accessibility Indicators, 2010

This indicator is considered separately from access to other facilities, due to its importance to economic development and the economic well-being of the Borough. The indicator was previously known as NI 176. Although the Government has abolished national indicators, the Department for Transport (DfT) have indicated that the data and monitoring of this indicator will continue. The data is collected annually, but was revised, along with backdating, when the 2010 dataset was released. For clarity, the previous reported figures and the new revised figures are shown above.

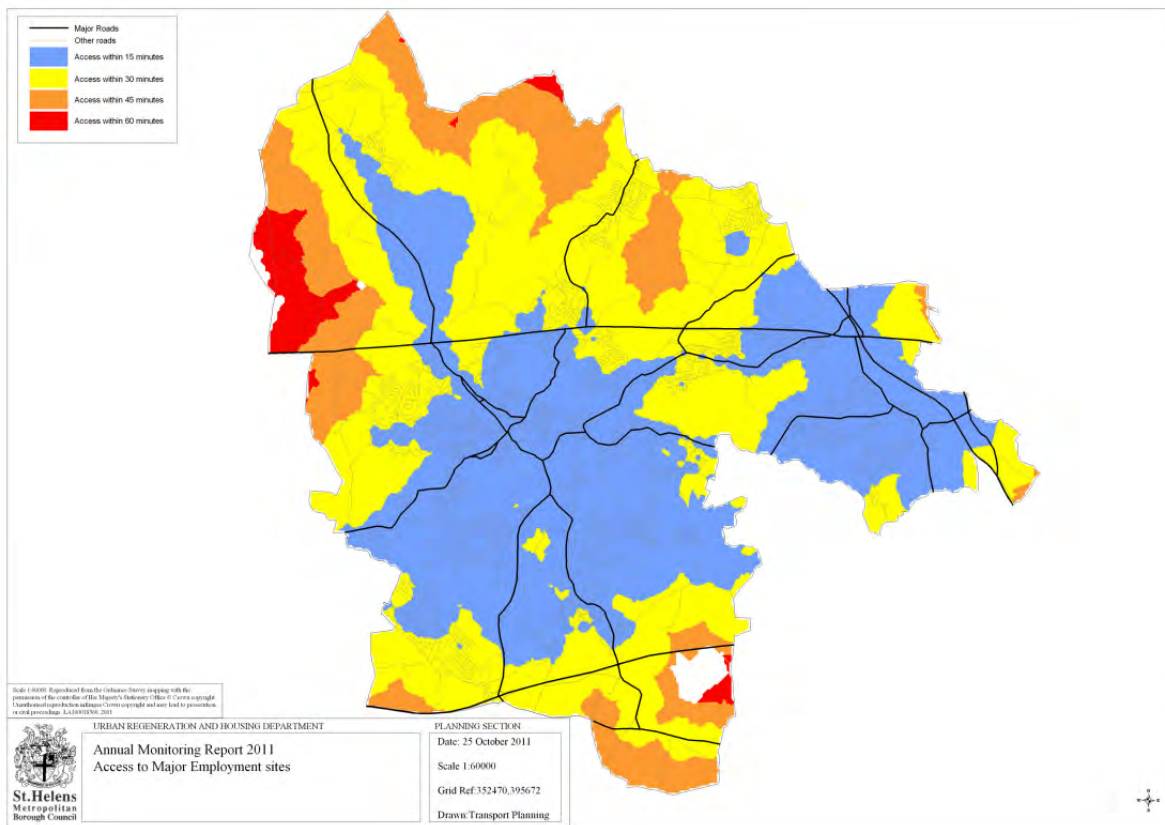
The data shows that whilst there was a dip in the indicator in 2008, there has been a recovery in accessibility as measured by DfT which has continued into 2010, with an increase of 1.1% in accessibility from 2009. This could be caused by several factors including improvements or alterations to the public transport network.

Separate mapping has been produced for access to employment sites which can be found below (Map 8.1)

#### Access to Large Employment Sites

Map 8.1 indicates accessibility to Large Employment sites by public transport. They are defined as sites that employ over 500 people, and do not take into account smaller employment sites. The mapping can be used in conjunction with the national indicators described above, but is not directly comparable due to different methodology.

**Map 8.1 Working age people with access to employment by public transport**



The map shows that, access to employment sites across the borough is relatively good with the majority of the built up areas being able to access a site within 30 minutes. However, this does not take into account more complex travel patterns to employment sites, but simply measures access to the nearest site.

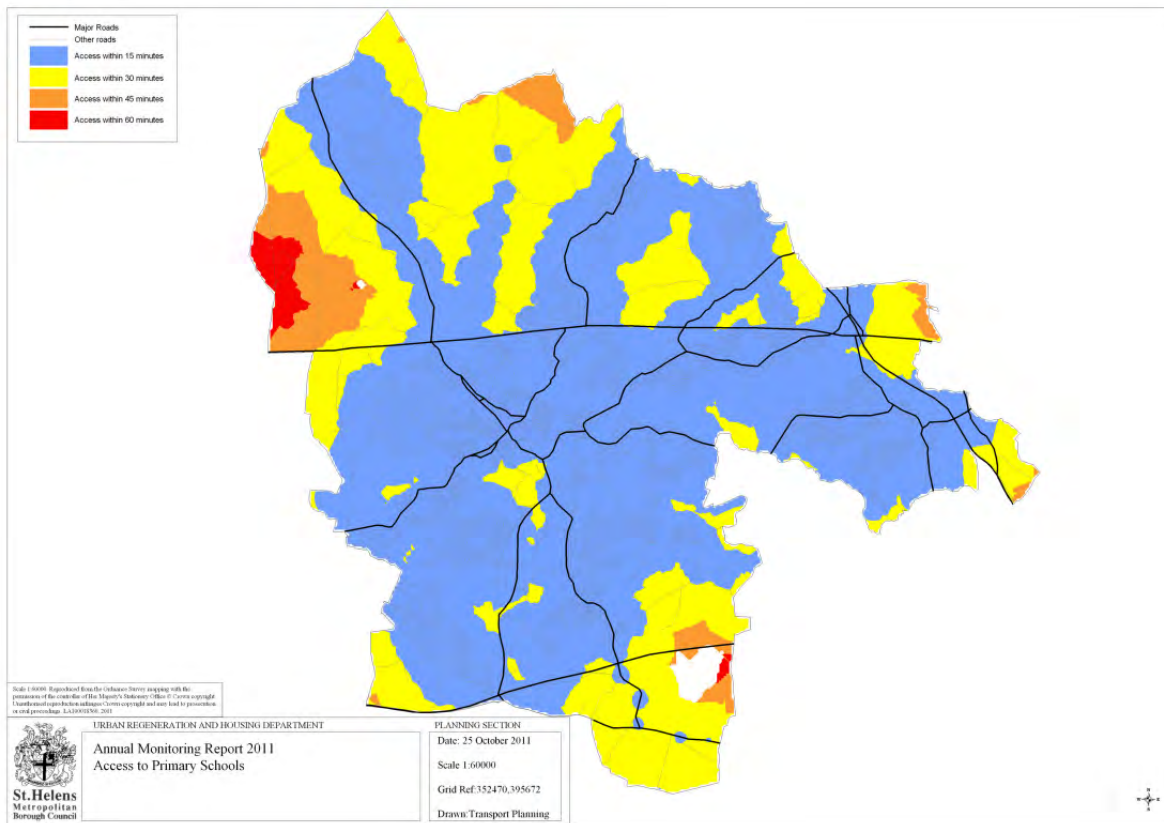
### Accessibility to Primary Schools

This section highlights access to a variety of specific services across St. Helens. The following maps use a software package called Accession. This can create maps showing the journey time required for areas of the borough to access a particular service or area using public transport.

Map 8.2 indicates accessibility to a primary school within St. Helens by public transport. Further information regarding access to primary schools can be found in the Sustainable Mode of Travel to Schools (SMOTS) document.



## Map 8.2 Accessibility to Primary Schools



Source: Merseytravel, 2010

The following table indicates access times for primary schools pupils travelling to the nearest primary school since 2008. Note that this does not take into account pupils that may travel outside of the Borough boundary, or travel to a school further away than their nearest.

Table 8.2 Access Times to Primary Schools for pupils

Minutes	Access Times to Primary Schools for pupils %			
	2008	2009	2010	2011
15	86.8	92.7	92.7	93.1
30	97.8	99.1	99.2	99.2
45	99.4	99.8	99.9	99.8
60	99.9	100.0	100.0	100.0

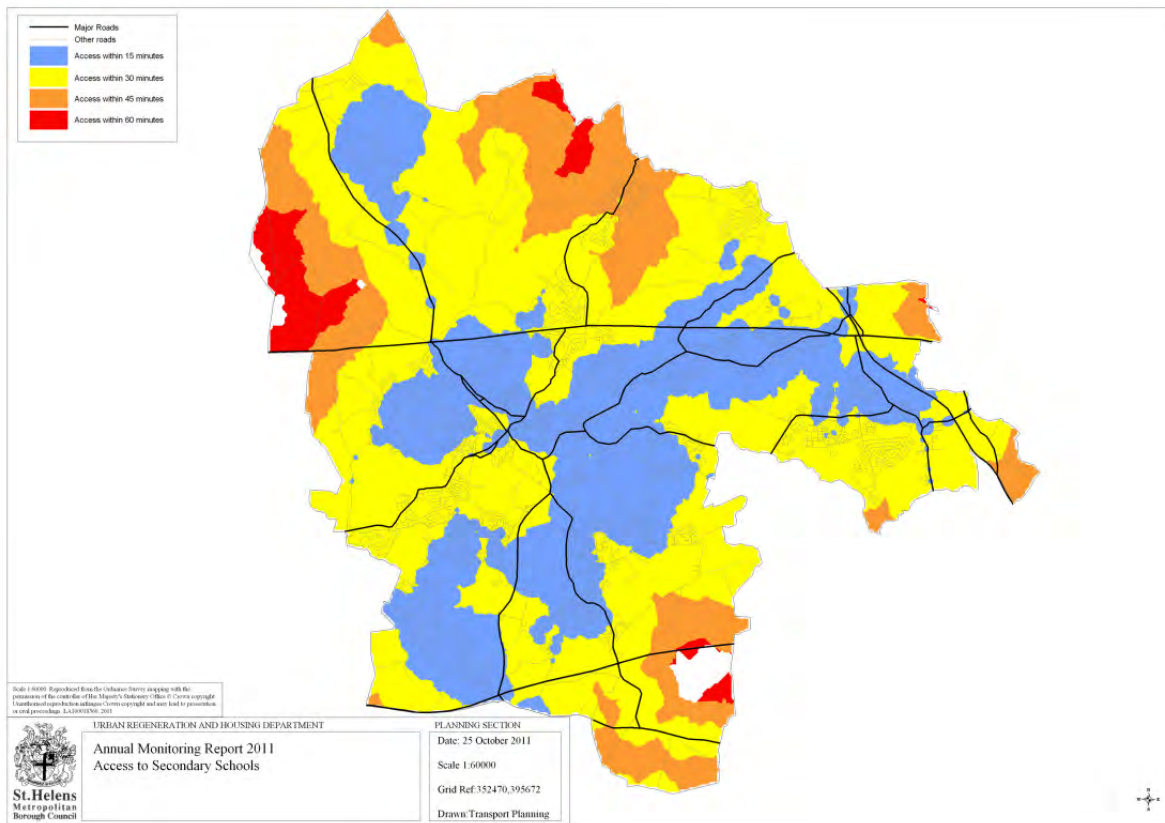
As can be seen, access to primary schools has been relatively stable since 2009 across the range, with some improvements to the percentage of pupils being with access within 15 minutes. However, it should be noted that due to the high turnover of pupils at primary schools, this could rapidly change in future.

## Accessibility to Secondary Schools

### Access to Secondary Schools 2010

Map 8.3 indicates accessibility to a secondary school within St.Helens by public transport. Further information regarding access to secondary schools can be found in the Sustainable Mode of Travel to Schools (SMOTS) document.

Map 8.3 Access to Secondary Schools



Source: St.Helens Council Transport Planning

The following table indicates the percentage of secondary schools pupils that can access the nearest secondary school by time taken. Note that this does not take into account pupils that may travel outside of the borough boundary, or travel to a school further away than their nearest. It should be noted that travel patterns are often more complex for secondary schools than primary schools.

Table 8.3 Access Times to Secondary Schools for pupils

Minutes	Access Times to Secondary Schools for pupils %			
	2008	2009	2010	2011
15	43.4	68.9	60.7	51.0
30	90.0	97.2	97.0	96.0

	<b>Access Times to Secondary Schools for pupils %</b>			
<b>Minutes</b>	<b>2008</b>	<b>2009</b>	<b>2010</b>	<b>2011</b>
45	96.7	99.5	99.5	99.3
60	98.5	100.0	100.0	99.9

Source: SMOTS 2011

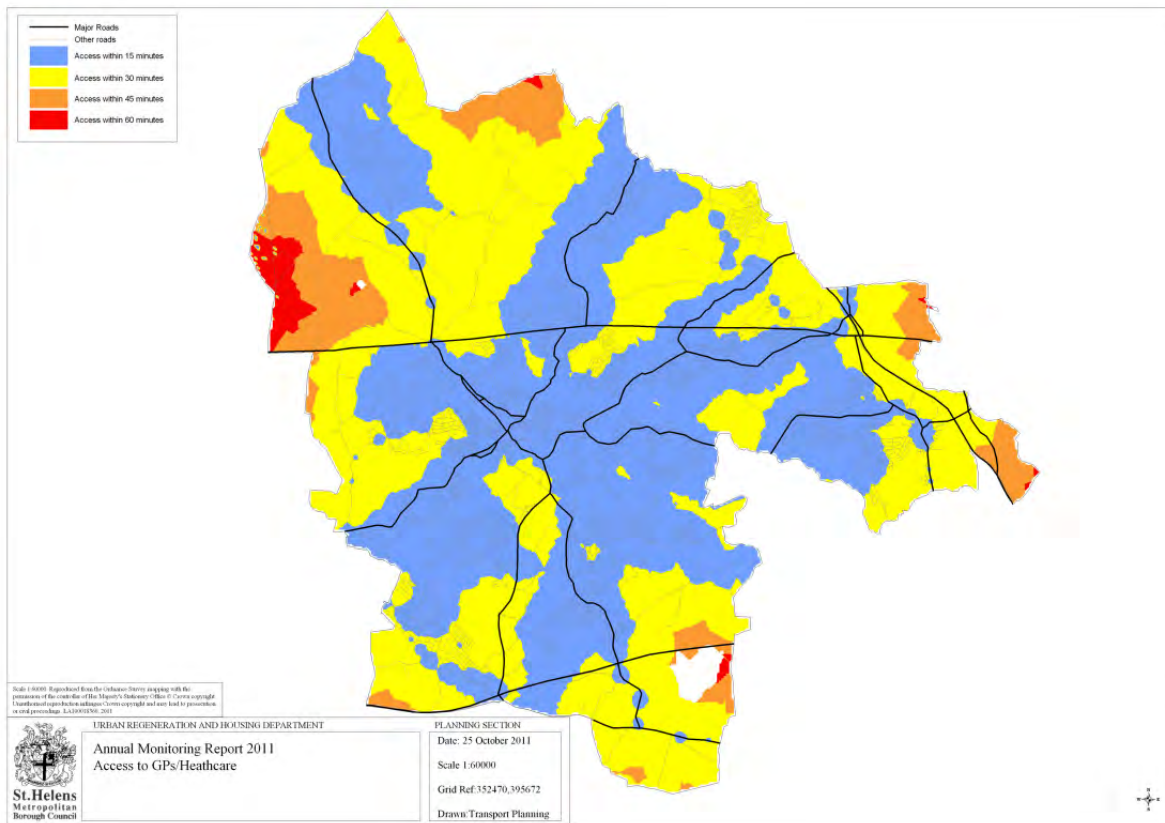
It can be seen that the proportion of Secondary School pupils that access within 15 minutes has reduced from 2009. This is in part due to the removal of Broadway School from the dataset, which closed in 2009. It should be noted that with the closure of St Aelreds School due to the merger with Newton High School to form the new Hope Academy 15 minute access time have decreased further. However the percentage is still significantly higher than that reported for 2008. However, for those accessing a secondary school within 30 minutes, the percentage has remained relatively stable, indicating that whilst some pupils have to travel slightly further, there are other options available within a relatively short distance.

### **Accessibility to GP surgeries**

#### **Access to GP Surgeries**

Map 8.4 indicates accessibility to a GP surgery within St.Helens by public transport. Note that this does not take into account the travel behaviour of patients who may travel further to reach the GP of their choice.

**Map 8.4 Access to GP Surgeries**



Source: Merseytravel, 2010

The following table indicates the percentage of St. Helens population that can access the nearest GP surgery within thirty minutes.

