



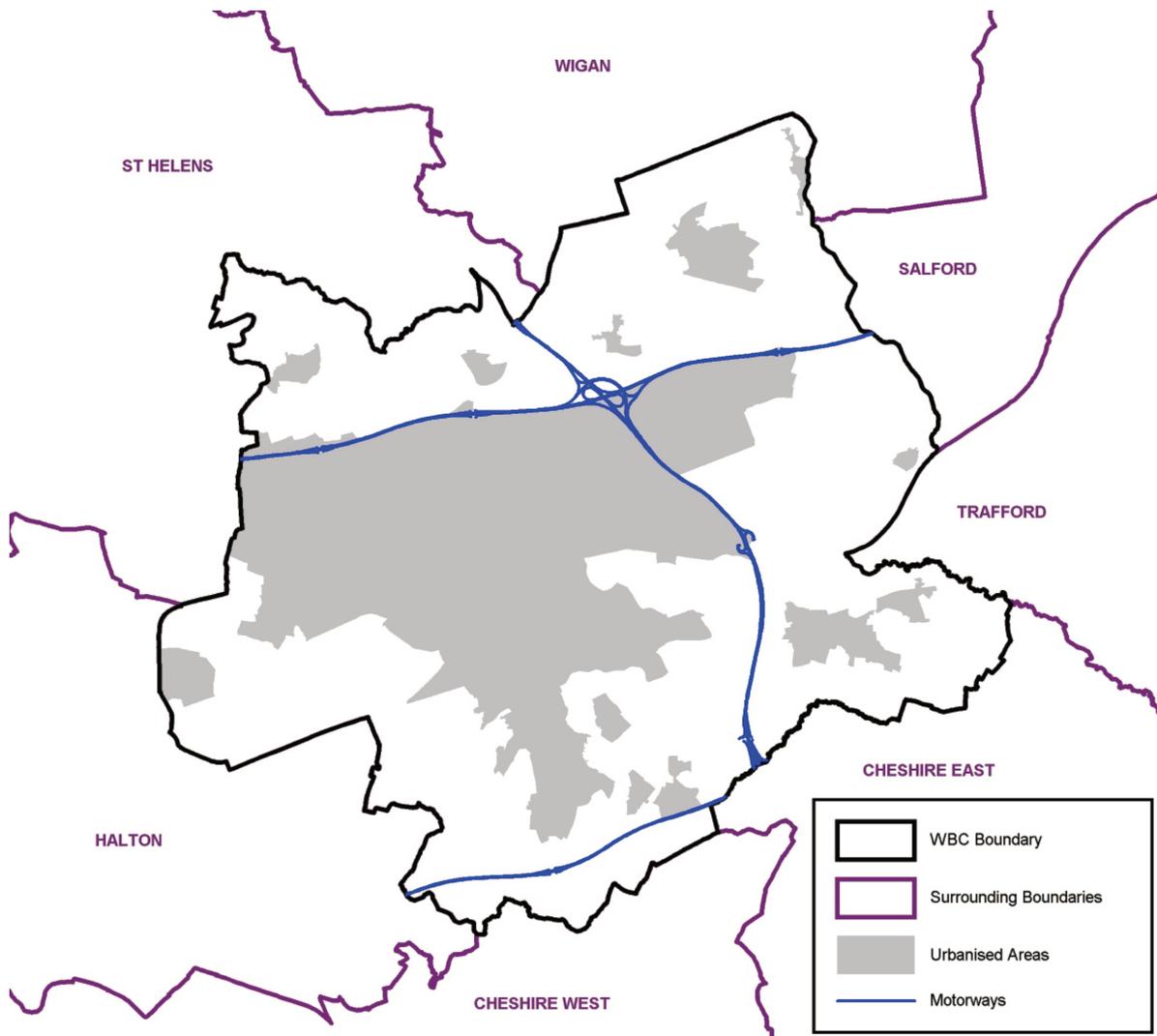
Warrington Borough Council

Annual Monitoring Report  
2010-2011



## 1 Foreword

**1.1** Warrington Borough is the most northerly of the local authorities in Cheshire. It shares boundaries with Halton, Cheshire West and Chester, Cheshire East, and the four metropolitan boroughs of St Helens, Wigan, Salford and Trafford.



Picture 1.1 Warrington

**1.2** The borough of Warrington covers some 176 square kilometres and at midyear 2010 was estimated to have a population of approximately 198,900. The town of Warrington is by far the largest settlement in the borough. This, in part, reflects over 20 years of planned growth following its designation as a new town in 1968. The Warrington New Town Outline Plan, approved in 1973, set out a strategy to expand the town's population from about 120,000 to 200,000 by the year 2000. Whilst the planned rate of growth was not fully achieved, the town physically expanded outwards, the population grew significantly and the growth that took place has markedly changed the status, profile and character of the town. As a result, Warrington has evolved from being a medium-sized industrial town to the home of major national and international companies, attracting working people from across the region.

**1.3** Since the end of the new town era, strategic planning policies in the Cheshire Structure Plan sought to slow down overall rates of growth in Warrington. The adopted Unitary Development Plan seeks to continue this trend through its strategic land-use policies.

**1.4** The UDP seeks to concentrate new development within the older areas of the town by maximising the amount of new development on previously developed land. It also seeks to direct growth in retail, leisure and commercial activity towards Warrington town centre, which is the principal focus of the borough's public transport network. In accordance with government policy, the UDP seeks to maintain the viability and vitality of the town centre as the primary location for uses that attract large numbers of journeys such as retail and leisure.

**1.5** The largest of the borough's outlying settlements are Lymm, Culcheth and Burtonwood. These play largely 'dormitory' roles but also provide a limited range of services to their surrounding areas. These, along with the smaller settlements of Appleton Thorn, Croft, Glazebury, Hollins Green, Oughtrington and Winwick, are treated as green belt inset villages in the UDP.

**1.6** There are also a number of small settlements set in open countryside and 'washed over' by green belt. These vary greatly in character and include Broomedge, Collins Green, Cuedley Cross, Glazebrook, Grappenhall, Hatton, Heatley/Heatley Heath, Higher Walton, Mee Brow/Fowley Common, Stretton, Thelwall, Weaste Lane and New Lane End. Some, such as Grappenhall, Thelwall and Higher Walton have been designated as conservation areas and remain largely unspoiled.

**1.7** The borough has extensive areas of high-grade agricultural land, a varied landscape character, and important areas of nature conservation value, mostly within the relatively narrow gaps of open land separating Warrington from neighbouring towns and smaller settlements within and beyond the borough. These areas together with the transport connections that pass through them provide the most obvious links to neighbouring areas.

**1.8** Warrington lies at the hub of the region's communications network. The M6, M56 and M62 motorways intersect within the borough, providing good access to all parts of the region and beyond. Warrington also lies on the region's main North-South (West Coast Main Line) and East-West (Trans-Pennine) rail routes.

**1.9** Manchester International and Liverpool John Lennon Airports both lie within easy reach. Two significant waterways sever the main urban area; the River Mersey, which passes close to the town centre and, further south, the Manchester Ship Canal. This role as a crossing point of both river and canal provides an essential part of the town's character as well as a perennial physical planning issue.

**1.10** Warrington is not a free-standing, self-contained town. It is part of a complex network of places, within which people exercise their choice of location for residence or business, and their destination for employment, shopping, education, health treatment, leisure and entertainment. These interactions between places mean that plans and proposals in Warrington will have implications for neighbouring authorities, and vice versa, not least in terms of exacerbating stresses already being experienced on the strategic road network.

<b>2</b>	<b>Introduction</b>	<b>5</b>
<b>3</b>	<b>A Sustainable Communities Approach</b>	<b>6</b>
<b>4</b>	<b>Key Characteristics and Contextual Information</b>	<b>7</b>
	Population	7
	Ethnicity	8
	Religion	9
	General Health	9
	Household Forecasts	10
	Household Spaces & Accommodation	10
	Tenure	11
	House Prices - April 2011	11
	Car Ownership and Travel to Work	12
	Economic Activity and Employment	14
	Qualifications	16
	Earnings	16
	Crime	17
	Indicies of Multiple Deprivation 2010	18
<b>5</b>	<b>Local Development Framework Core Output Indicators</b>	<b>19</b>
	Business Development and Town Centres	19
	Housing	21
	Environmental Quality	26
	Minerals	27
	Waste	27
<b>6</b>	<b>Local Indicators</b>	<b>29</b>
	Retail Development in the Town Centre	29
	Five Year Housing Land Supply Assessment	30
	Employment Local Indicators	32
	Section 106 Monitoring	33
	Saved Policies Monitoring	33
<b>7</b>	<b>Local Development Scheme Progress</b>	<b>35</b>
<b>8</b>	<b>Summary and Conclusions</b>	<b>37</b>
<b>9</b>	<b>Glossary</b>	<b>39</b>



# Contents

## Appendices

10 Appendix 1 - Saved Policy Schedule .....	43
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## 2 Introduction

**2.1** The Planning and Compulsory Purchase Act 2004 introduced a new 'spatial' planning system, together with transitional provisions that were intended to ensure continuity between plans at an advanced stage of preparation under the old system (in Warrington's case, the Unitary Development Plan), and the plans required by the new system (the Local Development Framework).