Table 8.4: Access to GPs

Table 8.4 Access to GPs

Minutes	Access to GPs %			
	2008	2009	2010	2011
30	99.6	99.6	99.6	99.6

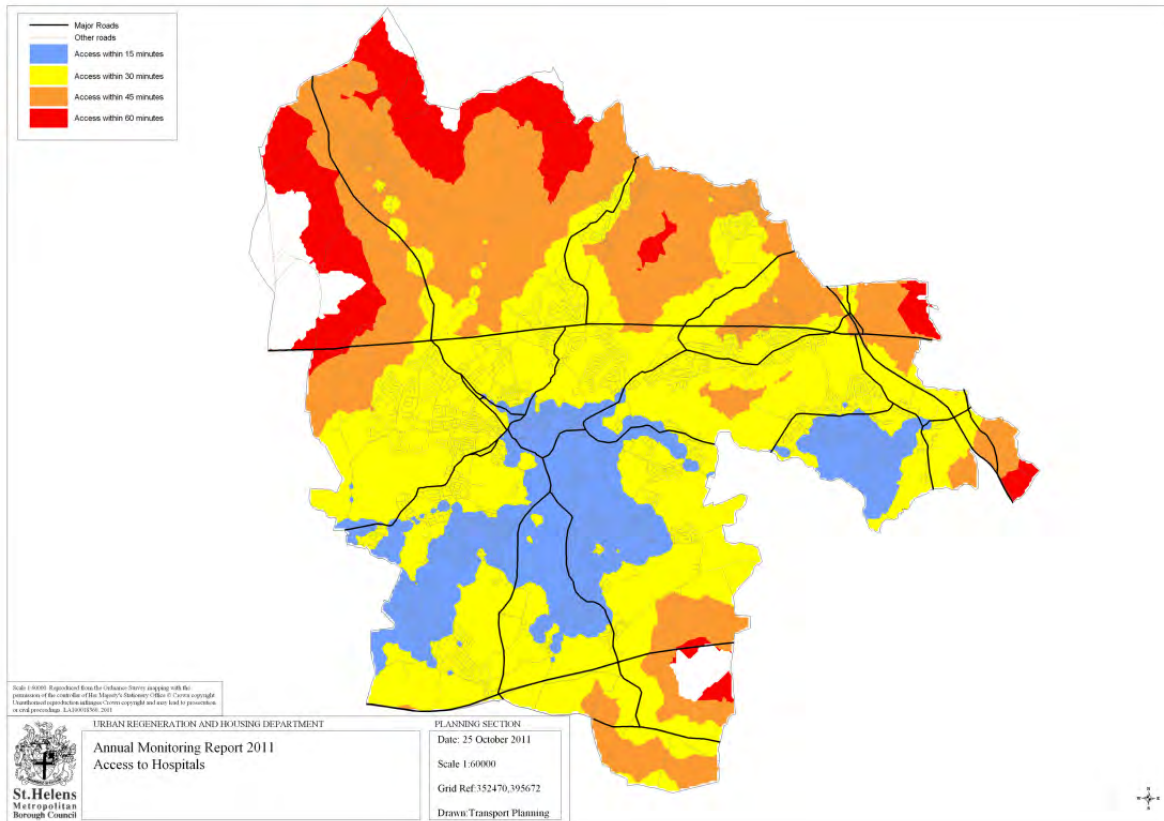
As shown by the table, the percentage of the population that can access a GP has remained stable across the past four years. This is in part due to the high number and equal spread of GPs within the urban areas of the Borough.

**Accessibility to Hospitals**

Access to Hospitals

Map 8.5 indicates accessibility to St.Helens Hospital, Whiston Hospital and Newton Community Hospital by public transport. It should be noted that the mapping does not take into account of circumstances where a patient requires specialist treatment at a hospital further away.

Map 8.5 Access to Hospitals



Source: Merseytravel, 2010

The following table indicates the percentage of St.Helens population that can access the nearest hospital within 60 minutes.

Table 8.5: Access to Hospitals in St.Helens

Table 8.5 Access to Hospitals in St.Helens

	% St.Helens population with access within 60 minutes			
	2008	2009	2010	2011
St.Helens Hospital	96	99.8	99.8	99.8
Whiston Hospital	94	99.5	99.5	99.5
Newton Community Hospital	85	92.9	94.1	93.1



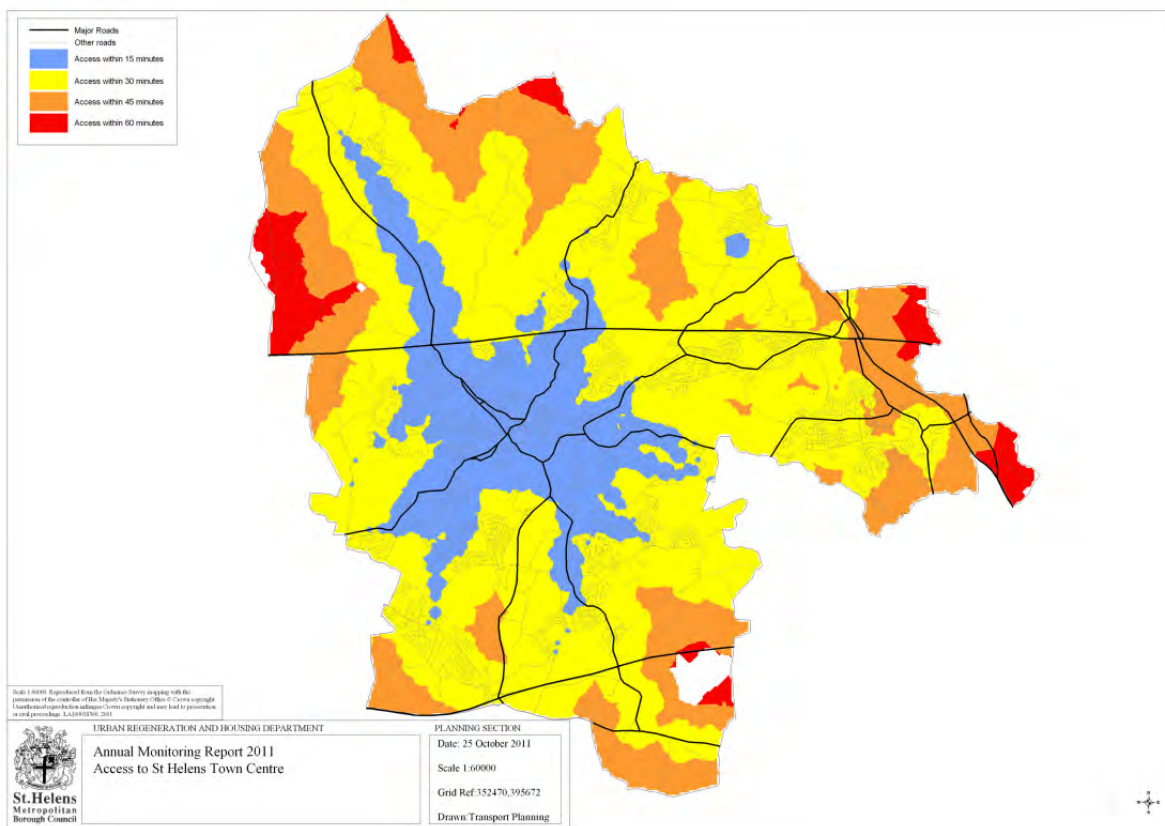
This indicates that access to St.Helens and Whiston Hospitals remain relatively stable. Newton Hospital was showing a increase in accessibility, however, changes to the timings of bus services is likely to have contributed to the slight decline this year.

### Accessibility to St. Helens Town Centre

Access to St.Helens Town Centre and Earlestown Town Centre

Map 8.6 indicates accessibility to St.Helens Town Centre by public transport. Access to the town centre is considered important in order to access the wide variety of retail and other facilities located there.

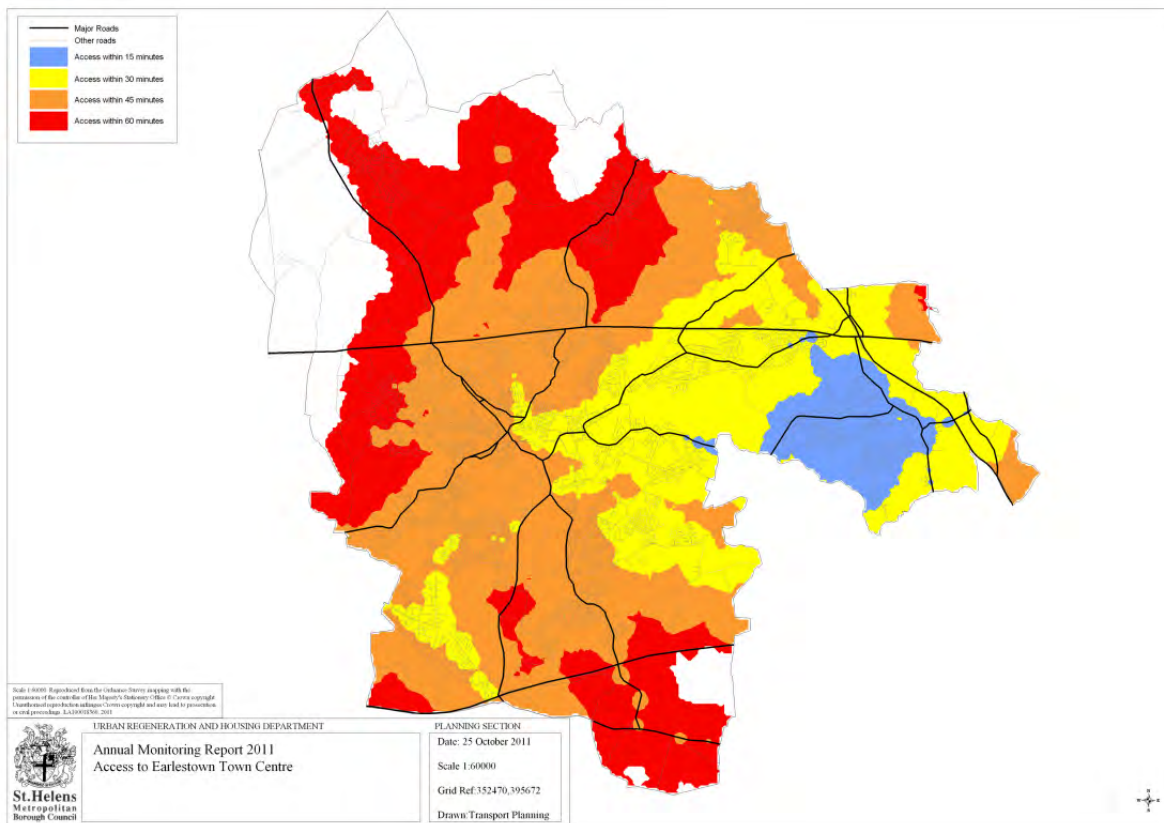
Map 8.6 Access to the Town Centre



Map 8.7 indicates accessibility to Earlestown Town Centre by public transport



Map 8.7 Access to the Earlestown



The following table indicates accessibility of the population to each town centre by public transport. Access to Earlestown has only been measured since 2010, hence the blank figures prior to this.

Table 8.6: Access to St.Helens/Earlestown Town Centres

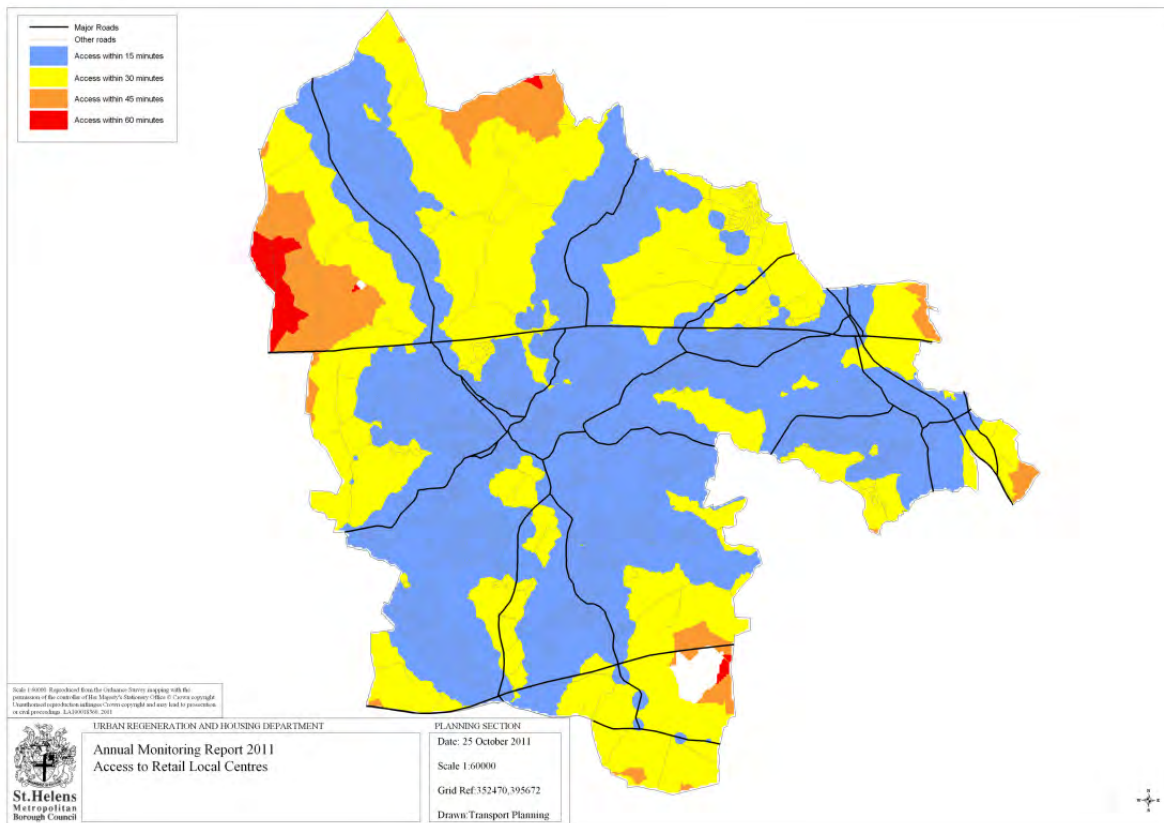
Table 8.6 Access to St.Helens/Earlestown Town Centres

	Access within 30 minutes			
	2008	2009	2010	2011
St.Helens Town Centre	91.0%	91.9%	92.8%	95.3
Earlestown Town Centre			35.3%	40.6

Accessibility by public transport to the St Helens town centre has steadily increased over the last few years, which has been helped by improvements of public transport services into the town centre. Access to Earlestown is significantly less than that of St Helens, but this is in part due to the location of the town centre towards the eastern part of the Borough. However access to Earlestown has improved by about 5% over the last year. It should be noted that access into Earlestown from the adjacent Newton le Willows area is good.

## Accessibility to Local Centres

Map 8.8 Access to Local Centres



Source: Merseytravel, 2010

### Access to Local Centres

Map 8.8 indicates accessibility to local retail centres by public transport. Local retail centres are those that are identified as such within the Retail Hierarchy Map. The proximity of local centres can be used to assess access to basic retail facilities and food shopping. The map excludes both St.Helens and Earlestown Town Centres as these are covered separately above.

The table below indicates the percentage of St.Helens population that can access a local retail centre within 30 minutes by public transport.

Table 8.7: Access to Local Retail Centres

Table 8.7 Access to a Local Retail Centre

Minutes	Access to a Local Retail Centre %			
	2008	2009	2010	2011
30	99.6	99.6	99.5	99.6

The figures indicate that access to the nearest local centre remains stable across the last four years, with only a very slight fall in accessibility in 2010. The majority of the built up areas within the St Helens Borough are within 15 minutes access of a local centre, Downall Green being the notable exception.

### Summary

- The accessibility results shown through the DfT indicator and through the mapping show that St.Helens has a good level of accessibility
- In most cases, the accessibility for different services remains stable, with notable improvements with access into the two town centres.
- There has been a decrease in the percentage of secondary school pupils able to access a secondary school within 15 minutes. This can be accounted for through the closure of Broadway High School in Grange Park in 2009, and merger of St Aelreds/Newton High to form Hope Academy this year. The percentage of accessibility within 30 minutes of a secondary school and above has remained unchanged.
- The Ensuring Choice of Travel SPD was adopted early 2010, and will provide the basis to ensure that new development are within sustainable locations and within easy access of a variety of facilities.

### Total KM of Cycleways

Table 8.8 Length of Cycle Routes (Km)

Year	Advisory Routes	Off Road Track	Off Road Cycle Lane	On Road Cycle Lane	Walk Links	Other
2008	259	62	14.5	5.1	50.4	5.1
2009	271	84.5 (Now combined as Off Road Routes)		7.8	32	Not updated

Source: St.Helens Planning Transport Team, 2009

This contextual indicator monitors the growth in length of cycle routes across the Borough in an effort to encourage cycling and sustainable transport in line with Council aims and the Local Transport Plan and Core Strategy in particular. Last years figure, for 2008, offers the baseline for future years performance to be assessed by.

Moreover, it is worth noting the difference between the types of cycle routes measured as advisory routes make up 67.7% of the total cycle routes mentioned above, however, these are roads that are deemed suitable for cycling but are not actually designated cycle routes. On-road cycle lanes are the most commonly associated cycle routes covering 7.8km (2.7km more than 2008). The 2009 data for off road track and off road cycle lanes is combined under the heading of 'Off road routes' and illustrates an 8km increase in the length of these cycleways since 2008.

However, the km length of walk links has decreased by 18.4km since 2008, however this is as a result of the alteration in the definition of 'walk links' which has been changed to conform with the Rights of Way definition and has seen the de-designation of areas that no longer conform.

No figures for 2010 have been provided because data relating to cycle infrastructure within the Borough is currently being revised in line with the new St Helens Cycle Map, expected to be published in early 2012.

Significant cycle infrastructure has been put in place since the last update, notably associated works to pedestrian/cycle facilities for St Helens Stadium and a Links to Schools cycle route scheme within the Sutton area.

The council was also part of a successful key component Bid for the Local sustainable Transport Fund (LSTF), which will see some cycle provision being provided for industrial estates within the Borough, along with other measures to improve access to employment.

## Analysis

- The accessibility results shown through the DfT indicator and through the mapping show that generally, St.Helens has a good level of accessibility.
- In most cases, the accessibility for different services remain stable, with a continued improvement of accessibility to all local hospitals over the past three years. However there has been a slight decline in the accessibility of newton Hospital, possibly due to changes in bus timetables.
- The accessibility of primary schools has remained stable since 2009, with some improvements to access within 15minutes. There has been a decline in the percentage of secondary school pupils being able to access a Secondary school within 15 minutes. This is due to the closure of two schools since 2009. However access levels remain much higher than those recorded for 2008. Access levels within 30 minutes of a secondary school and above has remained unchanged.
- The accessibility of St Helens town centre has increased steadily over the last few years, helped by improvements in public transport. Access to Earlestown town centre is more limited from the rest of the Borough due to its location on the eastern periphery.
- The St Helens Ensuring Choice of Travel SPD was adopted in June 2010, and will provide the basis to ensure that new developments are located within sustainable locations and within easy access of a variety of facilities.

## 9 Providing Quality Housing

### NI 154 Net additional homes provided

In 2010/11 there were 183 gross completions and 26 demolitions, resulting in 157 net completions. This is a significant reduction in the previous year's figures where there were 401 gross completions and 2 demolitions.

### NI 155 Number of affordable homes delivered (gross)

The number of affordable homes completed in 2010/11 was 73 units, which equates to 40% of the total housing completions within 2010/11. A further 14 properties were acquired by Registered Social Landlords (RSLs) and converted into affordable dwellings. This gives a total of 87 affordable houses delivered gross in 2010/11.

### NI 159 Supply of ready to develop housing sites

Table 9.1

Supply of Deliverable Housing Sites 2011/12 - 2015/16	169.02%
--	---------

Table 9.2

Supply of Deliverable Housing Sites 2012/13 - 2016/17	179.54%
--	---------

Source: St.Helens Development Plans Team, 2011

The supply of deliverable housing sites forms one of the former National Indicators (NI 159) and is defined as the total number of net additional dwellings that are deliverable as a percentage of the planned housing provision (net additional dwellings) for the current 5 year period. This has been calculated by dividing the projected net supply for the 5 year period by the total requirement for the same period and multiplying by 100 to provide a percentage. The total requirement for the 5 year period uses a requirement of 570 dwellings per annum between 2011/12 and 2015/16, which equates to 2,850. The projected net supply has been derived from the Strategic Housing Land Availability Assessment (SHLAA) and totals 4,817 between 2011/12 and 2015/16. A figure over 100 per cent indicates good performance, therefore results indicate that St.Helens has a very good supply of deliverable housing sites between 2011/12 and 2015/16.

Also included is a projected five year supply from 2012/13 to 2016/17 to give some additional comparison. Again the total requirement over the 5 year period uses the requirement of 570 dwellings per annum, which equates to 2,850. The projected supply derived from the SHLAA for this period totals 5,117, equating to 179.54%, again indicating very good performance.

The percentages are significantly better compared with the last reporting year, This is due to the 2010 SHLAA predicting that the rate of housing completions will begin to step up in 2011/12 and compensate for the previous years of poor performance. These projections are based on a methodology agreed by the Housing Market Partnership consisting of house builders, RSLs, land owners, developers and agents.



## H1 Plan period and housing targets

Across the Development Plan period, encompassing from 2003/04 to the end of the Core Strategy in 2026/27, St.Helens has a housing target of 13,680 new dwellings, the equivalent of 570 new dwellings per annum.

As a result of this housing provision requirement, it is important for the LDF to facilitate the delivery of sustainable development, to ensure that the necessary infrastructure and facilities are in place to accommodate new dwellings.

## H2 a) Net additional dwellings - in previous years

Table 9.3 Net additional dwellings - in previous years

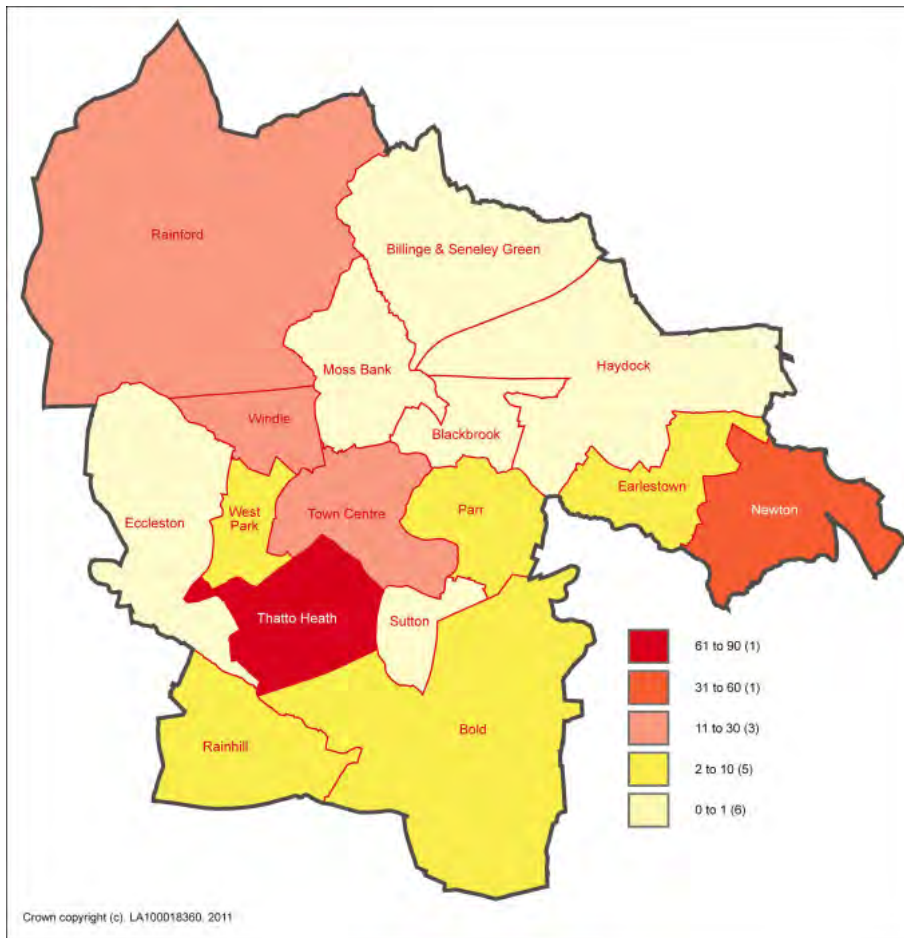
Year	Net Completions
2003/04	631
2004/05	783
2005/06	530
2006/07	600
2007/08	436
2008/09	399
2009/10	399

Source: St.Helens Development Plans, 2011

Table 9.3 demonstrates past net housing completions between 2003/04 and 2009/10. Completions were highest in 2004/05, reflecting a growing housing market and net completions were close to or above the target of 570 dwellings per annum in the following two years. However in the last three years completions have been significantly lower, reflecting the current depressed economic conditions and decline in the housing market.

## H2 b) Net additional dwellings - for the reporting year

Map 9.1 Housing completions per Ward, 2010/11



Source: St.Helens Development Plans Team, 2011

Map 9.1 illustrates the total gross housing completions between 1st April 2009 and March 31st 2010 for each ward in St.Helens.

**Table 9.4 Number of gross residential completions by ward, 2010/11**

Ward	Number of Dwellings
Billinge and Seneley Green	1
Blackbrook	0
Bold	10
Earlestown	2
Eccleston	1
Haydock	1
Moss Bank	1
Newton	38
Parr	8
Rainford	18
Rainhill	3
Sutton	0
Thatto Heath	63
Town Centre	15
Windle	19
West Park	3
Total	183

Source: St.Helens Development Plans Team, 2011

Table 9.4 illustrates the spatial distribution of residential completions within the Borough to further explain Map 9.1. The highest number of completions were evident in Thatto Heath, and Newton, followed by Windle, Rainford, Town Centre and Bold. Approximately 50% of the Borough's wards had few or no completions.

## H2 c) Net additional dwellings - in future years

Table 9.5 H2 c Net additional dwellings in future years / H2 d Managed delivery target

Year	Annual Requirements	Past Net Completions	Projected Completions	Projected Demolitions	Projection Net Completions	Cumulative Net Completions	Under/Over Supply	Cumulative Over/Under Supply	Managed Delivery Target	Years left of Re - Publication Core strategy
2003/04	570	631				631	61	61	567	23
2004/05	570	783				1414	213	274	558	22
2005/06	570	530				1944	-40	234	559	21
2006/07	570	600				2544	30	264	557	20
2007/08	570	436				2980	-134	130	563	19
2008/09	570	240				3220	-330	-200	581	18
2009/10	570	399				3619	-171	-371	592	17
2010/11	570	157				3776	-413	-784	619	16
2011/12	570		648	26	622	4398	52	-732	619	15
2012/13	570		1213	26	1187	5585	617	-115	578	14
2013/14	570		1152	26	1126	6711	556	441	536	13
2014/15	570		831	26	805	7516	235	676	514	12
2015/16	570		1103	26	1077	8593	507	1183	462	11
2016/17	570		948	26	922	9515	352	1535	417	10
2017/18	570		602	26	576	10091	6	1541	399	9
2018/19	570		495	26	469	10560	-101	1440	390	8
2019/20	570		352	26	326	10886	-244	1196	399	7
2020/21	570		240	26	214	11100	-356	840	430	6
2021/22	570		220	26	194	11294	-376	464	477	5
2022/23	570		175	26	149	11443	-421	43	559	4
2023/24	570		127	26	101	11544	-469	-426	712	3
2024/25	570		100	26	74	11618	-496	-922	1031	2
2025/26	570		100	26	74	11692	-496	-1418	1988	1
26/27	570		91	26	65	11757	-505	-1923		0
Total	13680									

Source: St.Helens Development Plans Team, 2011

Table 9.5 shows the projected additional dwellings per annum based on the results of the 2010 SHLAA . These reflect a best estimate of completions undertaken in partnership with our stakeholder steering group. In an increasingly uncertain housing market changes to these assumptions will be inevitable and will necessitate careful monitoring and continued dialogue with our private sector partners. Peak delivery years are anticipated to be between 2012/13 and 2016/17.

## H2 d) Managed delivery target

Figure 9.1 Housing Trajectory Graph 2011



Source: St.Helens Development Plans Team, 2011

Figure 9.1 demonstrates the actual net completions that have occurred between 2003/04 and 2010/11. It also shows projected completions based on the results of the 2010 SHLAA, as updated with the latest completions and demolitions information that took place in 2010/2011 and projected demolitions, based on a pro-rata figure of 26 per annum, against an annual housing requirement of 570 dwellings per annum. The cumulative over/under supply has been calculated through the subtraction of actual/projected completions from the annual requirement, taking into account any surplus/deficit from previous years.

Results of the housing trajectory (Indicators H2 a - d) indicate that St.Helens will be in an overall position of oversupply between 2012/13 and 2022/23 and a position of potential undersupply thereafter. In order to demonstrate the housing land position as it stands, a windfall capacity has not been included within this chapter. However, the 2010 SHLAA identifies windfall sites as a potential mechanism for meeting the undersupply within the 11-15 year period.

### H3 New and converted dwellings - on previously developed land

Table 9.6 New and converted dwellings - on previously developed land

Year	Total Additions to Housing Stock (Gross)		New Housing on PDL or through conversions	
	Number		Number	%
2003/04	871		791	90.8
2004/05	896		787	87.8
2005/06	549		470	85.6
2006/07	637		583	91.5
2007/08	496		487	98.2
2008/09	441		438	99.3
2009/10	401		388	96.7
2010/11	183		169	92.4
<b>Total</b>	<b>4474</b>		<b>4113</b>	<b>Average = 92.8</b>

Source: St. Helens Land Position Statement 2011

Government policy is committed to maximising the reuse of previously developed land (PDL) and the conversion of existing buildings to dwellings as a means of promoting regeneration and minimising the amount of Greenfield land being used for housing development. St. Helens continually aims to focus development on PDL and in line with PPS 3, St. Helens Council has set a local target of 80% and as can be seen from the above table this has been exceeded consistently since 2003. In 2010/11 the target was exceeded by almost 9%.

### H4 Net additional pitches (Gypsy and Traveller)

Table 9.7 Net additional pitches for Gypsy and Traveller in St. Helens and Greater Merseyside, 2011

2010/11	Number of permanent pitches for Gypsies and Travellers			Number of Transit Pitches for Gypsies and Travellers			Number of permanent pitches for Travelling Show People		
	Planning Permission for New Pitches	New Pitches Constructed	Pitches Lost	Planning Permission for New Pitches	New Pitches Constructed	Pitches Lost	Planning permission for New Pitches	New Pitches Constructed	Pitches Lost
St. Helens	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0

Source: St. Helens Development Plans Team 2011



In St.Helens no new permanent or transit pitches were constructed for Gypsy and Traveller and Travelling Show people accommodation in 2010/2011, thus the balance of current pitches remains at 70 pitches.

## H5 Gross affordable housing completions

Table 9.8 Gross affordable housing completions

Year	Total number of Completed Dwellings (Gross)	Total number of Affordable Dwellings	Proportion of Affordable Dwellings (%)
2005/06	549	15	2.7
2006/07	637	72	11.3
2007/08	496	26	5.2
2008/09	441	25	5.7
2009/10	401	233	58.1
2010/11	183	73	39.9
<b>Total</b>	<b>2707</b>	<b>444</b>	<b>Average = 20.5</b>

Source: St.Helens Development Plans, 2011

As affordable house monitoring procedures were only established in 2005/06 ,Table 9.8 demonstrates the number of affordable housing completions since 2005 as a proportion of total completions. Affordable housing completions were highest in 2009/10 and lowest in 2005/06. Although the total number of affordable units completed in 2010/2011 was significantly reduced from the previous year they still represent 40% of total completions. In 2010/11 a total of 193 affordable units were granted planning permission, from a combination of private developers and RSLs.

## H6 Housing Quality - Building for Life Assessments

This measure was originally introduced as a Core Output Indicator by the former Government in order to raise the quality of design throughout England. Buildings for Life (BfL) is a national benchmarking for well-designed housing and neighbourhoods. The criteria are a set of 20 questions under 4 headings . Scores given are out of a maximum of 20 with gradings as follows:

- 16+ very good
- 14 - 15.5 good
- 10 - 13.5 average
- 0 - 9.5 poor

The council now has 13 accredited assessors drawn from its planning staff following a training programme rolled out by CABE and during 2010/2011, three schemes were assessed as detailed below.

Table 9.9 Schemes Assessed 2010/2011

Scheme	Score				
	Environment and Community Character	Character	Street Parking and Pedestrianisation	Design and Construction	Total Score
Marsden Avenue	4.0	3.5	4.5	1.0	13.0
Rainford Labour Club	3.0	4.0	1.0	1.5	9.5
South Windle	5.0	5.0	3.0	3.0	16.0

### Housing densities of new completed dwellings

Table 9.10 Density range of gross housing completions in 20010/11

Density Range	Number of dwellings	%
< 30 dwellings/ha	9	4.9
30-50 dwellings/ha	102	55.7
> 50 dwellings/ha	72	39.3
Total	183	100

Source: St.Helens Development Plans Team, 2011

Table 9.9 above displays the densities of new housing completions for 2010/11. It clearly shows that the majority of new housing schemes completed last year were developed at densities greater than 30 dwellings per ha (dph) with almost 40% being completed at over 50 dph.

### Number of Households

In the 2010 11 AMR the number of households recorded was 79,523 as identified by St.Helens Council Housing Strategy Department (Housing Strategy Statistical Appendix 2011). The total number of dwellings as reported by the Development Plans Team in 2010/11 was 80110. (Housing Flows Reconciliation 2010/11).

### Average House Prices

Table 9.11 Annual house prices April 2002-April 2010

Year	St.Helens	North West	England and Wales
April 2002	£59,827	£66,222	£102,362
April 2003	£71,768	£81,247	£125,670

Year	St.Helens	North West	England and Wales
April 2004	£92,767	£101,760	£144,502
April 2005	£113,955	£117,384	£157,222
April 2006	£116,518	£124,498	£163,255
April 2007	£120,579	£134,036	£177,428
April 2008	£125,911	£137,620	£181,160
April 2009	£107,890	£115,734	£152,513
April 2010	£111,985	£119,642	£165,523
April 2011	£102,624	£114,911	£162,348

Source: HM Land Registry House Price Index April 2002 - April 2011

The average price of a house in St.Helens rose steadily from 2002 and peaked in 2008 when it had increased by 110% from the 2002 average price. However it declined in 2009 as a result of the residential property market slump, but had recovered slightly to an average house price of £111,985 in April 2010. However prices had fallen back again by April 2011. This represents a decline in the average house price of 18.5% from the peak of the market in April 2008. The average house price in St.Helens has fallen more significantly than in the North West and England and Wales and remains lower than the regional and national average.

## Tenure Type

Table 9.12 Tenure Type 2010/11

Year	Registered Social Landlord		Private Sector		Total
	Number	%	Number	%	Number
2005/06	16,827	21.7	60,623	78.3	77,450
2006/07	16,635	21.3	61,450	78.7	78,085
2007/08	16,722	21.3	61,911	78.7	78,633
2008/09	16,632	21.1	62,188	78.9	78,820
2009/10	16948	21.4	62324	78.6	79,272
2010/11	17236	21.5	62874	78.5	80110
% Change between 2009/10 and 2010/11 stock	288	1.7	550	0.9	1.1

Source: St.Helens Housing Department, St.Helens Development Plans 2011

In 2010/2011, the total housing stock has risen by 1.1% from 2009/10 to 80,110 dwellings in the borough, with 78.5% of them being owned by the private sector and 21.5% being owned and managed by registered social landlords. There is limited change in tenure type between 2009/10 and 2010/11 the amount of stock held by registered social landlords has increased by 1.6% with 0.9% more stock within the private sector. Please note that the total figure for tenure stock differs from the estimated household figure because some properties are vacant which equates to a lower household estimate.

## Vacant Dwellings

Table 9.13 Vacant dwellings 2002-2011

Year	Total Stock	Total Vacant	% Vacant	Long Term Vacant (> 6 months)
2002-03	75,212	2,373	3.2	410
2003-04	76,158	2,737	3.6	1387
2004-05	76,737	2,803	3.7	1581
2005-06	77,450	2,830	3.7	1216
2006-07	78,085	2,418	3.1	1033
2007-08	78,633	2,696	3.4	1194
2008-09	78,820	3,145	4.0	1488
2009-10	79,317	3,217	4.1	1239
2010-11	79,523	2,939	3.7	1621

Source: St.Helens Housing Section, 2011

The total vacant properties within the Borough had risen steadily from 2006/07 to a reach a peak of 3,217 units in 2009/10. However this trend has been reversed over the last twelve months . Nevertheless, the number of long term vacant properties has increased by 30.0% or by 382 dwellings in the last twelve months.

## Unfit Dwellings

In 2007/08 the Housing Department also began to assess unfit dwellings by the CAT 1 Hazard standard and there were 5,310 dwellings that met this criteria. In 2010/11 the figure remains the same at 5,310 dwellings.