**2.2** This planning system makes the preparation of an Annual Monitoring Report (AMR) a statutory requirement. Each AMR has to cover the preceding 12 month period up to 31 March and be produced by 31 December.

**2.3** Accordingly this Report deals with the period 1 April 2010 to 31 March 2011 for core and local indicators. The Warrington Unitary Development Plan was adopted in January 2006 and this is the seventh AMR which has been produced.

**2.4** In terms of implementing the current planning system, the Council's most recent Local Development Scheme (LDS) was approved by the Executive Board in March 2010. The LDS progress to date is reported in this AMR.

**2.5** Monitoring is not a new concept for development planning. It is integral to the survey – monitor – review cycle that has underpinned plan preparation for many years, and complements the plan – monitor – manage process embraced in current planning practice as well as the wider 'performance management' culture adopted by the Council.

**2.6** The 'spatial planning' approach of the current planning system broadens the range of key issues away from land use and development to the full range of social, economic and environmental considerations that the Council's corporate policies and priorities are concerned with, and that are also addressed by the Local Strategic Partnership.

**2.7** Spatial Planning and the AMR embraces a wide range of objectives and will be of interest to stakeholders and partners beyond the traditional 'planning' customer base.

**2.8** In July 2008, Communities and Local Government produced revised Core Output Indicators for Regional Spatial Strategy's and Local Development Frameworks. The revised indicators were incorporated into the previous three years AMRs.

**2.9** The new Coalition Government have, however, issued proposed changes to the monitoring requirements for planning. Proposed changes to national planning legislation will remove the need for conformity with the previously mandatory national indicators for planning policy annual monitoring. The Government's Localism Agenda provides an opportunity for the opportunity for the Council and partners to decide how to deliver monitoring of planning policy (as well as other policies across the Council and Borough).

**2.10** At the present time, however, the Unitary Development Plan remains as the adopted Development Plan for Warrington. Consequently this AMR will continue with the reporting format used for the previous three AMRs, therefore continuing to collect data relating to the previous Core Output Indicators, in addition to local indicators. This will ensure a continuous approach with regards to monitoring of the adopted Unitary Development Plan. Future AMRs will however take a different approach following the adoption of the Core Strategy. These will report on a wider range of local indicators which will be specifically outlined in the Delivery and Monitoring Section of the Core Strategy.

**2.11** As a result, this years report will aim to make comparisons with the results from the indicators of the last three years where possible, with the 2007/08 report acting as a baseline against which data can be compared, providing an indication of the 'trends' which have developed.

### 3 A Sustainable Communities Approach

**3.1** The first Development Plan Document (DPD) to be prepared for the LDF will be the Core Strategy. This will set out the Council's vision and overall spatial strategy for the borough, building on the strategic land-use policies of the UDP in conformity with the approved Regional Spatial Strategy. In September 2007 the Council produced and consulted on a 'Borough Portrait' for the town which was jointly prepared by the Council and the Local Strategic Partnership (LSP). The Borough Portrait was the first stage of developing the Core Strategy and describes what type of place Warrington is today to help as the first step towards forming a vision of the type of place Warrington could be in 10-15 years and the key issues which need to be addressed to achieve this.

**3.2** The Core Strategy, its associated Sustainability Appraisal, and the Annual Monitoring Reports are key corporate documents. In common with other corporate strategies, the Sustainable Community Strategy, and the strategies of major stakeholders and community partners the goal is sustainable development, the creation of a more sustainable Warrington.

**3.3** This suggests the development of a common framework for the Core Strategy, Sustainability Appraisal, and the AMR which builds on the Sustainable Communities theme. In this way the Local Development Framework will provide a strategic focus for and co-ordination of all initiatives, regardless of which agency is involved, in search of their common goal.

**3.4** The AMR will now go on to set out:

- The key characteristics of the borough including contextual information.
- LDF Core Output Indicators Information
- Additional Local Indicators including saved policy monitoring
- Progress on implementation of the Local Development Scheme to date
- Summary and conclusions

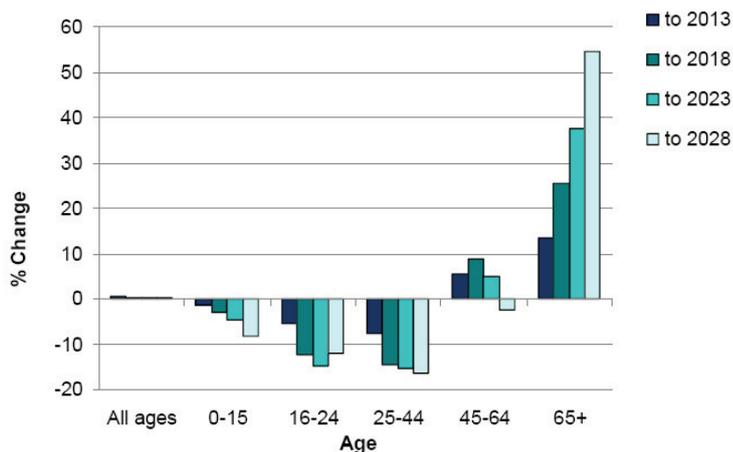
## 4 Key Characteristics and Contextual Information

### Population

**4.1** The borough of Warrington covers 176 square kilometres and at mid year 2010, the resident population of the borough is estimated at 198,900 of which 98,500 (49.5%) are males and 100,400 (50.5%) are females. There are 85,228 households in the borough.

**4.2** The 2010 population estimate shows an increase of 4.1% over the resident population on Census day 2001 (191,080), which in turn increased by 4.2% from the 1991 Census.

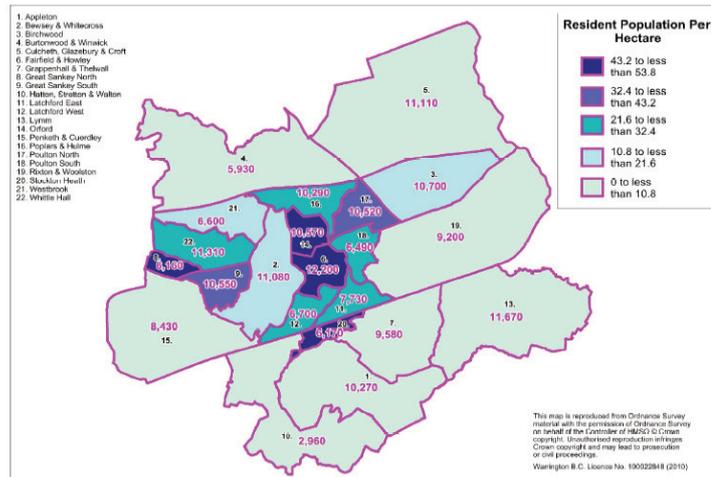
**4.3** In relation to population forecasts the graph below clearly indicates that there will be an increasing ageing population in Warrington. Population is forecast to decrease by 13% for ages under 45 years old over by 2028. Conversely the population aged 45 or over is forecast to increase by 19% over the same period whilst the population aged 65 or over is forecast to increase by over 50% over the same period. Warrington's ageing population is exacerbated by the legacy of a New Town demographic created during the rapid increase in population in the 1970s and 1980s which is now moving towards retirement. This will have implications for Warrington in terms of economic activity, economic growth, consumer spending and the range of leisure, retail and social service activities required.



Source: Warrington Local Forecasts Cheshire West and Chester

**Picture 4.1 Warrington Borough Population Forecasts to 2028**

**4.4** The most densely populated areas in the borough are mainly in the older central areas of Warrington. This is where the majority of recent regeneration schemes and housing redevelopments have taken place on previously developed land. Planning policies of restraint continue to ensure that surrounding villages and settlements remain largely rural and the surrounding Green Belt is protected.



Source: [www.statistics.gov.uk](http://www.statistics.gov.uk), crown copyright reserved.  
Estimates produced at ward level by Cheshire West and Chester Council.

Picture 4.2 Warrington Ward Population Density and Estimates Mid 2008

## Ethnicity

4.5 Warrington consists of a predominantly 'White British' ethnic make up. The ethnic minority population (white or non white) accounts for 6.9% of the total population, which has increased from 5.9% in 2009. Warrington's largest minority group is the White Other category at 2% of the population followed by Asian or Asian British: Indian (0.8%) or Pakistani (0.6%).