## Analysis

- The provision of a wide variety of high quality, affordable and market housing close to jobs, key services and infrastructure remains a key issue on the planning agenda. It will be a challenge to facilitate this rate of new housebuilding, particularly within the context of recovering from the current recession.

- In 2010/11, 157 net additional homes were completed within St.Helens, 242 less than the previous year. In comparison to the housing target of 570 units per annum, this illustrates a marked decrease in the number of housing completions within the Borough as a result of the economic recession and the downturn of the housing market.
- The target for house building on PDL within St.Helens is 80%, however in 2010/11 St.Helens significantly exceeded this target and saw 92% of completed developments on PDL. This illustrates the success of regeneration policies and the need for continued support from the LDF process.
- Gypsy and Traveller Communities and Travelling Show People housing continues to be monitored within the AMR. However, no new pitches have been granted planning permission or have been commenced or completed within the last AMR monitoring year.
- Gross affordable housing completions totalled 73 units within 2010/11, or 40% of the gross residential completions. A further 14 properties were also converted into affordable housing.

## 10 Ensuring a strong and sustainable St Helens economy

### NI 171 New Business Registration Rate (Including past VAT registrations)

Table 10.1 NI 171 New Business Registration Rates, 2002 - 2009

2002	2003	2004	2005	2006	2007	2008	2009
25.6	34.7	32.4	36.1	35.6	42.2	35.1	25.1

Source: NOMIS NI 171, 2011

The Council is now monitoring NI 171 New Business Registrations. In 2010/2011 445 new businesses were registered compared with a local target of 400. This translates to rate of 25.1 per 10,000 population. As table 10.1 indicates the New Business Registration Rate has fluctuated since 2002. By 2007 the figures were at their strongest with a rate of 42.2. However the trend has been downwards since then as the effects of the recession have taken hold.



**BD1 Total amount of additional employment floorspace - by type**

Table 10.2 BD1 Total amount of additional employment floorspace - by type

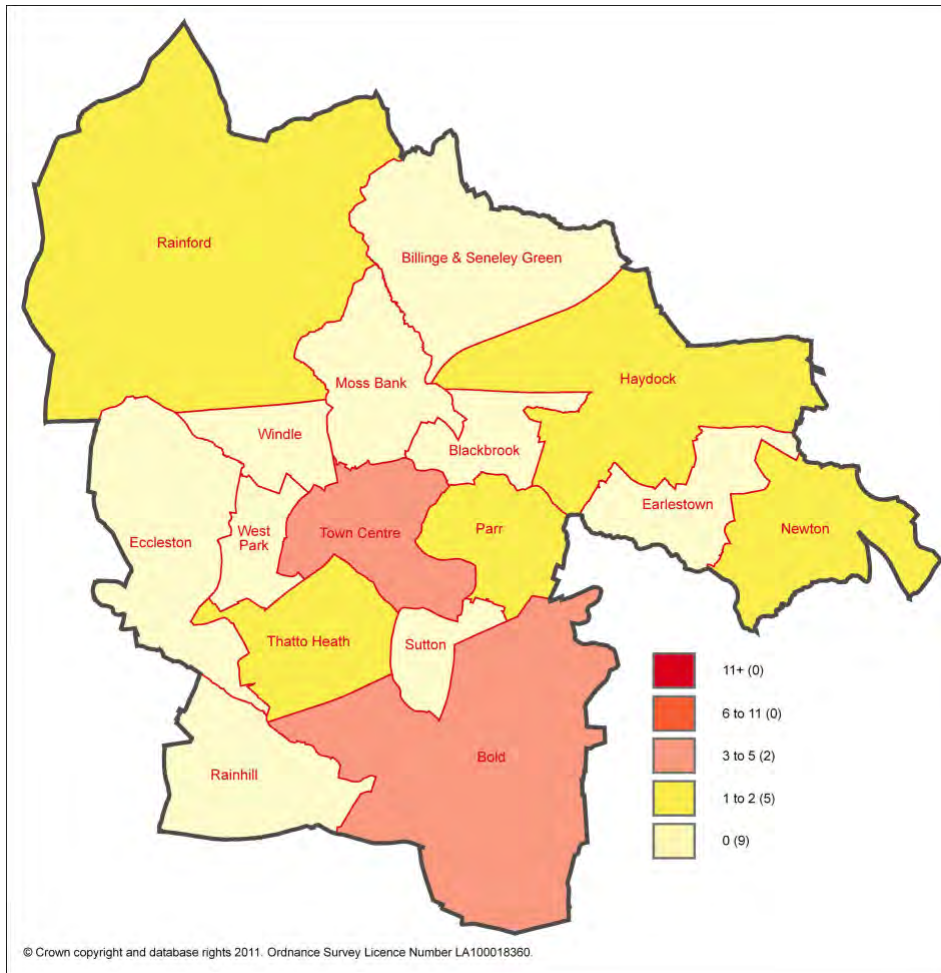
Indicator	Use Class	Square Metre
Total amount of floorspace completed for commercial and industrial uses	B1	7535
	B2	9401
	B8	865
	Mixed Use	0
	Total	17,801
Total amount of industrial/commercial floorspace lost to other uses	Total	52,644
Net additional completed floorspace	Total	-34,843

Source: St.Helens Development Plans Team, 2011

Table 10.2 illustrates employment completions over the last 12 months by Use Class to measure additional employment floor space. The completions data is collected from both the Economic Land Database used for monitoring the take up of the economic land supply as well as monitoring planning applications.

In 2010/11 the total amount of lost industrial / commercial floorspace was significantly greater than new completed floorspace, giving a negative value of minus 34,843 for net additional completed floorspace. The figure is heavily influenced by the change of use of one 5.1 ha site from open storage to use as a builder's merchants (sui generis). With regard to completed floorspace, the greatest amount was for B2 uses at 9401sq m with the lowest for B8 at 865. No mixed use schemes were recorded. The total amount of new floorspace created in 2009/10 is 17,801sq m. compared with 11,135 sq m for 2009/2010.

Map 10.1 Employment Completions by Ward, 2011



Source: St.Helens Development Plans Team, 2011

Map 10.1 illustrates the spatial distribution of economic development throughout the Borough over the last twelve months. The highest number of completions were in Bold , followed by Town Centre. There are a number of wards where no economic completions have occurred within the last twelve months including: Earlestown, Rainhill, and Sutton.

Table 10.3 Economic completions\* per Ward, 2011

Ward	Number of Employment Completions
Bilinge and Seneley Green	0
Blackbrook	0
Bold	4
Earlestown	0
Eccleston	0
Haydock	1
Moss Bank	0
Newton	2
Parr	1
Rainford	2
Rainhill	0
Sutton	0
Thatto Heath	1
Town Centre	3
West Park	0
Windle	0
<b>Total</b>	<b>14</b>

Source: St.Helens Development Plans Team, 2011

\*Please note there are no set definitions for employment completions (unlike housing where they are clearly defined within PPS3), however for the purpose of monitoring an employment development is said to be complete when it is marketable and ready for occupation.

### BD2 Total amount of employment floorspace on previously developed land - by type

All of the additional employment floorspace developed within St.Helens between April 1st 2010 and March 31st 2011 was on Previously Developed Land (PDL). This compares with 100 % for 2009/10 and 83% for 2008/2009.

### BD3 Employment land available - by type

Indicator BD3 highlights the current land supply available for economic development within the Borough. Table 10.4 illustrates sites allocated within the UDP for economic development as well as identifying sites that have been included within the economic land supply but are not designated within the UDP. Table 10.4 indicates that there are 95 ha supply of potential employment land within the Borough, of which 29 ha will be available in the short term (in less than 5 years), whilst a further 66 ha will be available in the medium/long term (6-10 years +).

Table 10.4 BD 3 i and ii Sites allocated within the UDP and unallocated sites within the Economic Land Supply

Sites allocated for employment uses in the St. Helens Unitary Development Plan (Allocated and unallocated sites)					
Group 1 Sites (expected to come forward in 0-5 years)			Group 2 Sites (expected to come forward in 6 - 10 years)		
Reference	Address	Area (Ha)	Reference	Address	Area (Ha)
2ec4	Land E Millfield Lane	0.77	2ec12	Old Boston*	2.11
2ec9	Land N of Kilbuck Lane	3.46	3ec2	Land SW Sandwash Cl	7.19
5ec1 (a)	Lea Green Farm E	6.99	4.1	Land at Washway Lane	6.16
5ec1 (b)	Lea Green Farm W	9.55	5ec3	Land E Linkway	0.83
5ec8	Land at Burtonwood Rd	0.48	5ec9	Land at Stoney Lane	0.86
6ec1	Land N of Bedford St	0.64	6ec5	Land W Lancots Lane	1.73
6ec7 (b)	Sutton Fold (Sidac)	1.4	6ec6	Land E Baxter's Lane	1.85
6ec13	Land at Brindley Rd	0.63	6ec15	Land at Abbotsfield Rd	1.3
6ec14	Land at Abbotsfield Rd	0.65	6ec17	Land at Abbotsfield Rd	0.95
6.7	Land at Hertford St	0.95	6.4	Hays Chemicals	1.86
7.1	Land at Deacon Trading Estate	0.17	6.9	Gerrards Bridge Depot	2.07
7.2	Land at Deacon Trading Estate	0.47	7.9	Land at Sankey Valley Industrial Estate	7.5
7.3	Former Empress Works	0.86	EM3	St. Helens Glass*	2.4
7.4	Former Lead Mill Site	0.62	EM6	Parr/Church St	1.49
7.7	Land Adjacent to Empress Works	1.6	5.1	Ravenhead Glass	7.38
<b>Total</b>		<b>29.24</b>	7.6	Former Sankey Sugar Works	4.69
			7.5	Pilkington City Rd Site	1.86
			7.8	Land at Cowley Hill	5.8
			7.1	Former Ibstocks Brickworks	8.1
			<b>Total</b>		<b>66.07</b>
			<b>Total Supply</b>		<b>95.31</b>

Source: St.Helens Development Plans, 2011

The overall amount of land supply available within St.Helens for employment uses is 95ha as identified above. If the total ha of land supply available (95ha) is divided by the average annual take up rate in the Borough over the last ten year period (7.50ha) there are 12.66 years of employment land supply within the Borough. In addition to the identified land supply planning permissions indicate there are 36.2 ha of employment commitments on land that are not part of the land supply as illustrated by table 10.5 below.

**Table 10.5 BD 3iii Employment Land Available by Type**

Sites for which planning permission has been granted for employment uses but not included in the above table		
Address	Description	Area (Ha)
Qualplas Ltd,Knowsley Road	Extension of front elevation of existing factory building	0.28
Diamond H Transport, Warrington Ltd	Demolition of existing office block and containers and erection of a new two storey office block	0.06
Regal Industries,Abbotsfield Road	Three storey extension to front, two storey extension to side, remodelling of car park, replacement boundary fence	0.25
Unit 14a,Sankey Valley Industrial Estate	Demolition of existing yard office and erection of two storey office building	0.25
Land to rear of site of former Empress Works, Penny Lane, Haydock	Outline application for mixed use development comprising Use Class B1 (7746 sq m), Use Class A1/A2/A3/A4/A5 (304 sq m), Use Class D1 - Creche (266 sqm) & Use Class D2 (864 sq m) (all matters except means of access reserved for future consideration).	1.69
Land to the rear of Silverdale House	Erection of steel portal building for use as waste transfer station with aggregates recycling	0.37
Ena Shaw Lea Green Industrial Estate	Erection of 1 building comprising of 5 units. 1 unit is mixed use B1/A1. Remaining 4 units B2	1.78
1 The Parks	Installation of entrance lobby	0.07
Shawton Junction Lane	Erection of 1 industrial unit	0.38
Land adjacent to 92 Ravenhead Road	Change of use to B1 business	0.17
W - Maass(UK) Parr Industrial Estate	Extension to existing warehouse providing additional storage and office	0.42
12 -14 Chalon Way Industrial Estate	Change of use from storage (B8) to "Meals on Wheels" facility (B2)	0.01
Unit 9 Park Industrial Estate	Demolition of existing building and construction of new industrial unit. Application to extend time limit on P/2007/1464	0.13
The Old Dairy,Old lane	Single storey extension to rear of building to provide office accommodation	0.16
Land off Junction Lane	Erection of 1 no industrial unit, portakabin office building and external storage bays for building materials with associated parking and servicing area.	0.24
80 Standish Street	Change of use to B8 storage use	0.01
1 Eurolink Business Park	Change of use from Use Class B2 (300sqm) & Use Class B8 (300sqm) to Use Class A1 - Trade Counter (120sqm) & Use Class B8 (180sqm).	0.09
Zepro UK Ltd	The construction of 8 no starter industrial units contained in one block and the refurbishment of the existing industrial units.	0.54

Sites for which planning permission has been granted for employment uses but not included in the above table		
Land of former Gerards Bridge Depot, College Street	The erection of 22 industrial units in three blocks plus associated car parking and landscaping	1.02
Bulls Head Hotel, Southworth Road	Change of use from public house (Use Class A4) to offices (Use Class B1) including a single storey extension, new pitched roof additions and alterations to doors and window openings	0.30
Land to north west of Hazel Business Park, Sandwash Close	Renewal of P/2006/1115 for the erection of two buildings B1/B2/B8 use	10.14
Caldo Forecourts Ltd, Worsley Brow	Re submission of previous application P/2009/0374 for the erection of a steel framed rear extension to the existing workshop building	0.23
Alexandra Works	Erection and extension to existing workshop to house additional plant.	0.16
Scott Clinic	Refurbishment and extension of Scott Clinic to provide 10 bed forensic care unit, the erection of two storey modular building for office accommodation.	2.32
ATS North Western Ltd, Sutton Road	Proposed sub division of vacant tyre depot (sui generis) to form two units and change of use Class B2(Unit1) and Use Class B1,B2 and B8 (Unit 2)	0.27
FDL Machine Ltd, Abbey Way South, Haydock	Extension to existing warehouse including the creation of a mezzanine floor office level and the over roofing of the existing warehouse.	1.47
Unit 17 West Side Industrial Estate	2 no 2 storey buildings	0.29
Ashcroft Service Station	Re submission of previous planning application P/009/045 for erection of MOT service bay and workshop to rear of existing site.	0.12
Former depot site, Moorfoot Road	2 storey industrial unit for the storage of building plant and minor repairs with office at first floor	0.04
Action Can Ltd	Proposed external cladding to the front facade of warehouse and office to industrial unit	0.21
Ex Lead Mill Site, Salisbury Street	Outline application for B1 employment use	1.10
Empress Works, Penny Lane	P/2007/0662 including the incorporation of a light industrial element in Unit A and alteration to the size	0.95
St Marks Vicarage 160 North Road	Change of use from vicarage to offices	0.05
2 North Street Haydock	Change of use of the existing residential dwelling to office accommodation (B1), with provision for a detached garage to the rear	0.01
Land at St Michaels Road	Erection of 17 no two storey office units with associated access roads, car parking and landscaping	0.79
Land at Lea Green Farm East, Elton Head Road	Outline application for mixed use development comprising B1 (Business), B2 (General Industrial) and C3 (Residential)	10.07
12 Bickerstaff Street	Change of use from florists (A1) to office (B1)	0.01
<b>Total</b>		<b>36.2</b>

Source: St.Helens Development Plans Team, 2011



Table 10.6 Employment land take up

Year	Economic Take up (Ha)
2001/02	1.26
2002/03	19.13
2003/04	5.33
2004/05	6.73
2005/06*	12.32
2006/07*	
2007/08	6.54
2008/09	9.91
2009/10	4.81
2010/11	8.96
<b>Average take up rate over ten years</b>	<b>7.50</b>

Source: St.Helens Development Plans, 2011

Table 10.6 indicates the take up rate per year. The average take up rate of employment land over the last ten years is 7.50ha combining a mixture of B1 a), b) and c), B2 and B8 uses. In 2010/11 the take up of employment land was 8.96ha, rather higher than the average take up rate and a significant rise from the previous year.

\* The two years combined creates an average take up rate of 6.16ha per year. The monitoring of employment land during 2005/06 was not wholly accurate and therefore, an average of the two years 2005/6 and 2006/7 provides a more realistic account of employment land take up rates.

#### BD4 Total amount of floorspace for 'town centre uses'

This indicator is monitored for schemes of 500 sq m or more gross floor space only and covering the Use Classes A1, A2, B1a and D2 only as defined in the guidance as 'town centre uses'. The relevant town centres are St Helens and Earlestown. In 2007/8 there were 7,448 sq m of gross 'town centre' floor space completed. All of this floor space occurred outside of the defined town centre boundaries. It is worth noting, however, that the 5,100 of A1 retail is a single Tesco store in Haydock adjacent to a local centre and 1,832 of the D2 floor space is immediately adjacent to St.Helens Town Centre consisting of the YMCA redevelopment and the Thatto Heath rugby club.

Table 10.7 BD4 Total amount of floorspace for 'town centre uses\*\* in 2007/08

2007/08	Use Classes Sq m Completed Gross				
	A1	A2	B1a	D2	Total
Town Centres	0	0	0	0	0
Local Authority Area	5,100 (3,452)	0	0	2,348	7,448
Total	5,100 (3,452)	0	0	2,348	7,448

Table 10.8 BD4 Total amount of floorspace for 'town centre uses\*\* in 2008/09

2008/09	Use Classes Sq m Completed Gross				
	A1	A2	B1a	D2	Total
Town Centre	3,555	63.4	0	0	3,618.4
Local Authority Area	1,498.6	404.82	0	0	1,903.42
Total	5,053.6	468.22	0	0	5,521.82

Table 10.9 BD 4 Total amount of floorspace for 'town centre uses' 2009/10

2009/10	Use Classes Sq m Completed Gross				
	A1	A2	B1a	D2	Total
Town Centre	0	0	0	1,494	1,494
Local Authority Area	3550	0	0	7,256	10,806
Total	3550	0	0	8,750	12,300

BD 4 Total amount of floorspace for 'town centre uses' 2010/11

2010/11	Use Classes Sq m Completed Gross				
	A1	A2	B1a	D2	Total
Town Centre	0	0	0	0	0
Local Authority Area	0	0	0	7,921	7,921
Total	0	0	0	7,921	7,921

Source: St.Helens Development Plans Team, 2011

In 2008/09 there was 5,521.82 sq m of development completed, of which, 3,618.4 sq m was developed within the Town Centre and a further 1,903.42 elsewhere in the Borough. This total is 25.9% lower than the figure from 2007/08 and reflects current trends as a result of the economic recession. In 2009/10 a total of 12,300 sq m has been developed of which 1,494 sq m has taken place in the Town Centre. The majority took place (10,806) occurred elsewhere in the Borough. Last year a total of 7,921 sq m of D2 development took place but none of this was within the town centres. The major contributions to the D2 floor space is contributed by the construction of a synthetic sports pitch at Cowley Language College and a sports barn at Thatto Heath Crusaders Rugby Club

## Economic Activity

According to the Annual Population Survey the economic activity figure for St.Helens is 86,000 for 2010/11 which is an increase of 1.7% since 2009/10 when the figure was 84,600 . The total working age population (16 to 64) has declined by 1.2 % over this period.

## Unemployment Claimants

Table 10.10 Annual % of working age population claiming job seekers allowance

Year	St Helens	North West	England and Wales
2005	2.7	2.5	2.3
2006	3.1	2.8	2.5
2007	3.0	2.6	2.4
2008	3.6	3.0	2.6
2009	4.9	4.2	3.5
2010	4.7	4.2	3.8
2011	4.5	4.1	3.6

Source: Claimant Count, Nomis, 2011

The proportion of people claiming job seekers allowance in St.Helens fell slightly by 0.2% over the last year. This compares with a similar fall of 0.2% between 2009 and 2010. Previous to this, the trend between 2005 - 2009 had been upward. The reasons for the current reversal of the upward trend of 2005 -2009 is unclear, but the Government's current spending restrictions are expected to have significant detrimental impact on employment in the next few years leading to a likely rise in the number of claimants. The recent St.Helens trend is broadly reflected across the North West but not England and Wales where there was a 0.3% rise in the number of claimants between 2009 and 2010 before a fall of 0.2% for the current year.

Table 10.11 Long term claimants (12 months +) 2011

Year	St.Helens		North West		England and Wales	
	Total	% of resident workforce 16-64	Total	% of resident workforce 16-64	Total	% of resident workforce 16-64

Year	St.Helens		North West		England and Wales	
	Number	% of working age population	Number	% of working age population	Number	% of working age population
Mar 2005	405	0.4	12,430	0.3	104,345	0.3
Mar 2006	455	0.4	15,030	0.3	121,085	0.3
Mar 2007	475	0.4	17,785	0.4	137,995	0.4
Mar 2008	365	0.3	13,900	0.3	96,060	0.3
Mar 2009	475	0.4	15,140	0.3	102,645	0.3
Mar 2010	900	0.8	31,895	0.7	223,440	0.6
Mar 2011	620	0.5	26,355	0.6	187,430	0.5

Source: Claimant Count, Nomis, 2011

The number of people in St.Helens collecting unemployment benefit long term (over 12 months) has reduced significantly to 620 persons at March 2011 a fall of 31% since March 2010. However the overall trend since 2005 is upward as the current recession impacts upon job opportunities. The numbers of long term claimants has also fallen in the North West and England and Wales in the last year but at a lesser rate than St Helens. In St.Helens the % of long term unemployed relative to the resident workforce has fallen lower than for the North West for the first time since 2005 and now equals that for England and Wales.

## Economic Inactivity

Table 10.12 Proportion of working age population who are economically inactive, 2010-11

	St.Helens		North West	England and Wales
	Number	% of working age population	% of working age population	% of working age population
Number of working age people who are economically inactive	28,600	25.2	25.5	23.8
Number of economically inactive who want a job	8,300	7.3	5.9	5.7
Number of economically inactive who do not want a job	20,300	17.9	19.7	18.1

Source: Annual Population Survey, Nomis 2011

In 2010/11, the number of people economically inactive totalled 28,600 people in St.Helens, 25.2% of the total working age population. This illustrates a fall in economic inactivity by 0.9% since the previous year. The St.Helens figure is similar to the regional average but above the national average (25.5% and 23.8% respectively). The proportion of working age population economically inactive who want a job within St.Helens has risen from 5.8% last year to 7.3% in 2010/1. This is in contrast to the North West where the proportion has fallen slightly. The proportion for England and Wales has risen slightly. The proportion of working age population economically inactive and not wanting a job has fallen by 2.4%. This contrasts with the situation in the North West and England and Wales where the proportion has risen very slightly.

Table 10.13 Proportion of working age population who are economically inactive, 2005-2009

Year	St.Helens	North West	England and Wales
2005	26.4	25.6	23.6
2006	28.2	25.4	23.4
2007	29.9	25.4	23.2
2008	28.4	25.7	23.2
2009	26.1	25.6	23.5
2010	25.2	25.5	23.8

Source: Annual Population Survey, Nomis 2011

Table 10.13 illustrates that economic inactivity in St.Helens increased between 2005 and 2007 but has fallen since, despite the on-set of the recession. Within the North West region the fluctuations have been less marked with a slight trend downwards over the last three years. This contrasts with England and Wales where the trend has been upwards over the same time period.

## Employment Rates

Table 10.14 Employment Rate 2006-2010 (%)

Year	St.Helens	North West	England and Wales
2006	69.7	70.6	72.5
2007	68.0	70.5	72.4
2008	64.8	70.3	74.5
2009	65.4	69.1	71.1
2010	66.9	67.8	70.3
2011	69.0	68.6	70.2

Source: Annual Population Survey, Nomis, 2011

The employment rate within St.Helens continues to recover over the past few years with an increase in the last monitoring year of 2.1 %. The trend for the North West has increased by 0.8 % for the last year but for England and Wales there has been a very slight decline . The rate for St.Helens is now above the North West level but remains below the national figure.

### Rental Values

The rental values of St.Helens Town Centre have stabilised since June 2000 where they first reached £1,076 per square metre. Since then the floorspace has increased to £1,130 per square metre in 2008 based on a rental values report produced by Colliers CRE.

### Shopping Yields

Table 10.15 Shopping Yields

Year	2005	2006	2007	2008
St Helens	7	6.5	6.25	6.5

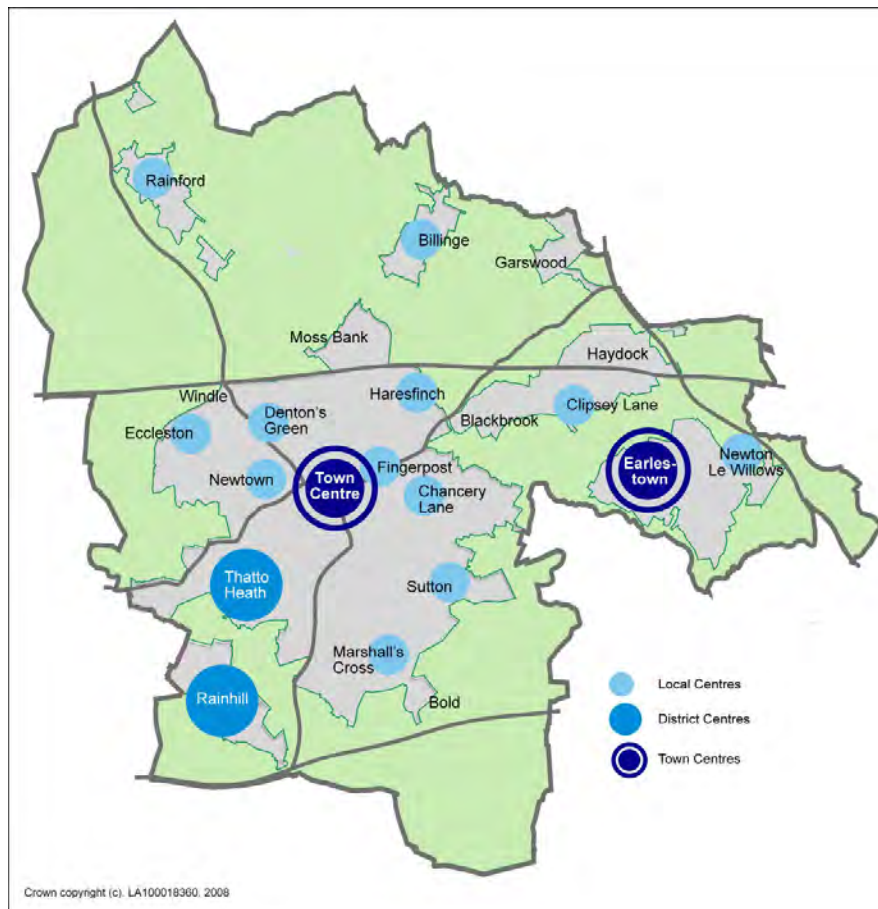
Source: Valuation Office Property Market Report, 2008

Commercial yields represent the Market's assessment (expressed as a %) of the risk attached to investing in a particular centre, with a higher yield due to perceived greater risk by investors requiring a higher return. As can be seen from the table above the yield has increased by 0.25% between 2007 and 2008, showing a slight increase in the risk attached to trading in St.Helens. However, this is a very slight increase and can be attributed to the current economic recession and the pressures faced by town centres across the country. The Valuation Office no longer produces detailed shopping yield data on a routine basis and therefore no updated figures since 2008 are available.



## Retail Hierarchy

Map 10.2 Retail Hierarchy within St Helens



Source: St.Helens Development Plans Team, 2008

Map 10.2 illustrates a number of areas designated as part of a retail hierarchy within the Borough. The map shows the two town centres at St.Helens and Earlestown, two district centres at Thatto Heath and Rainhill and 12 local centres set out in policy CSS 1 of the draft re-publication Core Strategy. The main aims of a retail hierarchy are to ensure an appropriate scale of development within centres across the Borough and allow all areas to remain become vital and viable without harming other centres or constricting the development of the Town Centres.

### Town Centre Health Check

The St.Helens Town Centre Health Check was undertaken in 2009 but has not been published. The health check included updated vacancy counts and pedestrian footfall surveys.

Summary of main points:

- Continues work of the White Young Green 2005 Retail Capacity Study and builds upon existing evidence base
- Uses the Town Centre boundary identified in the 1998 Unitary Development Plan
- 49.9% of Town Centre units within the Central Shopping Area are A1 use

- 10.6% of all Town Centre units are currently vacant
- There are no hotels within the Town Centre central shopping area
- Footfall counts illustrate that footfall is down 21% since 2001 (10,788 total during the counts in 2001 and 8,476 total during the counts in 2009)

### Earlestown Health Check

Work on the Earlestown Town Centre health check was undertaken in 2009 but has not been published. The health check includes updated vacancy counts and pedestrian footfall surveys

Summary of main points:

- The Earlestown Health Check follows on from the methodology outlined within the 2005 White Young Green Retail Study and that which was used for the St.Helens Town Centre Health Check.
- The Health Check uses the Earlestown Town Centre boundary identified within the 1998 UDP
- 49% of total ground floor units are A1 Use
- 10% of total ground floor units are A5 Use
- 15.5% of total ground floor units are currently vacant.

The Council have commissioned consultants to undertake a retail study of the St Helens and Earlestown town centres, which will update previous retail studies. The results of this will be reported in a subsequent monitoring report.

### Analysis

- Employment continues to be a key issue for planning supported by the City Growth Strategy (CGS) as well as a continued partnership approach with St.Helens Chamber.
- Although 17,801 sq m of floor space was completed for commercial and industrial uses this was offset by a loss of 52644 sq m of existing floorspace leaving a net negative figure of 34,843 sq m developed in 2010/11. This was due to a significant loss of open storage space at one particular site. Of the new floorspace that was developed 100% was built on previously developed land which highlights the continued success of regeneration policies. Regeneration policies will need continued support from the LDF, CGS and the St.Helens Chamber. The likely impact of the Coalition Government's Local Enterprise Partnerships will need to be monitored in future years.
- The average annual take up rate for employment land is 7.50ha.
- There are 12.66 years of employment land available for employment uses, 1.11 years more than 2009/10 figures illustrate.
- The number of unemployment claimants has fallen very slightly by 0.2% in the last monitoring year, following a similar fall in the previous year. There has been a large fall in the number of long term claimants by 31%. The reasons for this are unclear. It may be attributable to employment support schemes aimed at reducing the number of unemployed. However the Government's continuing spending constraints coupled with a predicted lack of significant economic growth in the economy, is expected to have significant detrimental impact on employment prospects in the next few years leading to a likely rise in the number of claimants.

# 11 Safeguarding and Enhancing Quality of Life and Ensuring Quality Development

## NI 186 Per capita reduction in CO2 emissions in the LA area

Table 11.1 Per Capita Emissions kt CO2, 2005 -2009

Area	Industry and Commercial	Domestic	Road Transport	Total
St.Helens				
2005	4.3	2.4	1.2	7.9
2006	3.9	2.4	1.2	7.5
2007	3.8	2.3	1.2	7.2
2008	3.3	2.3	1.1	6.7
2009	2.7	2.0	1.1	5.8
North West				
2005	3.2	2.6	1.5	7.2
2006	3.2	2.6	1.4	7.1
2007	3.0	2.5	1.4	6.9
2008	3.0	2.5	1.4	6.8
2009	2.6	2.2	1.3	6.1
UK				
2005	3.2	2.6	1.7	7.5
2006	3.1	2.6	1.7	7.4
2007	3.0	2.5	1.7	7.2
2008	3.0	2.5	1.6	7.0
2009	2.6	2.2	1.6	6.4

Source: Department of Energy and Climate Change, 2011

Between 2005 and 2009 St.Helens' overall carbon emissions per capita are estimated to have declined steadily from 7.9 kt per capita to 5.8 kt. The rate of decline has accelerated between 2008 and 2009 and the level of emissions is now lower than both the North West and UK. Equivalent

figures for the North West stand at 6.1 kt in 2009, but those for the UK are slightly higher at 6.4t. The important point to note is that St.Helens' overall emission rates have been falling faster than the national and regional rates. Looking at the breakdown of the emissions it is noted that a large part of the reduction can be attributed to the industrial and commercial sector, perhaps reflecting the contraction of industry as well as the introduction of greater control of emissions. Reductions in the emissions from the domestic sector have also improved in the time period in line with national and regional trends. However reductions in emissions from road transport are more difficult to secure and is perhaps more likely to be achieved as a result of improvements in vehicle emissions rather than a reduction in traffic volume.

The Council adopted a corporate Climate Change Action Plan in April 2009. This details a programme of action up to 2012. Initial work has also commenced on a Climate Change DPD, but further work on this will now be incorporated within the Sustainable Development DPD. This will give greater definition to the policy in the Core Strategy with regard to issues of energy efficiency and renewable energy. Further details are available within the Local Development Scheme Implementation section of this document.

### E1 Number of planning permissions granted contrary to Environment Agency advice on flooding and water quality grounds

#### Number of Planning Permissions granted contrary to Environment Agency advice on the grounds of flooding

Table 11.2 Planning Applications objected to on flood risk grounds 2010 /11

Ref No	Development Type	Reason for objection	Status
P/2010/0164	Amendment to residential layout	Flood risk assessment required	resolved
P/2010/0167	Amendment to residential layout	Flood risk assessment required	resolved
P/2010/276	Scheme for 89 dwellings	Unsatisfactory flood risk assessment	resolved
P/2010/350	Amendment to siting and design of layout	Flood risk assessment required	resolved
P/2010/707	Erection of one detached dwelling	No sequential test provided	resolved
P/2010/910	Extension to dwelling	Development next to a watercourse / flood defence	withdrawn
P/2011/0142	Scheme for 85 dwellings	Unsatisfactory flood risk assessment	resolved

Source: Environment Agency, St Helens Planning Section 2011

In the year 2010/11 seven planning applications received initial objections from the Environment Agency. However the issues were successfully resolved for six of the applications with one being withdrawn. Therefore no planning permissions were granted contrary to Environment Agency advice.

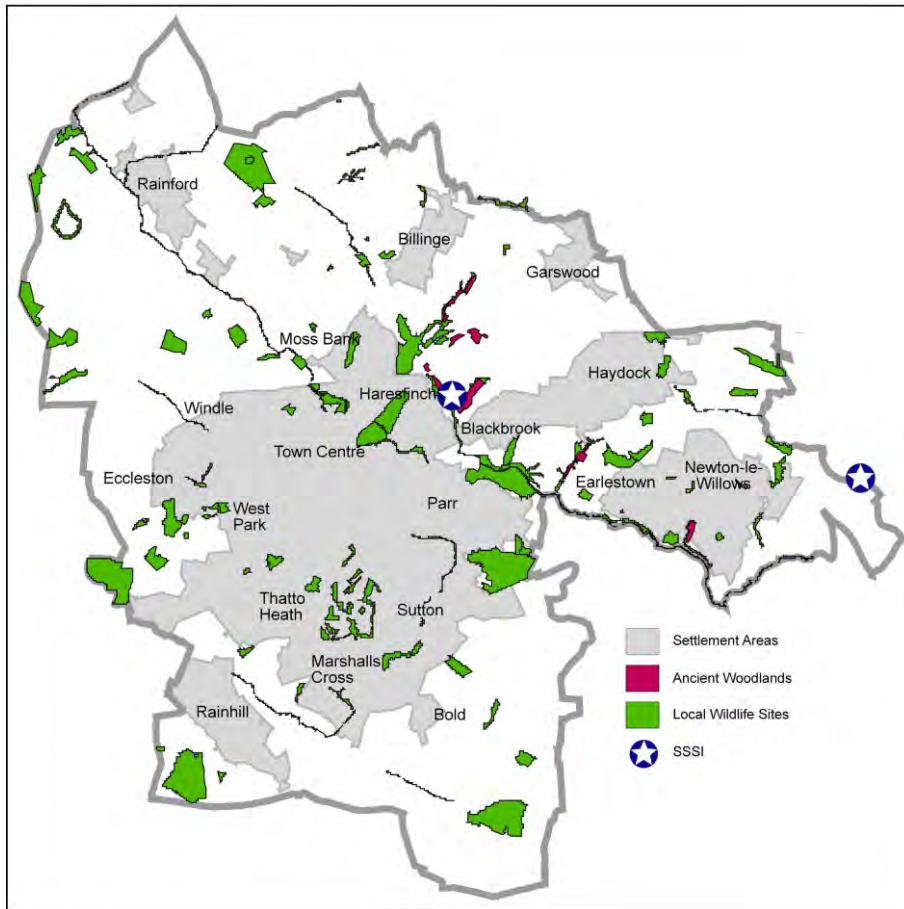
**Number of Planning Permissions granted contrary to Environment Agency advice on the grounds of water quality**

In the year 2010/11 no planning applications were objected to by the Environment Agency on the grounds of water quality.