		Warrington Persons	Warrington % Persons	England % Persons
All Groups		197,500	100	100
White:	British	184,200	93.1	82.8
	Irish	1,600	0.8	1.1
	Gypsy	N/A	N/A	N/A
	Irish Traveller	N/A	N/A	N/A
	Other	3,900	2.0	3.6
Mixed:	White and Black Caribbean	600	0.3	0.6
	White and Black African	300	0.2	0.2
	White and Asian	700	0.3	0.6
	Other Mixed	500	0.3	0.5
Black or Black British:	Black Caribbean	400	0.2	1.2
	Black African	600	0.3	1.5
	Other Black	100	0.1	0.2

		Warrington Persons	Warrington % Persons	England % Persons
Asian or Asian British:	Indian	1,600	0.8	2.7
	Pakistani	1,300	0.6	1.9
	Bangladeshi	300	0.1	0.7
	Other Asian	400	0.2	0.7
European:	Polish/Czech/Latvian/Slovak/Russian	N/A	N/A	N/A
Chinese or Other Ethnic Group	Chinese	700	0.4	0.8
	Chinese or Other Ethnic Group: Other	600	0.3	0.8
Summary:	White British	184,200	93.1	82.8
	White Non British	5,500	2.8	4.7
	Non White (British or Non British)	8,100	4.1	12.4

Table 1 Population by Ethnic Group Mid 2009

Source: [www.statistics.gov.uk](http://www.statistics.gov.uk), crown copyright reserved.

## Religion

**4.6** The 2001 Census stated that 82% of people in Warrington state their religion as 'Christian' compared to 78% in the North West and 71.7% in England and Wales. 1.2% of people in Warrington state another religion compared to 4.3% regionally and 5.7% nationally.

**4.7** The 2008 Warrington Place Survey provided a Warrington-specific update to this information and concluded that the majority of respondents to the survey were Christian (also 82%) whilst 13% held no religion or belief (13%).

## General Health

**4.8** The trend in Warrington is of improving health and although the rate of improvement is faster than England as a whole, deaths from all causes are currently 7% above the English average. The gap between Warrington and England averages is narrowing but there is still some way to go, particularly with the over 65s.

**4.9** Warrington has marked variations in affluence within the town. Areas of greater deprivation experience higher levels of ill health. There is a 22% difference in rates for all causes of death between inner and outer Warrington. Lifestyle factors are also worse in areas of relative deprivation. Poor self reported health, sedentary lifestyle, smoking prevalence, poor diet behaviours and being overweight are all worse in the central area of town. Information on lifestyle is not routinely collected through any standard data source. Information on lifestyle factors has been taken from the 2006 Health, Lifestyle and Community Survey commissioned to better understand local health need and health related behaviours within Warrington.

## Household Forecasts

Household projections for Warrington, compared regionally and nationally ('000s)			
	Warrington	North West	England
2008	82	2,935	21,731
2013	87	3,044	22,868
2018	91	3,165	24,108
2023	96	3,279	25,320
Change 2008-2023	14	344	3,589
Change 2008-2023	17.1%	11.7%	16.5%

Table 2 Household Projections

### Source: CLG Household Projections

**4.10** The most recent Communities and Local Government (CLG) household projections (2008) indicate that if past trends continue, by 2023 the number of households in Warrington is projected to increase by around 14,000 (17.1%). As a percentage, this rate of growth exceeds by the North West (11.7%) and England (16.5%).

## Household Spaces & Accommodation

**4.11** In 2001 there were 79,980 household spaces, of which 78,030 were 'households' (i.e. occupied by residents). As at 1st April 2010, the number of occupied dwellings in Warrington had risen by 8.5% to 85,228.

**4.12** As of 2001, 97.6% of household spaces in Warrington were occupied compared to 95.3% regionally and 96.1% nationally.

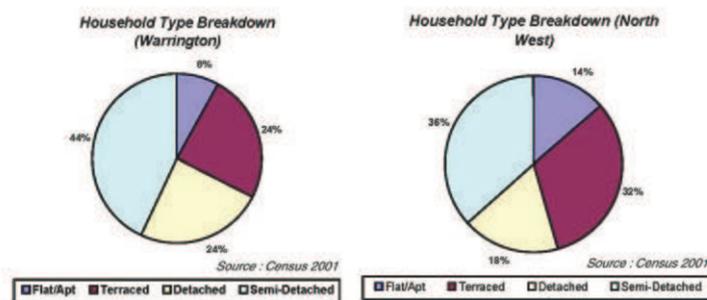
**4.13** The average proportion of overcrowded households in Warrington Borough is 4.3%, compared to a regional average of 5.4% and a national average of 7.0%.

**4.14** Approximately 3.2% of households are classed as rural.

**4.15** There is a lower percentage of households in Warrington with a single occupant (27.5%) than regionally (30.9%) or nationally (30%).

**4.16** There is a higher percentage of detached (24.3%) and semi-detached (42.7%) household spaces in Warrington than regionally or nationally.

**4.17** Conversely there is a lower percentage of terraced (24.4%) household spaces and flats, maisonettes or apartments (8.4%) in Warrington than is the case regionally or nationally.



Picture 4.3

## Tenure

Tenure	Warrington	North West	UK	% Change since 1991 for Warrington
Owned	76	69.3	68.9	+13.3
Private Rented	4.2	7.7	8.7	+8
Social Rented	17.6	20.1	19.2	-12

Table 3 Tenure

Source: Housing Tenure as a % of all stock (2001 Census)

**4.18** 76% of households in Warrington are owner occupied, higher than the regional figure of 69.3% and the national figure of 68.9%.

**4.19** 17.6% of households in Warrington are in the Social Rented Sector, lower than the regional figure of 20.1% and the national figure of 19.2%.

**4.20** There are 4.2% of households in the Private Rented Sector, lower than the regional figure of 7.7% and the national figure of 8.7%.

**4.21** Since 1991 the number of owner occupied households has increased by 13.3%, the number of households in the Private Rented Sector has increased by 8% and the number of households in the Social Rented Sector has decreased by 12.9%.

## House Prices - April 2011

	Detached (£)	Semi-Detached (£)	Terraced (£)	Maisonette/ Flat (£)	All (£)
Warrington	256,744	125,085	84,372	101,511	143,318
North West	233,343	122,513	72,316	114,057	120,095
England & Wales	258,783	155,809	126,718	154,117	165,084

Table 4 House Prices 2010

Source: Land Registry March 2010

	Detached (£)	Semi-Detached (£)	Terraced (£)	Maisonette/Flat (£)	All (£)
<b>Warrington</b>	245,119	119,421	80,552	96,915	136,653
<b>North West</b>	221,646	116,372	68,691	108,340	114,075
<b>England &amp; Wales</b>	256,923	153,670	124,601	152,530	163,083

Table 5 House Prices 2011

**Source: Land Registry April 2011**

**4.22** Table 5 above indicates that average house prices in Warrington exceed the average for the North West but are significantly lower than England and Wales as a whole with the exception of detached houses. During the monitoring period, all house prices in Warrington have seen a marked decrease when compared to those recorded in the previous monitoring period (Table 5). Whilst this contrasts with the increase reported in the last years AMR, the downturn generally reflects the changed market conditions generated by the wider economic conditions which took an unfavourable turn in 2008.

**4.23** Over the course of the current monitoring period, overall house prices in Warrington have decreased by 4.7% (from £143,318 to £136,653) compared to a 5% decrease in the North West (£120,095 to £114,075) and a 1.2% decrease in England and Wales as a whole (£165,084 to £163,083).

## Car Ownership and Travel to Work

### Car Ownership

**4.24** The percentage of households with no car is lower in Warrington (20.9%) than regionally (30.2%) and nationally (26.8%).

**4.25** The percentage of households with one car is similar in Warrington to the regional and national situation at approximately 43%.

**4.26** There is a higher percentage of households in Warrington with two or more cars / vans (35.7%) than both regionally (26.3%) or nationally (29.4%).

**4.27** 73.2% of people aged 16 to 74 in employment in Warrington travel to work mainly by car or van, higher than the regional figure of 66.7% and the national figure of 62%.

**4.28** A lower percentage of residents aged 16 to 74 in employment in Warrington cycle or walk (10.4%) or use public transport (6.6%) than is the case regionally or nationally.

### Travel to Work

**4.29** There are significant levels of commuting in and out of the borough to access employment opportunities.

	2001 Flow	2008 Flow
<b>Warrington</b>	65.7%	62.8%
<b>Manchester</b>	7.4%	6.5%
<b>Halton</b>	4.8%	5.6%
<b>Liverpool</b>	2.7%	4.2%

	2001 Flow	2008 Flow
St. Helens	3.0%	2.6%
Vale Royal	0.9%	1.8%
Salford	1.6%	1.5%
Macclesfield	2.4%	1.5%
Chester	..	1.1%
Trafford	2.8%	1.0%

Table 6 Place of Work for Warrington Residents - Ten Biggest Flows

Source: ONS Annual Population Survey (Jan-Dec 2008) and Local Labour Force Survey (2001)

**4.30** The above table compares travel to work flow data from 2001 and 2008. As of 2008, 62.8% of people living in Warrington also had jobs within the town, which is a decrease of 2.9% when compared to 2001. The close proximity and accessibility of larger centres such as Manchester and Liverpool enable residents to access to employment in these cities, with 6.5% of Warrington residents working in Manchester (decrease of 0.9% on 2001 levels) and 4.2% working in Liverpool (increase of 1.5% on 2001 levels). In addition, 5.6% of Warrington residents have jobs within Halton. In contrast, Chester and Trafford provide jobs for only 1.1% and 1% of Warrington residents respectively, with Trafford showing a decrease of 1.8% between 2001 and 2008.