## E2 Changes in areas of biodiversity importance

Map 11.1 illustrates the existing biodiversity designations within the Borough

Map 11.1 Existing areas of Biodiversity Designation in 2008



Source: St.Helens Development Plans Team, 2008

There have been no changes to the biodiversity designations within St.Helens over the current monitoring year.

## E3 Renewable energy generation

Two redevelopment schemes for secondary schools at De La Salle and Rainford High received planning permission during the monitoring year. These schemes include biomass boilers which will provide 80% and 65% of heating needs respectively. There has also been some preliminary interest in micro generation wind turbines and solar farms elsewhere in the Borough .

It is proposed to produce a Sustainable Development DPD, which will update and develop further the policies in the Draft Core Strategy. This DPD will need to be supported by a sound and robust evidence base. The Council joined with other local authorities on Merseyside to commission consultants to undertake a Renewable Energy Study for the Liverpool City Region. Phase 1 of the study was completed in 2009/10 and Phase II was completed in 2010/11. The study identified a

priority zone around the Sutton Academy / Leisure Centre for the potential development of a district heating scheme and this will require further investigation to establish likely feasibility as part of the preparatory work on the Sustainability Development DPD.

### Site of Special Scientific Interest

A draft Biodiversity SPD was subject to public consultation in January 2011 and the document proposes a number of indicators to monitor its effectiveness over the life of the Local Development Framework. In the interests of ensuring that monitoring is practical, the following indicators are proposed for the purposes of the AMR.

#### Sites of Specific Scientific Interest (SSSI)

The proposed indicators are:-

##### E1. The Condition of Stanley Bank Meadows Site of Special Scientific Interest (SSSI)

St Helens has a large designated SSSI at Stanley Bank Meadow the other being a very small part of the High Moss SSSI, which became part of the St.Helens area as a result of a boundary change. In this monitoring year both sites continue to be classified as in Unfavourable /Recovering condition meaning they do not meet the conservation objectives set by Natural England. <sup>(2)</sup>

At Stanley Bank, the primary habitat of the 14.5ha site is damp unimproved neutral grassland and is managed through an annual programme by the St.Helens Ranger Service to allow the site to meet its conservation objectives in the future. Maintenance of the meadow through an annual cut and removal of the arisings is required to allow the quality of the meadow to be maintained. The wet woodland features of the SSSI designation need to be improved with a priority being the control of Himalayan Balsam.

##### E2. Local Wildlife and Geology Sites.

St.Helens has 118 Local Wildlife Sites, designated for the presence of particular habitats or species. The Merseyside Local Sites Partnership has instituted a programme of monitoring the condition of Local Wildlife Sites. The aim is to assess 10% of sites annually, which in St.Helens' case is 18 sites. This is constrained by available resources such as staff time and available volunteers. The Partnership produces an annual monitoring report which records the monitoring results. This report was expected in early 2011 but is still outstanding and therefore the results are unavailable for reporting here.

In addition there are 11 Local Geological Sites, which have so far not been subject to condition monitoring as the system needs further development.

Currently, 16% of these sites are considered to be in conservation management and /or in good ecological condition.

2 Stanley Bank Meadow has since been re classified as in favourable condition during the summer 2011



## E3. Local Nature Reserves (LNR)

Under powers invested through the National Parks and Access to the Countryside Act 1949, Local Authorities, in consultation with Natural England, can declare areas as Local Nature Reserves for the study and protection of the natural environment.

Currently, there are six LNRs in St.Helens.

Table 11.3

<b>LNR Name</b>	<b>O/S Grid Reference</b>	<b>Principle Habitats</b>
Stanley Bank	SJ534,971	Neutral wet grassland, Ancient Semi-natural woodland
Siding Lane	SJ464,020	Broadleaf woodland
Thatto Heath Meadows	SJ508,936	Neutral grassland, Stream , Hedgerows
Parr Hall Millennium Green	SJ527,961	Marshy grassland, wetland, Reedbed
Colliers Moss Common (north)	SJ543,939	Lowland Heath, Raised Bog, Reedbed, Wetland, Scrub
Clinkham Wood	SJ515,980	Broadleaf Woodland

Natural England recommends that there is 1 hectare of land designated as LNR for every 1000 of the district's population. St.Helens currently has 109.39 hectares of LNR land, a short fall of 67hectares.

## E 4. Areas of new habitats created

Work on the identification of an Ecological Framework for the Liverpool City region has been completed . The framework is a strategy that aims to reduce habitat fragmentation and species isolation. It includes a map-based element, which identifies core biodiversity assets, the connectivity between them and potential opportunities for habitat expansion and creation.

Targets are 35ha of new woodland created, 1ha of new wetland habitat, 31ha of new grassland habitat created.

The framework has been used as the basis for a successful Local Nature Partnership Funding Partnership.

## Built Heritage

### Listed Buildings

There are 147 listed buildings in St.Helens. In the past 12 months 2 listed building has been added to the listed building register held by English Heritage; Water Tower in Rainhill and 130-132 Portico Lane, Eccleston Park. There continues to be 3 buildings currently on the 'buildings at risk' register held by English Heritage which include the following buildings:

- Cannington Shaw Bottle Shop, Tesco / St. Helens RLFC
- Rainhill Hall Farmhouse, Blundell's Lane, Rainhill
- Ruins of Chapel of St Thomas of Canterbury, Windlehurst Roman Catholic Cemetery

All 3 buildings are Grade II \* Listed and are in either very bad or poor condition with no changes.

### Scheduled Ancient Monuments (SAM)

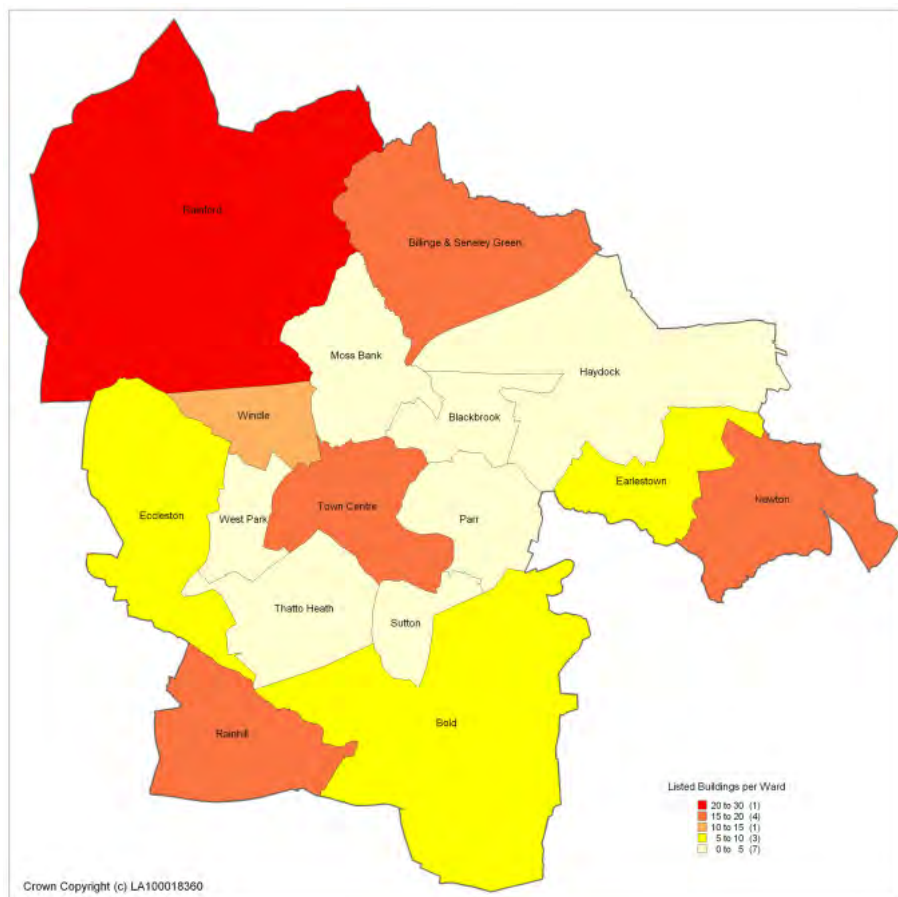
There are no changes to the Scheduled Ancient Monument list and there continues to be 12 monuments within the Borough protected under this status. Two SAMs have been identified by English Heritage as being at risk:

Old Moat House Medieval Moat, Bold

St Annes Well

Both are described as being in a generally unsatisfactory condition with major localised problems. They are considered to be declining.

Map 11.2 Listed Buildings per Ward, 2009



Source: St.Helens Development Plans Team, 2009

### Local Listed Buildings

The Planning Section have compiled a "Local list" of buildings and structures where it is felt that although they do not meet the national listing criteria set out by English Heritage, they are still worthy of protecting and preserving as a resource for the St. Helens heritage and identity. This local list forms the basis of the Supplementary Planning Document (SPD) for locally listed buildings which has been adopted by the Council.

### Conservation Areas

There are 10 conservation areas within the Borough all of which have approved appraisals and adopted management plans.

No conservation areas have been included on the "Conservation Areas at Risk" register.

### Analysis

- Per capita emissions for St.Helens were 5.8kt in the latest figures released from the Department of Energy and Climate Change in 2011. There has been a steady decrease in local emissions by 2.1kt since 2005 which is a significant improvement bringing the area to 0.3kt lower than for the North West and 0.6kt lower than the National figures. The Council have an adopted

corporate climate change action plan and are expected to begin work on a development policy document incorporating energy efficiency, renewable energy and climate change adaptation.

- The SSSI at Stanley Bank continues to be listed as 'unfavourable condition to unfavourable recovering' for this monitoring year although at the time of publishing this report its status has now changed to "in favourable condition" and management strategies exist in place to support the continued conservation of the habitat.
- St.Helens has 118 local Wildlife sites of which 16% are considered to be in conservation management and / or in good ecological condition.
- There has been two additions to the listed building register - Water Tower in Rainhill and 130-132 Portico Lane, Eccleston Park. All ten conservation areas have approved and adopted appraisals and management plans.

## 12 Meeting St Helens Resource and Infrastructure Needs

### W1 Capacity of new waste management facilities by waste planning authority

A new waste facility at the former Transco Site at Pocket Nook has an anticipated capacity of 90,000 to 200,000 tonnes. This will be a phased development with the initial phase now complete and operational.

### W2 Amount of municipal waste arising, and managed by management type waste planning authority

Table 12.1 Management of Local Authority Collected Waste Arisings 2006/07 - 2010/11

Type	2006/07		2007/08		2008/09		2009/10		2010/11	
	Tonnes	%	Tonnes	%	Tonnes	%	Tonnes	%	Tonnes	%
Landfill	67811	79.3	61516	75.2	53340	71.0	51761	70.3	49716	67.2
Recycled	17534	20.5	20176	24.7	21824	29.0	22062	29.8	24054	32.5
Incineration	110	0.1	122	0.1	126	0.17	126	0.17	129	0.2
Other	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	0.0	0.0
Total	85455	100.0	81814	100.0	75290	100.00	73949	100	73899	100.0

Source: St.Helens Council 2011

The total amount of Local Authority waste collected continues to decline albeit more slowly over the last two years. In 2010/11 the total was 73,899 tonnes, slightly less than the amount collected in 2009/10. More significantly, the amount of landfill waste has decreased by 4% from 2009/10 and now makes up 67% of local authority waste collected. Recycling has increased by 9% since 2009/10 and now makes up about 32% of the total local authority collected waste arisings. The amount of waste incinerated remains at a relatively low level of 129 tonnes.

### M1 Production of primary land won aggregates by mineral planning authority

Although the production of primary aggregates occurs in St.Helens, no figures for primary land won aggregate are available for the monitoring year.

### M2 Production of secondary and recycled aggregates by mineral planning authority

In terms of recycled and secondary aggregates, there are no figures available. This has been the case since the indicator was introduced and applies very widely since this data is not routinely collected on a year to year basis at District level.

## Analysis

- The total amount of municipal waste collected continues to decline albeit more slowly over the last two years. More significantly, the amount of landfill waste continues to decrease as recycling continues to increase albeit at a slower rate. The amount of waste incinerated remains at relatively low levels. Within the context of the Waste Hierarchy<sup>(3)</sup> Future efforts must continue to be directed in the first instance at reducing the amount of waste produced.
- Primary won aggregates do occur in the Borough but no figures are available for the current year. Figures for recycled and secondary aggregates also remain unavailable.

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3 The waste hierarchy has been transposed into UK law through the [Waste \(England and Wales\) Regulations 2011](#).

## 13 Local Development Scheme Implementation

Local Authorities are required under Section 35 of the Act and regulation 48 to include in their AMR a review of actual progress on the preparation of local development documents against the timetable and milestones in their Local Development Scheme (LDS). This chapter reviews progress in the preparation of the local development framework between April 1st 2010 and March 31st 2011. This follows on to assess expected future milestones and the future timetable that work will be centred around between 2011 and 2012.

The St.Helens LDS is the project plan for the preparation of the St.Helens LDF and Government Office North West (GONW) approved the first LDS in April 2005. It focused on the period April 2005 to April 2008. Since then three further LDS have been published in April 2006, January 2007 and April 2007. However a revised LDS has yet to be approved or published since then as the Council was initially awaiting the timetable for the Waste DPD to be agreed with the other Merseyside Authorities as well as finalising the timetable for the submission of the Core Strategy. Since then, the proposed revocation of RSS and the Government's reforms to planning through the Decentralisation and Localism Act has introduced changes regarding the content of the LDS. Now that the Act has received royal assent, the Council will seek to publish the LDS early in 2012 and prior to the recommencement of the public examination of the Core Strategy.

The most recent adopted LDS (April 2007) covers the period April 2007 to March 2010 and indicates work in relation to the following LDDs:

- Core Strategy DPD
- Allocations DPD
- Development Management Principles DPD
- Proposals Map DPD
- Merseyside Waste DPD
- Climate Change SPD/DPD
- Statement of Community Involvement (Adopted)
- Design Guidance SPD (Adopted)
- Ensuring Choice of Travel (Merseyside Transport) SPD (adopted 2010)
- Telecommunications SPD (Adopted)
- Trees and Development SPD (Adopted)
- Affordable Housing SPD (Adopted 2010)
- Householder Development SPD

In addition, The Design and Crime SPD was adopted in October 2009, the Laffak Road Development Brief SPD in September 2009.

The table below indicates progress against the adopted 2007 LDS. Please note that the revised timescales outlined below have yet to be formerly adopted within an updated LDS and therefore, may change between the publication of the 2011 AMR and the publication of the 2012 LDS.



Table 13.1 LDS Progress Report

Document name	Target 2007 LDS	Actual/Revised	Comments
<b>Core Strategy DPD</b>	<b>Targeted Dates</b>	<b>Revised Dates</b>	Re-publication of Core Strategy in Jan 2011 due to proposed revocation of RSS, withdrawal of Parkside application . Exploratory meeting and consultation on further changes in November 2011 has delayed examination until March 2012.
Publication	June 2008	May 2009	
Submission to the Secretary of State (S of S)	June 2008	June 2011	
Examination in Public	Feb 2009	March 2012	
Adoption	Oct 2009	September 2012	
<b>Allocations DPD</b>	<b>Targeted Dates</b>	<b>Revised Dates</b>	Consultation with statutory consultees on the SA scoping report completed. Further stages delayed due to Core Strategy re-publication, RSS proposed revocation and other planned government changes.
Consultation on SA Scoping Report	2006	June 2010	
Scoping Report	2006	Detailed timetable under review	
Issues and Options	June 2009		
Preferred Options	Feb 2010		
Publication	Feb 2010		
Submission to the S of S	Sept 2010		
Examination in Public	April 2011		
Adoption		2015	
<b>Development Management Principles DPD</b>	<b>Targeted Dates</b>	<b>Revised Dates</b>	
Consultation on SA Scoping Report	2006	June 2010	
Scoping Report	2006	Detailed timetable under review	
Issues and Options	June 2009		
Preferred Options	Feb 2010		
Publication	Feb 2010		
Submission to the S of S	Sept 2010		
Examination in Public	April 2011		
Adoption		2015	
<b>Merseyside Waste DPD</b>	<b>Targeted Dates</b>	<b>Revised Dates</b>	Delay due to the need for a 'Spatial sites and strategy report' to be produced as an evidence base for the DPD.
Preferred Options	Jan/Feb 2008	May 2010	
Preferred Options 2	Sept/Oct 2008	May 2011	
Publication	Oct 2008	Nov 2011	
Submission to the S of S	May/June 2009	Feb 2012	
Examination Hearing	April 2010	June 2012	
Adoption		Dec 2012	
<b>Carbon Renewables SPD (Now Sustainable Development DPD)</b>	<b>Targeted Dates</b>	<b>Revised Dates</b>	This DPD is to be incorporated into the Development Management DPD which is

Document name	Target 2007 LDS	Actual/Revised	Comments
Scoping Report	Previously Carbon Renewables SPD expected to be adopted September 2008. However, since 2007 LDS this document has been re-classified as a DPD with a new set of timescales.	June 2010	now renamed "Sustainable Development DPD"
Issues and Options		Detailed timetable under review	
Preferred Options			
Publication			
Submission to the S of S			
Examination in Public			
Adoption		2015	
<b>Affordable Housing SPD</b>	Final Adoption September 2008	Adopted Jan 2010	
<b>Ensuring Choice of Travel SPD (Merseyside wide)</b>	Final Adoption December 2007	Adopted June 2010	
<b>Householder Development SPD</b>	Final Adoption December 2007	Adopted June 2011	This document was delayed due to the impending release of amendments to the General Permitted Development Order, which have now been received and the draft document will be out to public consultation Jan 2011.

## Performance between April 1st 2010 and March 31st 2011

### Unitary Development Plan

The saved policies of the Unitary Development Plan forms part of the current development plan document for St.Helens and reference should be made to the Saved Policies of the UDP until fully replaced by policies in the Core Strategy and other DPDs. Additionally, the Regional Spatial Strategy also currently forms part of the Development Plan and was formerly adopted on September 30th 2008.

### Statement of Community Involvement

The Statement of Community Involvement was adopted in January 2007. Due to recent changes in legislation and guidance the SCI will require some changes to take account of new or amended requirements for producing LDFs. Although this was originally targeted for adoption in early 2011, this has been delayed. Consultation on revisions to the SCI commenced on the 24 November 2011 and is scheduled to finish in early January 2012, with a projected adoption of early 2012.

## Core Strategy DPD

To take account of the proposed revocation of the Regional Spatial Strategy and the withdrawal of the Parkside planning application, further changes to the policies has been required. A further consultation on a re-published submission version was undertaken between January and February 2011 with submission to the Inspectorate in June 2011. An exploratory meeting was held on 2 August 2011 regarding employment land supply issues. The Council agreed to undertake further work to clarify the Core Strategy position and address other matters. A period for representations to be made on changes resulting from this, started on 24 November 2011. The examination is expected to recommence in February 2012 with hearings around Easter 2012, Inspector's report in Summer 2012 and adoption in Autumn /Winter 2012.

## Allocations DPD / Development Management and Climate Change DPDs

As a result of the time taken in the production of the Core Strategy DPD, the Allocations DPD and the Sustainable Development DPD (replacing the separate Development Management and Climate Change DPDs) have been delayed and timescales will be clarified in the revised LDS, early in 2012.

## Merseyside Waste DPD

A Waste DPD is being prepared for the local authorities of Merseyside and Halton. The Waste DPD will deal with the scale, location and type of facilities required to manage all types of waste. A 'Spatial Sites and Strategy' Report was produced in November 2008 detailing the sites to be included in the preferred options document. Consultation was undertaken between November 2008 and January 2009. All representations were taken into consideration in the preparation of the revised preferred options report which was subject to consultation between May and June 2011. A Pre-submission consultation started on 25 November 2011 for 8 weeks. It is due to be submitted for examination in February 2012, with examination in Summer 2012 and adoption in December 2012.

## Ensuring a Choice of Travel SPD

The Ensuring a Choice of Travel SPD is based on a Merseyside wide planning policy approach and as a result there has been some difficulty in achieving a consensual approach. In particular the introduction of a scoring system by Merseytravel required additional research and consultation with Merseyside partners which lengthened the production period. The document was adopted in June 2010.

## Other SPDs

Three further SPDs were adopted in June 2010 (St.Helens - Ensuring a Choice of Travel, Shopfronts and Residential Character Areas). Furthermore, consultation was undertaken in January 2011 on several SPDs: Householder Developments, Hot Food Takeaways, Biodiversity, New Housing Development, St.Helens List of Locally Important Buildings and King Street Development Brief SPD <sup>(4)</sup>.

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4 adopted June 2011

The updated LDS for all SPDs, DPDs and AAPs will be available early in 2012.

## Future anticipated performance

### Allocations Development Plan Document

St.Helens Council planned to begin work on the Allocations DPD as work on the Core Strategy came to an end. Delays to the Core Strategy have in turn delayed this work. However a proforma for identifying an appropriate use class for a range of sites as well as informing the Sustainability Appraisal of the Allocations DPD, has been completed. Expected timescales and consultation periods will be confirmed through the LDS when adopted and will be available to view on the Council's website.

### Climate Change Development Plan Document

Due to the importance placed upon Climate Change, St.Helens Council originally decided that a DPD will be the most appropriate type of document to cover issues surrounding energy efficiency, renewable energy and climate change adaptation and mitigation. St.Helens Council, alongside partners within the Liverpool City Region, contracted consultants to undertake a study of the renewable energy resource in the City Region. This study has now been completed. Revised timescales and consultation periods will be confirmed through the LDS when adopted and will be available to view on the Council's website. It has been decided to combine this proposed DPD with the planned Development Management DPD to produce a document to be known as the Sustainable Development DPD.

### St.Helens Town Centre Area Action Plan, Earlestown Area Action Plan and Forest Park Area Action Plan

Three Area Action Plans have been identified for St.Helens Town Centre, Earlestown Town Centre and the Bold Forest Park Area. Work began on these three documents in late 2009 but work on the Bold Forest Park is now being taken forward as a priority, and revised time scales and consultation periods will be confirmed through the LDS when adopted and will be available to view on the Council's website. Public consultation on the issues to be addressed by the Forest Park AAP will commence in 2012.

### Future Supplementary Planning Documents

Further planned SPDs will be identified within the forthcoming 2012 LDS. Expected timescales and consultation periods will be confirmed through the LDS when adopted and will be available to view on the Council's website.

## 14 St Helens Future Monitoring

This AMR has highlighted a number of significant issues to have developed over the last 12 months, both positive and negative and it is the aim of the document to provide some recommendations for future monitoring. Many have been suggested throughout the document and a few are summarised below. Any monitoring changes will need to take account of changes in planning legislation which have implications for the ways that local authorities undertake monitoring e.g. the removal of the need to submit an annual monitoring report to Government and greater freedom for local authorities to decide what to monitor and when to publish. It is worth bearing in mind that the development of policy is an iterative process and policy both informs the development of the AMR as well as the AMR informing the development, implementation and effectiveness of policy. The following issues have been identified:-

- Consider the content of future monitoring arrangements and timescales, following the removal of prescriptive requirements by Central Government through the Localism Act.
- Develop and include a series of sustainability indicators derived from the baseline of the Sustainability Appraisal Scoping Report, November 2010
- Continue to influence the progress of the Local Development Scheme and any additional planning documents required.
- Adjust the future development of the monitoring structure to assess and monitor the Core Strategy when it is adopted and in particular its attached Delivery and Monitoring Strategy.
- Recognise the influence of external factors on both the ability to monitor and also impacts on delivery for example the recent credit restrictions and subsequent economic recession may continue to impact on the future delivery of housing and employment sites.
- Recognise the continued need for a partnership approach across the City Region and between all council departments and continued sharing of data between departments to better inform policy. Continue to improve the monitoring links between the Core Strategy, The St.Helens Plan and external stakeholders.

## Appendix 1: Sites of Community Wildlife Interest

Site Name	Area (hectares)
Wood Pit Covert	3.52
Lyme Pit Tip	21.03
Wood Pit Tip	4.7
Crow Lane Copse	0.95
Newton Common Road	0.21
The Dingle	0.31
Grassland, North of Sankey Brook	1.4
Mucky Mountains	0.68
Red Brow Wood	4.05
Former Garden Wargrave	0.66
Newton Brook	3
Gallows Croft	1.41
Old Hey Wood	1.4
Acidic Grassland; West of M6	0.66
Glasshouse Close Wood	3.9
Stanley Bank Meadows, Wood Pond	23.87
St Helens Canal, Blackbrook	3.2
Haresfinch Burgy Bank	16.07
St Helens Canal, Merton Bank	1.94
Merton Bank Marsh	3.08
Haydock Wood	6.58
Havannah Flash	5.84
Cloghe Wood and Grassland	10.0
Siding Lane, Rainford	9.4
Rainford Linear Park, North	8.01
Rainford Linear Park, South	2.99



Billinge Beacon	2.82
Wooded Gulley, Billinge	2.21
Disused Depot, Rainford	12.27
Twelve Yarder Ponds	0.32
Birchley Wood	3.3
Stream – Birchley/Fir Wood	0.32
Fir Wood	3.1
Fairfield Wood	0.93
Goyt Hey Wood	6.93
Carr Mill Road	0.12
Carr Mill Dam	31.38
Fenny Bank Farm	0.97
Woodlands beside Old Garswood Railway	1.62
Moss Plantation, Windle	12.51
Clinkham Wood	7.94
Emma Wood	7.69
Carr Mill Dam, South Bank	2.42
Woods at Shaley Brow	5.26
Bispham Hall Woods & Billinge Plantations	4.49
St Helens Borough Cemetary, Windlehurst	5.41
Windlehurst Quarry	2.79
Windlehurst Copse	0.95
Mill Brook, Eccleston	0.2
Mill Wood, Eccleston	1.28
Eccleston Bottom Dam	2.0
Saleswood/Gorse Plantation	8.8
Former Thatto Heath Reservoir	0.89
Ravenhead ponds	1.95
Thatto Heath Meadows	4.5

Dobbs Wood – Sherdley Park	1.39
Delph Wood – Sherdley Park	2.79
Dam Wood – Sherdley Park	2.79
Ansdell's Wood	2.16
Disused Railway, Micklehead Green	3.64
St Helens Canal Broad Oak Basin	4.6
Banks of Hardshaw Brook	4.38
Banks of Sutton Brook	0.76
Grassland by Parr Moss	0.76
Sutton Moss	8.33
Ellamsbridge to Watery Lane	0.46
Bold Moss	6.26
Sutton Leach Former Reservoir	1.18
Rough Grassland around Sutton Dam Stream	2.41
Grassland & Scrub by Mineral Railway	2.0
Small Pond groups, South Abbotsfield Road	0.1
Pond, North of Gorsey Lane	0.03
Coney Green Wood/Current Dam Plantation	4.75
Pond, East of Disused Railway	0.25
Pond, North of Eccles Plantation	0.6
Holly Nursery	2.89
<b>Total</b>	<b>327.0</b>

## Appendix 2: Listed Buildings, Conservation Areas and Scheduled Ancient Monuments

### Listed Buildings in St.Helens

Library Ref.	EH Ref.	Name	Grade	Ward
LB/BIL/01	1075919	Church Of St Mary And Presbytery	GRADE 2	Billinge & Seneley Green
LB/BIL/02	1075920	Lyme Vale Farmhouse	GRADE 2	Billinge & Seneley Green
LB/BIL/03	1343273	Birchley Hall	GRADE 2*	Billinge & Seneley Green
LB/BIL/04	1075921	Nugent House	GRADE 2	Billinge & Seneley Green
LB/BIL/05	1343274	Otters Swift Farm Barn	GRADE 2	Billinge & Seneley Green
LB/BIL/06	1075922	Otters Swift Farm Building	GRADE 2	Billinge & Seneley Green
LB/BIL/07	1075923	Church Of St Aiden	GRADE 2*	Billinge & Seneley Green
LB/BIL/08	1343275	Walls & Piers Of Church Of St Aiden	GRADE 2	Billinge & Seneley Green
LB/BIL/09	1075924	Tomb Of George & Kitty Smith	GRADE 2	Billinge & Seneley Green
LB/BIL/10	1343243	Crookhurst Farmhouse	GRADE 2	Billinge & Seneley Green
LB/BIL/11	1198841	Barn To South East Of Crookhurst Farmhouse	GRADE 2	Billinge & Seneley Green
LB/BIL/12	1075925	Great Houghwood Farmhouse	GRADE 2	Billinge & Seneley Green
LB/BIL/13	1198848	Great Houghwood Cottage	GRADE 2	Billinge & Seneley Green
LB/BIL/14	1199319	The Manor House	GRADE 2	Billinge & Seneley Green
LB/BIL/15	1199332	Hollin Hey Farmhouse	GRADE 2	Billinge & Seneley Green
LB/BIL/16	1075880	Hollin Hey House	GRADE 2	Billinge & Seneley Green
LB/BIL/17	1199341	Holy Trinity Church	GRADE 2	Billinge & Seneley Green
LB/BIL/18	1343294	The Old Rectory	GRADE 2	Billinge & Seneley Green
LB/BIL/19	1199347	Garswood Branch Library	GRADE 2	Billinge & Seneley Green
LB/BLACK/01	1199104	Church Of St Mary Immaculate	GRADE 2	Blackbrook
LB/BLACK/02	1343270	Old Double Lock	GRADE 2	Blackbrook
LB/BOLD/01	1075915	2 Lionel Street	GRADE 2	Bold
LB/BOLD/02	1075916	Bridge Over Railway	GRADE 2	Bold
LB/BOLD/03	1253233	Gate Piers At Bold Old Hall	GRADE 2	Bold
LB/BOLD/04	1253234	Bridge At Bold Old Hall	GRADE 2	Bold
LB/BOLD/05	1031889	Farm Outbuilding, Formerly Stables, At Former Bold Hall Estate	GRADE 2	Bold
LB/BOLD/06	1031890	Farmhouse At Former Bold Hall Estate	GRADE 2	Bold

Library Ref.	EH Ref.	Name	Grade	Ward
LB/BOLD/07	1391236	Walled Garden Adjoining Site Of Former Bold Hall	GRADE 2	Bold
LB/BOLD/08	1393700	Bourne's Tunnel	GRADE 2	Bold
LB/EARL/01	1075926	Bradlegh Lock	GRADE 2	Earlestown
LB/EARL/02	1075927	Sankey Viaduct	GRADE 1	Earlestown
LB/EARL/03	1075929	Fairbrothers Farmhouse	GRADE 2	Earlestown
LB/EARL/04	1198967	Obelisk	GRADE 2	Earlestown
LB/EARL/05	1343247	South African War Memorial	GRADE 2	Earlestown
LB/EARL/06	1343262	Dean School Cottage	GRADE 2	Earlestown
LB/EARL/07	1343264	Earlestown Railway Station	GRADE 2	Earlestown
LB/EARL/08	1392639	Earlestown Town Hall	GRADE 2	Earlestown
LB/EARL/09	1198862	Bradlegh Swing Bridge	GRADE 2	Earlestown
LB/ECCLES/01	1283439	Seddon's Cottage	GRADE 2	Eccleston
LB/ECCLES/02	1261889	Clay Lane Farmhouse	GRADE 2	Eccleston
LB/ECCLES/03	1253238	Scholes Hall	GRADE 2*	Eccleston
LB/ECCLES/04	1261890	Adjacent Ruins At Scholes Hall	GRADE 2*	Eccleston
LB/ECCLES/05	1253239	Effigy Pedestal In Garden Of Scholes Hall	GRADE 2*	Eccleston
LB/ECCLES/06	1389376	West Derby War Memorial	GRADE 2	Eccleston
LB/ECCLES/07	1392651	Christ Church	GRADE 2	Eccleston
LB/ECCLES/08	1392654	Eccleston Hall	GRADE 2	Eccleston
LB/ECCLES/09	1403261	130-132 Portico Lane	GRADE 2	Eccleston
LB/HAY/01	1343244	Pear Tree Farmhouse	GRADE 2	Haydock
LB/HAY/02	1198859	The Grange	GRADE 2	Haydock
LB/HAY/03	1343293	Le Chateau	GRADE 2	Haydock
LB/HAY/04	1393471	Gate Piers, Gates And Flanking Walls At Ashton Cross	GRADE 2	Haydock
LB/NEWT/02	1343245	Church Of St Peter	GRADE 2	Newton
LB/NEWT/03	1283630	Parish Stocks	GRADE 2	Newton
LB/NEWT/04	1075928	United Reformed Chapel	GRADE 2	Newton
LB/NEWT/05	1198937	Memorial To North West Of Burial Ground Of United Reformed Chapel	GRADE 2	Newton
LB/NEWT/06	1343246	159, 161 & 163 Crow Lane East	GRADE 2*	Newton
LB/NEWT/07	1283597	Church Of St Mary & St John	GRADE 2	Newton
LB/NEWT/08	1198958	Entrance Archway To Randalls Nursery	GRADE 2*	Newton

Library Ref.	EH Ref.	Name	Grade	Ward
LB/NEWT/09	1075930	158 & 160 High Street	GRADE 2	Newton
LB/NEWT/10	1198973	Newton Park Farmhouse	GRADE 2	Newton
LB/NEWT/11	1075931	Barn To East Of Newton Park Farmhouse	GRADE 2	Newton
LB/NEWT/12	1343248	Newton-le-willows Railway Station	GRADE 2	Newton
LB/NEWT/13	1283575	Newton Viaduct	GRADE 2	Newton
LB/NEWT/14	1075900	Huskisson Memorial	GRADE 2	Newton
LB/PARR/01	1075909	Church Of St Peter	GRADE 2	Parr
LB/RAINF/01	1075901	Golden Lion Public House	GRADE 2	Rainford
LB/RAINF/02	1343265	Church Of All Saints	GRADE 2	Rainford
LB/RAINF/03	1075902	Village Stocks At Corner Of Mossborough Road	GRADE 2	Rainford
LB/RAINF/04	1075903	Heysome House	GRADE 2	Rainford
LB/RAINF/05	1343266	Barn To North Of Heysome House	GRADE 2	Rainford
LB/RAINF/06	1199042	Stable To North West Of Heysome House	GRADE 2	Rainford
LB/RAINF/07	1075904	Guildhouse Farmhouse	GRADE 2*	Rainford
LB/RAINF/08	1283571	Barn To East Of Guildhall Farmhouse, Alongside The Lane	GRADE 2	Rainford
LB/RAINF/09	1343267	Farm Building At Whitehouse Farm	GRADE 2	Rainford
LB/RAINF/10	1199067	Duck Houses To North Of Buildings At White House Farm	GRADE 2	Rainford
LB/RAINF/11	1075905	Dial House	GRADE 2	Rainford
LB/RAINF/12	1199072	Barn To North Of Dial House	GRADE 2	Rainford
LB/RAINF/13	1075906	Maggots Nook Farmhouse	GRADE 2	Rainford
LB/RAINF/14	1343268	Scythe Stone Delph Farmhouse	GRADE 2	Rainford
LB/RAINF/15	1199080	Mossborough Hall	GRADE 2	Rainford
LB/RAINF/16	1075907	Cow Houses To North West Of Mossborough Hall	GRADE 2	Rainford
LB/RAINF/17	1199083	Building To Nw Of Cow Houses At Mossborough Hall	GRADE 2	Rainford
LB/RAINF/18	1343269	Smithy To West Of Barn At Mossborough Hall	GRADE 2	Rainford
LB/RAINF/19	1241365	Two Statues	GRADE 2	Rainford
LB/RAINF/20	1287362	Billinge Hall	GRADE 2	Rainford
LB/RAINF/21	1228066	Derbyshire House	GRADE 2	Rainford
LB/RAINF/22	1228125	Barn South West Of Crow's Nest	GRADE 2	Rainford
LB/RAINF/23	1228075	Former Mill To West Of Crow's Nest	GRADE 2	Rainford