	2001 Flow	2008 Flow
Warrington	55.6%	54.4%
St. Helens	6.7%	7.3%
Halton	3.9%	5.1%
Wigan	8.5%	4.0%
Vale Royal	1.9%	2.5%
Trafford	2.3%	2.2%
Liverpool	1.7%	2.0%
Chester	..	1.7%
Salford	1.4%	1.6%
Knowsley	1.2%	1.5%

Table 7 Place of Residence for Warrington Workers - Ten Biggest Flows

Source: ONS Annual Population Survey (Jan-Dec 2008) and Local Labour Force Survey (2001)

**4.31** The above table shows the proportion of jobs in Warrington that are filled by people who live in the local authorities shown. As of 2008, 54.4% of Warrington workers also live in the town, a decrease of 1.2% when compared to 2001 levels. Other than those that live in Warrington, the town's workers reside mainly in St. Helens, Halton and Wigan, with both St. Helens and Halton showing an increase between 2001 and 2008. However, the most significant change has seen the proportion of jobs in Warrington filled by people from Wigan decrease substantially by 4.5% between 2001 and 2008.

## Economic Activity and Employment

	Warrington (Numbers)	Warrington (%)	North West (%)	Great Britain (%)
<b>All people</b>				
Economically active	104,400	80.6	74.5	76.3
In employment	99,100	76.4	68.6	70.3
Employees	87,800	68.0	60.1	60.8
Self employed	11,200	8.3	8.1	9.0
Unemployed (model-based)	6,000	5.7	7.8	7.6
<b>Males</b>				
Economically active	55,100	84.9	80.2	82.5
In employment	52,000	80.0	73.2	75.5
Employees	44,700	69.2	60.6	62.3
Self employed	7,300	10.8	12.0	12.7
Unemployed	3,200	5.7	8.6	8.4
<b>Females</b>				
Economically active	49,300	76.2	68.8	69.9
In employment	47,100	72.8	64.1	65.1
Employees	43,200	66.9	59.6	59.4
Self employed	3,800	5.7	4.2	5.3
Unemployed	2,200	4.4	6.7	6.7

Table 8 Employment and Unemployment Rates

Source: ONS annual population survey Apr 2010 - Mar 2011

The table above illustrates employment rates between April 2010 to March 2011. Employment levels in Warrington exceed those in the North West and Great Britain as a whole whilst levels of unemployment are lower in comparison to the North West and Great Britain.

	Warrington (Numbers)	Warrington (%)	North West (%)	Great Britain (%)
Managers and senior officials	16,400	16.5	14.1	15.7
Professional occupations	13,000	13.1	12.8	14.1
Associate professional & technical	13,400	13.5	13.9	14.8
Administrative & secretarial	10,100	10.2	11.1	10.7

	Warrington (Numbers)	Warrington (%)	North West (%)	Great Britain (%)
Skilled trades occupations	8,700	8.8	10.2	10.2
Personal service occupations	7,200	7.3	9.5	8.8
Sales and customer service occs	9,400	9.5	8.2	7.4
Process plant & machine operatives	7,400	7.5	7.6	6.6
Elementary occupations	13,500	13.6	12.2	11.3

**Table 9 Employment by Occupation**

*Source: ONS annual population survey Apr 2010 - Mar 2011*

The table above illustrates employment by occupation from April 2010 to March 2011. Managers and Senior Officials make up the highest proportion of employment occupation within the borough (16.5% of economically active individuals), compared to 14.1% in the North West and 15.7% in Great Britain, whilst Personal Service Occupations present the lowest percentage of employment occupation (7.3%) within Warrington, which is slightly lower than the level in the North West (9.5%) and Great Britain (8.8%).

## Qualifications

	Warrington (Numbers)	Warrington (%)	North West (%)	Great Britain (%)
NVQ4 and above	41,100	32.4	28.7	31.3
NVQ3 and above	68,300	53.8	49.6	51.0
NVQ2 and above	89,400	70.4	66.8	67.3
NVQ1 and above	106,500	83.9	80.6	80.2
Other Qualifications	9,800	7.7	7.3	8.5
No Qualifications	10,600	8.4	12.1	11.3

Table 10 Comparison of Qualifications - Warrington, North West and Great Britain

Numbers and % are for those of working age - % is a proportion of total working age population - Source: ONS Annual Population Survey Jan 2010 - Dec 2010

**4.32** In terms of National Vocational Qualifications, Warrington has gained a higher percentage than the North West and Great Britain average. In terms of other qualifications, Warrington has performed slightly higher than the North West but lower than the national average. Warrington has a lower percentage of working age population with no qualifications than in the North West and Great Britain.

## Earnings

	Full Time Workers	Male Full Time Workers	Female Full Time Workers
<b>Weekly Pay (£)</b>			
Warrington	503.3	542.7	474.8
North West	471.2	504.3	418.1
United Kingdom	501.8	541.9	440.0
<b>Annual Pay (£)</b>			
Warrington	26,172	28,220	24,690
North West	24,502	26,224	21,741
United Kingdom	26,094	28,179	22,880

Table 11 Comparison of Earnings by residence for Male and Female Workers in Warrington, North West and the United Kingdom

Source: Annual Survey of Hours & Earnings ONS 2010

**4.33** The table above indicates that earnings in Warrington are higher than those of the North West and slightly above average when compared to the UK as a whole.

## Crime

Type of Crime	2008/2009	2009/2010	Increase/Decrease
Burglary: offences committed per 1,000 households for Warrington	10.2	10.2	0
Vehicle crime: offences per 1,000 population for Warrington	9.1	8.4	-0.7
Robbery: offences per 1,000 population for Warrington	0.6	0.5	-0.1
Sexual offences: per 1,000 population for Warrington	0.9	0.8	-0.1
Violence against the person: per 1,000 population for Warrington.	15.1	14.7	-0.4
Overall crime rate (recorded crime BCS Comparator)	44.1	39.6	-4.5

Table 12 Crime

Source: CLG Floor Targets Interactive - Area Profiles

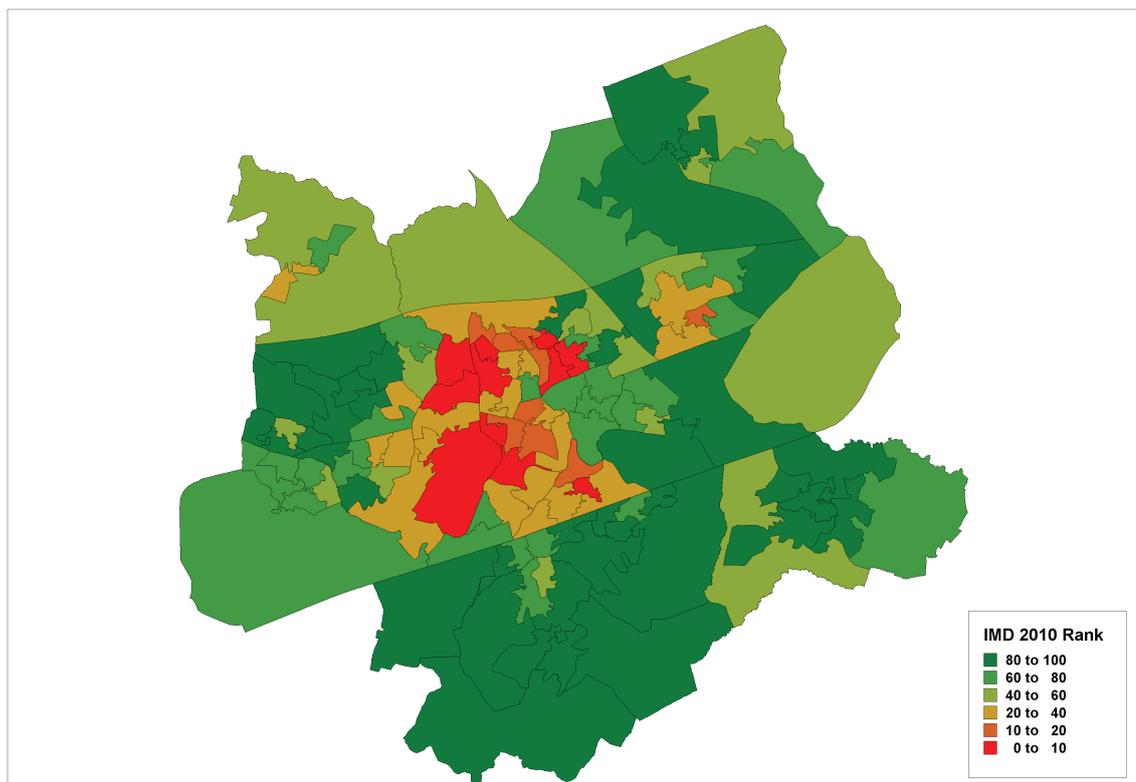
## Indices of Multiple Deprivation 2010

**4.34** The Indices of Deprivation 2010 (IMD) provide a relative measure of deprivation in small areas across England. The IMD is the collective name for a group of 10 indices which all measure different aspects of deprivation, providing a combination to give an overall score.