Library Ref.	EH Ref.	Name	Grade	Ward
LB/RAINF/24	1228079	Maddocks Farmhouse	GRADE 2	Rainford
LB/RAINF/25	1287367	Fir Tree Farmhouse	GRADE 2	Rainford
LB/RAINF/26	1228207	Gazebo	GRADE 2	Rainford
LB/RAINF/27	1279455	Shaley Brow Farm Barn	GRADE 2	Rainford
LB/RAINH/01	1253242	Old Hall Farm	GRADE 2*	Rainhill
LB/RAINH/02	1253345	Deans Farmhouse	GRADE 2	Rainhill
LB/RAINH/03	1261893	Adjoining Farm Building	GRADE 2	Rainhill
LB/RAINH/04	1253349	Manor Farmhouse	GRADE 2*	Rainhill
LB/RAINH/05	1253243	Cross	GRADE 2	Rainhill
LB/RAINH/06	1253244	Loyola Hall	GRADE 2	Rainhill
LB/RAINH/07	1261826	Milestone On Skew Bridge	GRADE 2	Rainhill
LB/RAINH/08	1253245	Church Of St Anne	GRADE 2	Rainhill
LB/RAINH/09	1253412	Woods House Farmhouse	GRADE 2	Rainhill
LB/RAINH/10	1253246	Roman Catholic Church Of St Bartholomew	GRADE 2	Rainhill
LB/RAINH/11	1253416	Skew Bridge	GRADE 2	Rainhill
LB/RAINH/12	1253247	Rainhill Cottage	GRADE 2	Rainhill
LB/RAINH/13	1253470	Smithy Cottage	GRADE 2	Rainhill
LB/RAINH/14	1391242	Briars Hey	GRADE 2	Rainhill
LB/RAINH/15	1391885	Rainhill Railway Station	GRADE 2	Rainhill
LB/RAINH/16	1391828	Former St Anne's Church School	GRADE 2	Rainhill
LB/RAINH/17	1393047	Greenhouse Farmhouse	GRADE 2	Rainhill
LB/RAINH/18	1393048	Range Of Barn, Stables And Associated Buildings South South East Of Greenhouse	GRADE 2	Rainhill
LB/RAINH/19	1394600	Water Tower at Turriss Heah	GRADE 2	Rainhill
LB/SUTT/01	1199239	Church Of St Nicholas	GRADE 2	Sutton
LB/SUTT/02	1075917	Bridge Over Railway	GRADE 2	Sutton
LB/SUTT/03	1260566	Church Of All Saints	GRADE 2	Sutton
LB/TCENTRE/01	1199141	Church Of St Helen	GRADE 2	Town Centre
LB/TCENTRE/02	1075910	Friends Meeting House	GRADE 2	Town Centre
LB/TCENTRE/03	1075912	Church Of Holy Cross And Saint Helen	GRADE 2	Town Centre
LB/TCENTRE/04	1075913	Offices Of Pilkington's Ravenhead Works	GRADE 2	Town Centre
LB/TCENTRE/05	1283515	Offices At Pilkington's Glass Works	GRADE 2	Town Centre
LB/TCENTRE/06	1199202	Former National Westminster Bank At Corner Of Claughton Street	GRADE 2	Town Centre

Library Ref.	EH Ref.	Name	Grade	Ward
LB/TCENTRE/07	1283484	New Double Lock On The Sankey Canal	GRADE 2	Town Centre
LB/TCENTRE/08	1343271	Church Of St Mary, Lowe House	GRADE 2	Town Centre
LB/TCENTRE/09	1199288	No. 7 Bottle Shop At Former Ravenhead Glass Bottle Works	GRADE 2	Town Centre
LB/TCENTRE/10	1343292	Sutton Oak Welsh Chapel	GRADE 2	Town Centre
LB/TCENTRE/11	1199308	Church Of Holy Trinity	GRADE 2	Town Centre
LB/TCENTRE/12	1075878	Statue Of Queen Victoria	GRADE 2*	Town Centre
LB/TCENTRE/13	1075879	No. 9 Tank House Besides Canal	GRADE 2*	Town Centre
LB/TCENTRE/14	1075881	Pair Of K6 Telephone Kiosks Flanking Steps	GRADE 2	Town Centre
LB/TCENTRE/15	1260540	Beechams Clock Tower And Offices	GRADE 2	Town Centre
LB/TCENTRE/16	1084314	Former Windmill Tower	GRADE 2	Town Centre
LB/THATTO/01	1199265	Nutgrove Hall	GRADE 2	Thatto Heath
LB/THATTO/02	1343272	Sherdley Hall Farmhouse	GRADE 2	Thatto Heath
LB/WIND/01	1199094	Ruins Of Windleshaw Abbey In Roman Catholic Cemetery (chapel Of Saint Thomas Of	GRADE 2*	Windle
LB/WIND/02	1075908	Cross To South Of Windleshaw Abbey	GRADE 2	Windle
LB/WIND/03	1199150	The Mansion House	GRADE 2	Windle
LB/WIND/04	1075911	Lodge To Victoria Park	GRADE 2	Windle
LB/WIND/05	1283499	Grotto By Lake To North Of Victoria Park House	GRADE 2	Windle
LB/WIND/06	1253252	53 & 55 Rainford Road	GRADE 2	Windle
LB/WIND/07	1253468	Cockleshell Cottage	GRADE 2	Windle
LB/WIND/08	1261764	59 Rainford Road	GRADE 2	Windle
LB/WIND/09	1241408	Cowley Hill School, South Block	GRADE 2	Windle
LB/WIND/10	1272387	The Malthouse	GRADE 2	Windle
LB/WPARK/01	1283506	Church Of St John The Evangeslist	GRADE 2	West Park
LB/WPARK/02	1075918	Home Farmhouse And Attached Barn	GRADE 2	West Park
LB/WPARK/03	1259806	Head Offices, Steps To Lake And Canteen At Pilkington Glassworks	GRADE 2	West Park
LB/WPARK/04	1259797	St Helens South Lake Surrounds And Bridge At Pilkington Glassworks	GRADE 2	West Park

### Conservation Areas in St.Helens

CA Ref	Name	Area (Ha)
CA_01	High Street	11.31
CA_02	Willow Park	30.18



CA Ref	Name	Area (Ha)
CA_03	Victoria Square	2.52
CA_04	Vulcan Village	2.27
CA_05	Rainhill Area 1	6.06
CA_06	Rainford Area 1	9.72
CA_07	Rainford Area 2	2.92
CA_08	George Street Quarter	4.19
CA_09	Rainhill Area 3	3.24
CA_10	Rainhill Area 2	6.85

### Scheduled Ancient Monuments in St.Helens

Library Ref.	EH Ref.	Name	Area (sq m)
SAM/BOLD/01	1017582	Old Moat House Medieval Moat	4861.22
SAM/BOLD/02	1010703	Old Bold Hall Moated Site	7883.54
SAM/BOLD/03	1019531	Heavy Anti-aircraft gunsight near South Lane Farm	15482.08
SAM/NEW/01	1009867	Castle Hill motte and bailey and bowl barrow	3872.64
SAM/RAIN/01	1012322	Mossborough Hall Moated Site	4648.07
SAM/RAIN/01	1017860	Rainhill Farm Moated Site	7162.82
SAM/RAIN/01	1017860	Twelve fishponds in The Rough	10965.58
SAM/SUTT/01	1012329	Micklehead Green Moated Site	5638.87
SAM/SUTT/02	1019449	St Anne's Well	3.43
SAM/CENTRE/01	1004917	Cannington Shaw Bottle Shop	2757.17
SAM/CENTRE/02	1020908	Number 9 Tank House: The Jubilee Glass Works	2901.78
SAM/WIND/01	1015604	Ruins of the chapel of St Thomas of Canterbury	73.31
SAM/WIND/02	1015605	Standing cross south of the chapel of St Thomas of Canterbury	5.83

### Listed Parks & Gardens in St.Helens

Library Ref.	EH Ref.	Name	Grade	Area (Ha)
P&G/WIND/01	1001662	St Helens Borough Cemetery	II	10.32
P&G/WPARK/01	1001632	Taylor Park	II	19.55

## Appendix 3: National Indicators Urban Regeneration Synopsis

Table 18.1 Summary results of all identified former National Indicators

National Indicator	Results
NI 176 Working age people with access to employment by public transport	81%
NI 154 Net additional homes provided	399
NI 155 Number of affordable homes delivered (gross)	233
NI 159 Supply of ready to develop housing sites	169%
NI 171 New Business Registration Rates	35.1
NI 186 Per capita reduction in CO2 emissions in the LA area	6.9kt

## Glossary

### **Affordable Housing**

Housing for sale or rent which is available at a price below levels on the open market for people with insufficient income to access housing on the open market.

### **Aggregates**

Granular or particulate material that is suitable for use in construction as concrete, mortar, roadstone, asphalt or drainage courses, or for use as constructional fill or railway ballast.

### **Allocation**

The designation of land within a development plan for a particular use such as residential development.

### **Biodiversity**

The whole variety of life encompassing all genetic, species and ecosystem variations.

### **Brownfield**

Land otherwise known as previously developed land and which is or was occupied by a permanent structure (excluding agriculture or forestry buildings) and associated fixed surface infrastructure, including the curtilage of the development.

### **Community Plan**

A long-term plan that seeks to promote the social, economic and environmental well-being of the Borough. It builds on the Local Agenda 21, City Growth St Helens and other strategies in contributing to sustainable development. It has been developed with the help of local organisations and local people. The Plan has now been combined with the Council's Corporate Plan and is known as The St.Helens Plan.

### **Conservation Area**

Areas of special architectural or historic interest, designated under S69 of the Planning (Listed Buildings and Conservation Areas) Act 1990.

### **Core Strategy**

A DPD that sets out the vision, spatial strategy and core policies for the spatial development of the Borough.

### **DEFRA**

Department of Environment, Food and Rural Affairs.

### **Derelict Land and Buildings**

Land so damaged by previous industrial or other development that it is incapable of beneficial use without treatment. This includes abandoned and unoccupied building (including former residential dwellings) in an advanced state of disrepair, land damaged by development, but which has been or is being restored.

### **Development**

Building, engineering and other operations associated with land and/or the change of use of buildings or land.

### **Development Plan**

Consists of the RSS and the DPD's contained within the LDF and provide the framework for development and land use decisions in the Borough.

### **Development Plan Document (DPD)**

An LDD that has been subject to an independent examination run by a Planning Inspector. Once adopted following an inquiry these documents will have statutory status as defined by section 38(6) of the Planning and Compulsory Purchase Act 2004. DPDs form part of the statutory development plan.

### **Dwelling**

A house, flat, maisonette or bungalow.

### **Environment Agency**

Agency responsible for matters relating to surface water drainage, flooding and water quality.

### **Flood Plain**

Land adjacent to a watercourse over which water flows in times of flood or would flow but for the presence of flood defences where they exist.

### **General Quality Assessment (GQA) (Chemical and Biological)**

The Environment Agency measure of chemical and biological water quality

### **Green Belt**

Areas of land where development is particularly tightly controlled. The purpose is to check the unrestricted sprawl of large built-up areas; to prevent neighboring towns from merging; to safeguard the countryside from encroachment; to preserve the setting and special character of historical towns; and to aid urban regeneration by encouraging the recycling of derelict and other urban land.

### **Greenfield**

Land which has not been developed previously (apart from agricultural buildings) including undeveloped parks and open spaces within the built up areas.

### **Housing Density**

The definition and method for calculating density on a site-by-site basis is set out in PPS3

### **Housing Needs Assessment**

A survey which estimates within an area the number of households who are in need of affordable housing and their specific requirements.

### **Infrastructure**

Roads, water supply, sewage disposal, schools and other community facilities needed to support housing, industrial and commercial activity.

### **Listed Buildings**

Building and structures, which have been identified by the Secretary of State for Culture, Media and Sport as being of special architectural or historic interest and whose protection and maintenance, are the subject of special legislation. Their curtilage and setting is also protected. Listed Building Consent is required before any works are carried out on a listed building. They are graded I\* I and II.

### **Local Development Document (LDD)**

A document that forms part of the LDF. LDD's include Development Plan Documents, Supplementary Planning Documents and the Statement of Community Involvement. These are explained below.

### **Local Development Framework**

A portfolio of Local Development Documents which will provide the framework for delivering the spatial planning strategy for the area. It includes documents, which are part of the development plan. There are two types of such documents, development plan documents (DPD), which are subject to independent examination, and supplementary planning documents (SPD) which elaborate on policies in DPDs and are not subject to independent examination.

### **Local Development Scheme**

A 3 year programme that sets out the details, the timescales and the arrangements for production for each document that will form part of the LDF.

### **Local Strategic Partnership**

A partnership of public, business, voluntary and community organisations in St.Helens.

### **Local Transport Plan**

A Transport Plan produced by Merseytravel on behalf of all the Merseyside Districts. It sets out the strategy for dealing with transport matters in Merseyside including the improvement of local transport provision. It is used as the basis for allocating resources and capital expenditure.

### **Municipal Waste**

Waste collected by or on behalf of local authority

### **NWDA**

North West Development Agency

### **Planning Policy Guidance Notes (PPGs)**

A series of policy documents published by Government on different aspects of planning policy such as housing, town centres nature conservation. The Local Planning Authority must have regard to, and take into account PPGs, when preparing development plans and dealing with planning applications. Most of the PPGs have been reviewed and replaced by Planning Policy Statements (PPS).

### **Planning Policy Statement (PPSs)**

Series of policy documents published by Government setting out national policy on different planning matters. These have replaced PPGs in most instances.

### **Previously Developed Land**

Land which is or was occupied by a permanent structure (excluding agriculture or forestry buildings) and associated fixed surface infrastructure, including the curtilage of the development. Also known as “brownfield” land.

### **Regional Spatial Strategy (RSS)**

A document that sets out the planning policies in respect of the development and use of land in the region which is prepared by the regional planning body. It forms part of the statutory development plan for the district. The LDF must be in conformity with the RSS. The Coalition Government intends to revoke these as part of its Localism Act.

### **Registered Social Landlord (RSL)**

Registered Social Landlords are government-funded not-for-profit organisations that provide affordable housing. They include housing associations, trusts and cooperatives. They work with local authorities to provide homes for people meeting the affordable homes criteria. As well as developing land and building homes, RSLs undertake a landlord function by maintaining properties and collecting rent.

### **Renewable Energy**

Energy that is produced without using exhaustible fuel sources such as oil, coal or gas. It includes energy from the sun, wind, sea and water as well as from plant material and combustible or digestible industrial, agricultural and domestic waste materials.

### **Scheduled Ancient Monument**

A feature of national historical or archaeological importance, either above or below the ground, which is included in the schedule of monuments as identified by the Secretary of State.

### **Site of Special Scientific Interest (SSSI)**

Nationally important areas of land, designated by English Nature under the Wildlife and Countryside Act 1981 as being of special interest for nature or geological conservation.

### **Spatial Planning**

An inclusive process ensuring the best use of land by weighing up competing demands and taking into account social, economic and environmental considerations to deliver sustainable development. These considerations include access and movement, health, education, employment, crime.

### **Statement of Community Involvement (SCI)**

A document that forms part of the LDF and which sets out how the Council will involve the community and other stakeholders in the preparation, alteration and review of all DPDs and SPDs and on planning applications. The SCI will be subject to independent examination and all DPDs and SPDs will have to show how they have conformed to it.

### **Supplementary Planning Documents (SPDs)**

An LDD, which is subject to public consultation but is not subject to an independent public inquiry. They form a material consideration in determining planning applications but do not have the weight of development plan status. Their purpose is to elaborate on policies in DPDs

### **Supplementary Planning Guidance, (SPG)**

Non-statutory policy documents elaborating on policies and proposals in a UDP. These are systematically being replaced by SPDs under the new legislation.

### **Sustainability**

Ensuring that the decisions taken now do not prejudice the ability of future generation to enjoy an acceptable quality of life.

### **Sustainability Appraisal and Strategic Environmental Assessment (SA/SEA)**

Sustainability Appraisal is an assessment of the implications of policies and proposals in DPDs in respect of sustainable developments objectives covering environmental, social and economic issues. SA includes the requirements for a Strategic Environmental Assessment.

### **Unfit Dwelling**

Housing which does not meet legislative standards for human inhabitation.

### **Unitary Development Plan (UDP)**

Planning policy document under previous legislation. UDPs will now be replaced by LDFs.

### **Use Classes Order**

The Town and Country Planning (Use Classes) Order 2010 specifies fifteen classes of land use. Change of use within a use class does not normally require planning permission.

### **Vacant Buildings**

Unoccupied buildings, that are structurally sound and in a reasonable state of repair (i.e. capable of being occupied in their present state).

### **Windfall Sites**

Individual sites arising on unpredictable basis and not identified for development in the development plan.





## St.Helens Council

**Urban Regeneration & Housing, Development Plans**  
Town Hall, Victoria Square, St.Helens WA10 1HP

**Tel:** 01744 676190

**Minicom:** 01744 671671

**Fax:** 01744 676194

**Email:** [planningpolicy@sthelens.gov.uk](mailto:planningpolicy@sthelens.gov.uk)

→ [www.sthelens.gov.uk](http://www.sthelens.gov.uk)

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*Rethinking Construction*  
**2007-2008**  
*Healthy Schools*  
**2008-2009**  
*Improving Accessibility*

**2009-2010**  
*Homes for the Future*  
**2009-2010**  
*Raising economic  
prosperity through  
partnership*