**4.35** Within Warrington, 20 Super Output Areas (SOAs) are ranked within the most deprived quintile nationally for multiple deprivation. This is a slight increase from 2007, when 18 of Warrington's SOA fell into the most 20% deprived nationally. The increase may be a reflection of wider economic conditions in the UK. As in previous years, the significant majority of these high ranking SOAs are spatially distributed in Warrington's central areas.

**4.36** Considering more severe deprivation, there are 11 Warrington SOAs which fall into the 10% most deprived nationally. This figure has not changed from 2007. Only one Warrington SOA falls into the top 3% most deprived nationally in 2010. This is an improvement from 2007, when SOAs in both Bewsey and Orford ranked in the top 3%. In 2010, only the SOA located in Bewsey falls into this severely deprived category.

**4.37** At the other end of the scale, 39 Warrington SOAs are ranked amongst the 20% most affluent nationally. This is a slight decline from 2007 when 40 SOAs were in the least deprived quintile. Warrington's most affluent areas make up most of South Warrington, with other affluent areas found in Westbrook, Sankey, Croft and Rixton.



Picture 4.4 Overall Deprivation - Warrington 2010

## 5 Local Development Framework Core Output Indicators

**5.1** This section of the report incorporates Communities and Local Government revised Local Development Framework Core Output Indicators (July 2008).

**5.2** The new Coalition Government have, however, issued proposed changes to the monitoring requirements for planning. Proposed changes to national planning legislation will remove the need for conformity with the previously mandatory national Core Output Indicators.

**5.3** At the present time, however, the Unitary Development Plan remains as the adopted Development Plan for Warrington. Consequently this AMR will continue with the reporting format used for the previous three AMRs, therefore continuing to collect data relating to the previous Core Output Indicators, in addition to local indicators. This will ensure a continuous approach with regards to monitoring of the adopted Unitary Development Plan. Future AMRs will however take a different approach following the adoption of the Core Strategy. These will report on a wider range of local indicators which will be specifically outlined in the Delivery and Monitoring Section of the Core Strategy.

**5.4** The Council has been able to provide data for all indicators but has encountered the following problems which we hope to rectify and improve on for next years AMR:

- Business development and town centres- it has not been possible to provide specific floorspace figures as the information gained from submitted planning applications simply states a figure for all B1, B2 & B8 uses whilst others simply states a figure for all B1 uses and do not specifically state whether B1a, B1b or B1c use.

### Business Development and Town Centres

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

**BD2: Total Amount of employment floorspace on previously developed land (PDL) - by type**

**BD3: Employment land available - by type**

		B1a	B1b	B1c	B2	B8	Mixed Use	Total
<b>BD1</b>	<b>Gross</b>	214	n/a	608	552	n/a	629	2,678
	<b>Net</b>	214	n/a	608	552	n/a	629	2,678
<b>BD2</b>	<b>Gross</b>	214	n/a	608	552	n/a	0	2,049
	<b>% Gross on PDL</b>	100	n/a	100	100	n/a	0	76.5
<b>BD3</b>	<b>Hectares</b>	10.52	n/a	n/a	3.55	14.81	154.45	184.64

**Table 13 Employment Floorspace**

During this monitoring period, 76.5% of additional employment floorspace within the borough has been on previously developed land, a substantial increase of 45.9% when compared to the previous monitoring period. Total floorspace developed has decreased significantly when compared to the previous monitoring period (from 19,454m<sup>2</sup> to 2,678m<sup>2</sup>).

Similarly the total amount of employment land available has decreased when compared to the previous monitoring period (from 190.44 to 184.64 hectares). The mixed use figure represents 84% of total employment land available.

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

		A1	A2	B1a	D2	Total
BD4	Gross	0	0	0	0	0
	Net	0	0	0	0	0

Table 14 Total amount of completed floorspace for 'town centre uses' within town centre

During the monitoring period there has been no completed floorspace for 'town centre uses' within the town centre.

		A1	A2	B1a	D2	Total
BD4	Gross	0	0	n/a	0	1,451
	Net	0	0	n/a	0	1,451

Table 15 Total amount of completed floorspace for 'town centre uses' within local authority area

In relation to the B1a column, it has not been possible to provide specific floorspace figures as the information gained from submitted planning applications simply states a figure for all B1 uses and does not specifically state whether B1a, B1b or B1c use. Therefore the total floorspace developed for all B1 uses within Warrington BC is 1,451m<sup>2</sup>. This figure represents a significant decrease from the total amount of floorspace for town centre uses recorded in the previous monitoring period (19,184m<sup>2</sup>).

## Housing

### H1: Plan Period and Housing Targets

	Start of Plan Period	End of Plan Period	Total Housing Required	Source of Plan Target
H1 (b)	2003	2021	6840	North West Regional Spatial Strategy

Table 16 Plan Period and Housing Targets

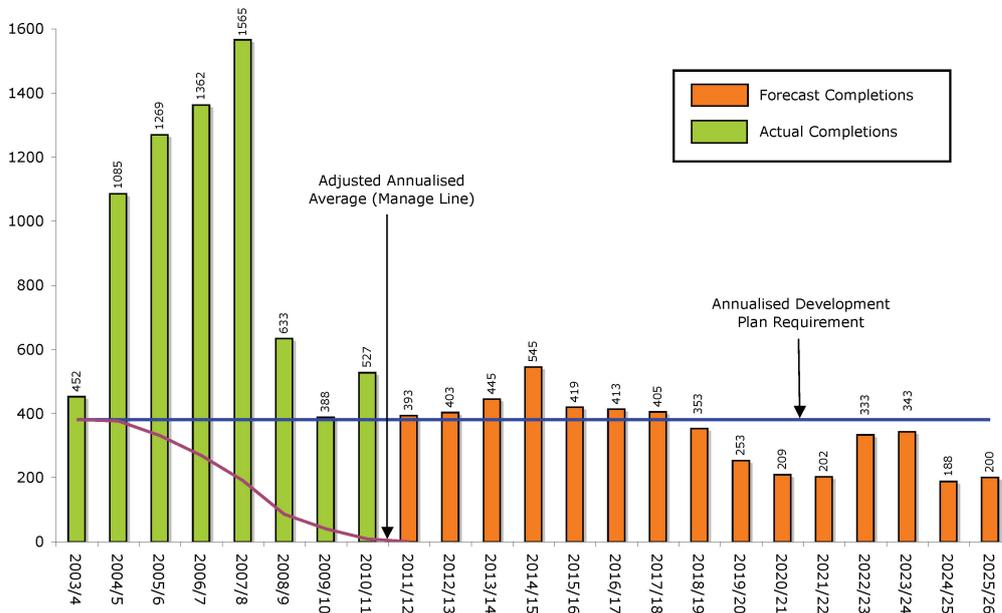
5.5 The plan period and housing target is currently set by the Regional Spatial Strategy which sets out that the total housing required for Warrington between 2003 and 2021 is 6840. This works out at 380 dwellings per annum

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

#### H2 (b): Net additional dwellings - for the reporting year (2010/2011)

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

#### H2 (d): Managed delivery target



Picture 5.1 Housing Land Trajectory as at 31st March 2011

5.6 Figure 5.1 shows the Council's housing trajectory as at the 31st March 2011. In accordance with Practice Guidance<sup>(1)</sup> the trajectory sets out past rates of actual completions and projected completions that cover the entire life-span of the Development Plan (employing the RSS period of 2003 - 2021). The trajectory also shows projected completions until 2026 i.e. 15 years from the current year.

1 ODPM (2005) Local Development Framework Monitoring: A Good Practice Guide

**5.7** The trajectory shows that the relatively high volume of net completions experienced in recent years are no longer forecast to continue. This does not simply owe to the prevailing uncertainties in relation to the residential market and economic climate but instead is a combination of the following factors:

- A number of large regeneration sites are now complete or nearing completion. A review of previous years trajectories show that forecasts were always expected to reduce significantly regardless of the changed economic climate and that much of the Borough's housing supply has been 'front loaded'
- Owing to changed market conditions some development sites have been re-planned to reduce their dependence on high density apartments the result of which is a reduced forecast yield (and in essence a reduced forward supply)
- The rate at which sites are expected to yield completions has been adjusted to reflect cautious rates which were recommended by stakeholders. The result of this is that the available supply is now forecast to be realised over a longer period than previously anticipated.
- A number of large sites with very high levels of capacity remain constrained and the yields from such sites can not at this time be included within forward projections.

**5.8** In terms of performance, the trajectory shows that the Development Plan (and RSS) requirement will be met in 2011/12, nine years in advance of the end of the plan period. The trajectory shows that the remaining nine years of the plan period will still yield completions and that the requirement over the plan period is therefore set to be considerably exceeded.

**5.9** The trajectory will be updated annually as an integral part of the SHLAA review.

### H3: New and converted dwellings - on previously developed land (PDL)

	Total
<b>Gross</b>	545
<b>Gross on PDL</b>	524
<b>% Gross on PDL</b>	96%

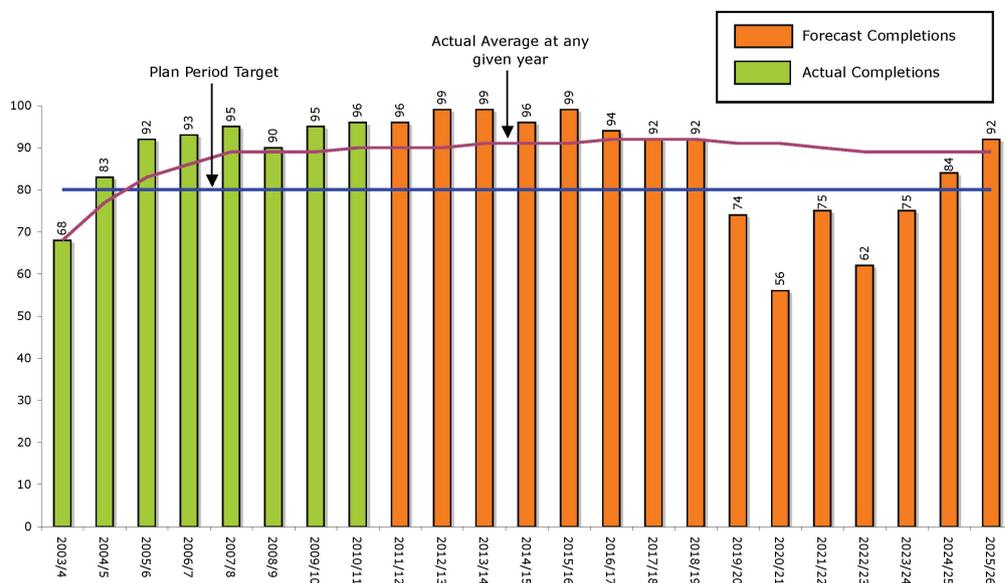
Table 17 New and converted dwellings on previously developed land (PDL)

**5.10** During the 2010/11 monitoring period, 96% of all new and converted dwellings were completed on previously developed land (524 out of 545). This figure represents a increase of 1% from the 2009/10 monitoring period (95%).

**5.11** The RSS identifies at Policy L4 that 80% of new housing completions within the Borough of Warrington should be on previously developed land between the years of 2003 and 2021. The current figure remains significantly above the RSS target.

**5.12** In the eight years since 2003 there have been 7744 gross completions within the Borough. 6939 of these (90%) have been on previously developed land. The Council therefore continues to perform well in relation to the delivery of new homes on previously developed land.

**5.13** The previously developed land trajectory is shown below. The trajectory has been prepared on the basis of the RSS plan period but projects forward until 2026 to reflect 15 years forward from the current year.



**Picture 5.2 Trajectory showing performance against previously developed land target**

The 'actual average at given year' line shows anticipated performance at the end of the plan period (2021) through using projected completion rates from this years SHLAA. The trajectory shows that Warrington has to date performed well against the Development Plan target of 80% and will exceed this by 11% i.e. In 2021 average performance across the plan period will have been 91%.

**H4: Net additional pitches (Gypsies and Travellers and Travelling Showpeople)****Gypsies and Travellers**

Permissions	Permanent Permission for new pitches	Temporary permission for new pitches	Overall planning permission for new pitches
Number of permanent pitches	0	0	0
Number of transit pitches	0	0	0
<b>Total</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>0</b>

Table 18 Gypsies and Travellers (Permissions)

Pitches	New pitches constructed	Pitches lost
Number of permanent pitches	0	0
Number of transit pitches	0	0
<b>Total</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>0</b>
<b>Net additional pitches 2010/11</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>-</b>
<b>Current pitch provision at 31st March 2011</b>	<b>28</b>	<b>-</b>

Table 19 Gypsies and Travellers (Pitches)

**Travelling Showpeople**

Permissions	Permanent permission for new plots	Temporary permission for new plots	Overall planning permission for new plots
Number of permanent plots	0	0	0

Table 20 Travelling Showpeople (Permissions)

Plots	New plots constructed	Plots lost
Number of permanent plots	0	0
<b>Net additional plots 2010/11</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>-</b>
<b>Current plot provision at 31st March 2011</b>	<b>3</b>	<b>-</b>

Table 21 Travelling Showpeople (Plots)

**H5: Gross affordable housing completions**

Social rent homes provided	Intermediate homes provided	Affordable homes Total
189	81	291

Table 22 Gross affordable housing completions

Securing affordable homes through private developments remains the main avenue of affordable housing delivery within the Borough of Warrington. Owing to this there is a direct relationship between the gross number of overall dwelling completions and the gross number affordable housing completions and it is therefore necessary to instead focus on the percentage of gross completions secured as affordable as opposed to 'face value' number of completions. The overall number of affordable housing completions within the latest monitoring period has shown a marked increase (133 completions in the previous monitoring period). Analysis shows that 53.4% of gross dwelling completions were secured as affordable in 2010/11 which is a significant increase over the 33.6% secured in the preceding monitoring period, and the 21.4% secured in 2008/09. Performance in these three years exceeds the requirement of UDP Policy HOU15 which currently requires that 20% of new homes on eligible sites be delivered as affordable.

#### H6: Housing Quality - Building for Life Assessments

Two Planning Officers within the Council have now undertaken Building for Life accreditation training. During the monitoring period BfL assessments have taken place for three individual planning applications for housing development within the borough. The scores associated with these sites are detailed in Table 23 below which shows that of the three assessments undertaken, only one site was deemed to meet the silver BfL standard (score of 14-15). No sites met the gold standard.

	No. of sites with score of 16+	No. Of dwellings on site	No. of sites with score of 14-15	No. of dwellings on site	No. of sites with score of 10-14	No. of dwellings on site	No. of sites with score of less than 10	No. of dwellings on site	TOTAL No. of housing sites assessed	No. of dwellings on those sites
H6 Housing Quality	-	-	1	99	1	92	1	125	3	316

Table 23 Building for Life Assessments

## Environmental Quality

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

Flooding	Quality	Total
0	0	0

**Table 24** Number of planning permissions granted contrary to the Environment Agency advice on flooding and water quality grounds

During the monitoring period, the Environment Agency raised objections to 5 planning applications on flood risk grounds. Of these, 1 application was granted planning permission, 2 were refused and 2 were withdrawn. Of the single application that was granted permission, the objections were overcome with the submission of additional information to satisfy the reasons for objection.

**5.14** No objections were raised to any planning applications on water quality grounds.

**E2: Change in areas of biodiversity importance**

Loss	Addition	Total
0	0	0

Table 25 Change in areas of biodiversity importance

There has been no losses or additions to biodiversity habitat within the monitoring period.

**E3: Renewable energy generation**

There have been no significant renewable energy schemes permitted or installed in Warrington during the monitoring period.

In relation to smaller renewable energy schemes, there has been a significant increase in take up of small-scale solar PV schemes throughout the borough during the monitoring period. This is likely to be as a result of the Government's Feed-in Tariffs (FITs) scheme which was introduced on 1 April 2010, under powers in the Energy Act 2008. This includes 20 new-build Local Authority affordable homes which were all fitted with solar PV panels. It is, however, difficult to monitor exact take up of such schemes across the borough as many are classed as permitted development.

**Minerals****M1 Production of primary land won aggregates by mineral planning authority**

	Crushed Rock	Sand & Gravel
M1	43,669.18	0

Table 26 Production of primary land won aggregates by mineral planning authority

**5.15** During the 2010/11 monitoring period, there has been an increase of some 16% in the production of primary land won aggregate, with the amount of crushed rock (43,669.18 tonnes) increased from that recorded in the previous monitoring period (37,553.72 tonnes). This contrasts with the 44% reduction recorded in last years report.

**M2 Production of Secondary and recycled aggregates by mineral planning authority**

	Secondary	Recycled
M2	285,186	29,404.05

Table 27 Production of Secondary and recycled aggregates by mineral planning authority

**Waste****5.16 W1 - Capacity of new waste management facilities by waste planning authority**

There have been no permissions granted for an increase in capacity for waste landfill, treatments or incineration during the AMR period.

**5.17 W2 - Amount of municipal waste arising, and managed by management type by waste planning authority**

W2	Landfill	Incineration with EFW	Incineration without EFW	Recycled/Composted	Other	Total Waste Arisings
Amount of waste arisings in tonnes	54,755	0	0	47,791	0	102,546

Table 28 Amount of municipal waste arising, and managed by management type by waste planning authority

**5.18** The 2010/11 monitoring period saw a slight reduction of 1,965 tonnes in total municipal waste arisings when compared to the previous monitoring period. This period also saw a reduction of 798 tonnes in the amount of landfill waste and 1,167 tonnes in the amount of recycled/composted waste when compared to the previous monitoring period.

## 6 Local Indicators

**6.1** Pending the development of a monitoring framework for the Development Plan Documents that will emerge under the requirements of the new planning system, the foregoing national core indicators highlight the local situation in relation to the context for and the implementation of the Adopted UDP.

**6.2** In addition to the core indicators, it is also considered important for Warrington to monitor a number of local indicators. The following section will assess Retail Development within the Town Centre, Five Year Housing Land Supply Assessment, Employment Local Indicators, Section 106 monitoring and Saved Policies Monitoring.

### Retail Development in the Town Centre

There has been no retail development in the town centre during the current monitoring period. However, the 2007/08 AMR reported on the successful opening of the extension to the Golden Square Shopping Centre in May 2007. The development has attracted new and existing retailers to locate within the shopping centre. The extension has proved a real asset to the town. However, during both the previous and current monitoring periods it has become evident that other parts of the town centre have seen rising vacancies and a general decline, particularly the Bridge Street and Time Square areas of the town centre. In May 2009 the Council adopted the Bridge Street Area SPD as an opportunity to revive the area.

## Five Year Housing Land Supply Assessment

**6.3** Planning Policy Statement 3 requires Local Planning Authorities (LPAs) to demonstrate a five year supply of deliverable<sup>(2)</sup> land for housing and a further ten years of developable<sup>(3)</sup> land for housing. Whilst the assessments which demonstrate the ability of the Council to fulfil these requirements are included within Warrington's SHLAA, further information on which can be accessed via [http://www.warrington.gov.uk/Environmentandplanning/Planning/ldf\\_evidence/SHLAA.aspx](http://www.warrington.gov.uk/Environmentandplanning/Planning/ldf_evidence/SHLAA.aspx), the Council have opted to include a summary of the five year land supply assessment within this and future AMRs. This decision is intended to reflect advice contained within the DCLG publication 'Land Supply Assessment Checks: Practice Guidance' which aims to secure a more transparent and consistent approach to the way in which LPAs present and publish their five year land assessments.

**6.4** In conducting and setting out the five year land supply assessment, due regard has been had to the following guidance and practice notes:

- Planning Policy Statement 3 (2006) DCLG;
- Advice produced by DCLG and Local Government for the Planning inspectorate 'Demonstrating a 5 Year Supply of Deliverable Sites' (2007);
- National Indicators for Local Authorities and Local Authority Partnerships: Handbook of Definitions (2008) DCLG; and
- Land Supply Assessment Checks: Practice Guidance (2009) DCLG.

**6.5 Clarification of the Development Plan Housing Requirement** - Policy L4 of the Regional Spatial Strategy (RSS) for the North West identifies that there should be an average annual 380 dwellings per annum net of clearance in Warrington between 2003 – 2021. Whilst the Coalition Government have stated their intention to rapidly abolish the RSS and hence Policy L4, **the average annual rate of 380 dwellings per annum net of clearance will continue to be used for assessment purposes within Warrington** until such time as this annualised rate of housing delivery is formally replaced through the LDF Core Strategy process. Until formally abolished through legislation it should be noted that the RSS remains a part of the Borough's statutory Development Plan. In any event the 380 annualised average figure represents the Council's 'option 1' figure and furthermore is embedded in Policy HOU1 of the current Development Plan, in the guise of the Unitary Development Plan, which remains in force.

**6.6** In June of 2008 the then Labour Government designated the Mid Mersey sub-region, which comprises of the local authorities of Warrington, Halton and St. Helens, as a second round Growth Point. Following this the three authorities were expected to collectively deliver an additional 20% above the housing requirement previously set out within the RSS. In Warrington this equated to 456 dwellings per annum net of clearance between 2009 and 2017. The Growth Point requirement was not however embedded within the statutory Development Plan.

**6.7** The Coalition Government opted not to continue the Growth Point programme under its formal guise when they came into power in May 2010. Following this and the withdrawal of funding a decision was taken locally that the Mid Mersey Growth Point would be disbanded in full. Whilst Warrington remain committed to delivering housing growth in excess of those levels previously established through the RSS process, these aspirations will now be pursued through the formal planning process in the form of the Local Development Framework.

**6.8** Based on the above context this years SHLAA will include only an assessment of the 5, 10 and 15 year supply of deliverable and developable sites within the context of policy L4 of the RSS. Contrary to previous years there is evidently no value in including an assessment with an allowance for the Growth Point.

2 **deliverable land** a site which is available now, offers a suitable location for housing development and there is a reasonable prospect that housing will be delivered on the site within five years from the adoption of the plan

3 **developable land** a site should be in a suitable location for housing development, and there should be a reasonable prospect that it will be available for housing and could be developed at a specific point in time

**6.9** The primary function of the SHLAA Report is to publish the Borough's current housing land position. Identifying the implications of differing future rates of housing delivery is a separate and distinct piece of work and as such, whilst data from the SHLAA will facilitate such work, any 5, 10 and 15 year assessments associated with such testing will be published separately to and outwith of this primary SHLAA Report.

**6.10 Dealing with Historic Oversupply** - Policy L4 of the Regional Spatial Strategy for the North West entails a plan period of 18 years, between 2003 – 2021.

**6.11** Within the early years of this plan life the Council have 'front loaded' a significant volume of completions which have continually and considerably exceeded the annualised average requirement. As such the five-year supply targets within this report have therefore been adjusted to reflect the level of housing delivered since 2003- which is the approach clearly advocated by guidance prepared by DCLG<sup>(4)</sup>.

**6.12 Quantified Net Deliverable Supply** - The quantified net deliverable supply, which appears in row (f) of the five year land supply assessments, is the anticipated net dwelling completions between the 1st April 2011 and the 31st March 2016. Warrington's SHLAA identifies that owing to prevailing economic and market conditions, an extremely cautious approach has been employed when attempting to quantify the net deliverable supply. The assumptions employed and rate of future completions used in quantifying the supply have been agreed in partnership with the development industry and wider stakeholders, further details of which are again set out in the SHLAA. Those sites which contribute to the deliverable supply of housing land are set out within the schedule included as appendix 2 to this report.

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4 Advice produced by DCLG and Local; Government for the Planning inspectorate 'Demonstrating a 5 Year Supply of Deliverable Sites' (2007)

		Dwellings
a	Development Plan annual average housing requirement	380
b	Development Plan housing requirement (2003 - 2011) [a x 8]	3,040
c	Net actual completions to date (2003 - 2011)	7,281
d	Surplus / Deficit to carry forward [c - b]	+ 4,241
e	Rolling 5 Year Requirement (2011 - 2016) [a x 5]	1,900
f	Quantified Net Deliverable Supply 'Years 0 - 5' [taken from 2011 SHLAA]	2,205
g	Grand Total Net Supply (d + f)	6,446
h	5 Year Requirement Residual Balance [g - e]	+ 4,546
i	Residual balance as a percentage of original requirement (h / e)*100	+ 239%
j	Residual balance in years (h / a)	+ 12

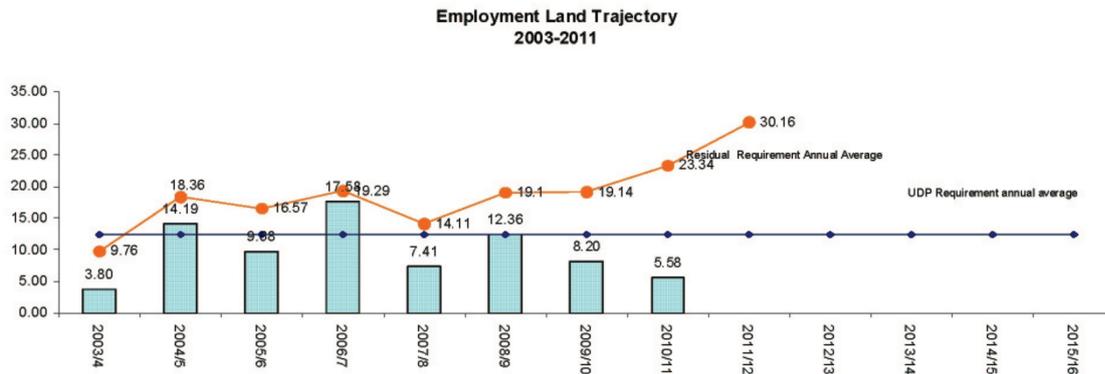
Table 29 - Assessment against Regional Spatial Strategy and Development Plan 5 Year Requirement (2010 - 2015)

**Implications of the Assessment Outcome for Current Policy** - The assessment contained in Table 30 demonstrates that the Borough is comfortably able to meet its Development Plan housing requirement over the period 2011 to 2016. When this five year requirement is adjusted to reflect the significant number of housing completions which have been delivered in the preceding plan years, it is evident that the requirement going forward can be argued as having already been met by actual dwellings. Even if this approach, which is clearly that advocated by guidance, is dismissed, it is clear from the assessment that the housing requirement over the period 2011 to 2016 is capable of being met, and actually exceeded, by relying solely on the the quantified net 'deliverable' supply predicted to deliver across this period.

## Employment Local Indicators

**6.13** A key element of the UDP is the provision made for employment development. Land for employment development is dealt with in three key policies in the UDP, EMP1, EMP2 and EMP3. EMP1 determines the total amount of provision to be made available for employment development (principally use classes B1, B2 & B8) in the borough over the plan period. This is set at 310 hectares, and land supply is monitored annually and reported each year in the Council's Employment Land Availability Statement. An Employment Land Review is also produced annually to add to the Council's current evidence base.

**6.14** The Trajectory below indicates that the take up of employment land has generally been consistent to date with the total committed and identified supply which currently stands at 322.19 Ha.



Picture 6.1 Employment Land Trajectory 2011

**6.15** The following information for the year to 31st March 2011 is derived from the 2011 Employment Land Availability Statement:

- Warrington Borough Council has an established development plan framework for the monitoring of employment land supply.
- The Warrington Unitary Development Plan was adopted in January 2006 and sets a policy requirement for the period 1996 to 2016 of up to 310 Ha.
- Since 1996 a total of 168.24 Ha. of land across 162 sites has been developed for employment uses.
- 3.36 Ha. was under construction at the 1st April 2011.
- The total immediately available identified supply including UDP allocations is 150.59 Ha.
- The total committed and identified supply against the proposed policy figure of up to 310 Ha. currently stands at 322.19 Ha
- Land supply is sufficient to meet the requirements of Policy EMP1 of the Warrington Unitary Development Plan
- Whilst there is no specific target for new employment development on brownfield land, in the period 1996 to 2011, 78% of Warrington's employment development has been on brownfield sites. 98% of the currently identified supply is brownfield.
- The average annual take up rate of land for development for employment uses between 1996 and 2011 was 11.2 Ha. per annum.

## Section 106 Monitoring

### Section 106 Monitoring

Between the 1st April 2010 and the 31st March 2011, ten Section 106 agreements were secured. The agreements will provide a potential total income of £2,703,187.34. This is a substantial increase from the five Section 106 agreements, totalling £393,911.16, which were secured in the previous monitoring period.

## Saved Policies Monitoring

**6.16** The policies in Warrington's UDP were automatically saved for three years from the documents adoption on 23 January 2006. An application was made to the Secretary of State to save a number of policies after this date to avoid a policy vacuum before Local Development Framework Development Plan documents are adopted.

**6.17** The Secretary of State's decision was received on 11th December 2009 and included a schedule of policies that will be saved beyond 23 January 2009. These policies will continue to be part of the development plan. Those policies not listed in the schedule were not considered to be part of the development plan after 23 January 2009.

**6.18** The saved policy schedule contains 108 UDP policies, compared to a previous total of 156. 48 policies were not saved beyond 23 January 2009. A full schedule of saved policies is contained in Appendix 1, which also details the use of saved policies in planning application decisions.

**6.19** During the monitoring period, a total of 1,286 planning applications were determined, an increase of three from the number of applications determined in the previous monitoring period. Of these, 1,036 (80.6%) were approved and 145 (11.3%) were refused. 105 (8.2%) planning applications were withdrawn by the applicant.

**6.20** Of the 1,036 approved planning applications, 85 saved UDP policies were referred to in the reasons for approval and accompanying planning conditions. Planning policy DCS1 (Development Control Strategy) was the most frequently referred to policy, cited in 1,016 (98.1%) of the approved applications.

**6.21** Of the 145 refused planning applications, 38 saved UDP policies were referred to in the reasons for refusal. Planning policy DCS1 (Development Control Strategy) was again the most frequently referred to policy, cited in 101 (69.7%) of the refused applications. Other than this, policies HOU8 (Extending and Altering Your Home) and DCS9 (Alterations and Extensions) were used in 88 (60.7%) and 55 (37.9%) of refusal reasons respectively.

**6.22** During the monitoring period, 40 planning appeals were made against the 145 refused planning applications. In 28 of the cases the Council's decision was upheld, but was overturned in 10 cases, giving the Council a 70% success rate in defending planning decisions at appeal. Two appeals were withdrawn.

## 7 Local Development Scheme Progress

**7.1** The Council's fourth Local Development Scheme (LDS) was adopted in March 2010 and describes what the Council is going to do to prepare new and revised planning policies over a three year period. The three-year programme includes "consultation milestones" to inform the public about opportunities to get involved with the plan-making process and to let them know the likely dates for involvement. The main focus of the revised scheme is the preparation of the council's Core Strategy which will address the key issues facing the borough including those highlighted in the Sustainable Community Strategy.

**7.2** The fourth version of the Local Development Scheme was required as there had been slippage in the programme as a result of ensuring essential evidence was in place to support the document. There had also been a review of consultation arrangements in the light of the changes to policy and practice guidance in Planning Policy Statement 12 and associated documents including the Town and Country Planning (Local Development)(England)(Amendment) Regulations 2008.

**7.3** The role of the AMR is to review progress towards implementing the LDS. A revised programme for preparation of the Core Strategy Development Plan Document is detailed below.

	Scheduled	Actual / Expected Date
Pre-Production / Start Preparation	January 2006	Scheduled target met
Sustainability Appraisal Scoping	September 2006 (initial), January 2009 (updated)	Scheduled target met
Identification of Key Issues, development of vision (background papers)	February - September 2008	Scheduled target met
Consultation on Draft Issues and Options	January 2009	Scheduled target met
Informal Consultation on Refined Vision, Objectives and Options	January - March 2010	Actual - Jan - Aug 2010
Consultation on housing and employment land requirements	-	November - December 2010
Appraisal of options	March - April 2010	Jan 2011 - March 2011
Drafting of document	-	April - October 2011
Pre-publication consultation	-	November - December 2011
Publication of the Core Strategy	September 2010	April 2012
Publication Consultation	September - October 2010	April - May 2012
Submission to the Secretary of State	December 2010	August 2012
Pre-Hearing Meeting	February 2010	September 2012
Independent Examination begins	April 2011	November 2012
Receipt of Inspectors Report	June 2011	January 2013

	Scheduled	Actual / Expected Date
Estimate Date of Adoption	July 2011	February 2013
Post production Monitoring and Review	AMR 31st December, 2010 Table 10 2010 LDS Timetable	AMR 31st December, yearly

**7.4** Since the adoption of the 2010 LDS there have been significant changes in the context in which the Core Strategy is being prepared. In May 2010 the newly elected Coalition Government stated their intention to abolish Regional Spatial Strategies. This has significant implications for the production of the Core Strategy as housing and employment land targets would therefore need to be set at a local level instead of inputting and relying on those derived at a regional level. In order to undertake this additional work consultations were undertaken on the level of housing and employment land requirements over the plan period towards the end of 2010.

**7.5** The intention to abolish Regional Spatial Strategies and the weight that could therefore be given to them in decision making and plan making has been the subject of a number of legal challenges, creating confusion over their status, and how far any emerging plan can deviate from the policies set out. In any case, the Localism Bill which will officially abolish the plans has been progressing through the Houses of Parliament and has now received Royal Assent. The abolition of the strategies still has to be the subject of Environmental Assessment and a number of reports have recently been released for consultation. Responses are invited by January 2012, and the strategies cannot be fully abolished until responses to the consultation have been received and considered.

**7.6** Drafting of the Core Strategy document has also been complicated by the release in July 2011 of the draft National Planning Policy Framework. This document aims to reduce over 1000 pages of National Planning Policy guidance to just over 50 pages. In doing so, there have been slight but significant changes to policy and a substantial amount of supporting information has been omitted. Again, the weight that should be attributed to the draft Framework in decision making and plan making has been the subject of significant debate, but drafting of Warrington's Core Strategy has sought to take this document into account. This has meant that some policy approaches have had to be changed or clarified, and additional policies have had to be included to avoid a policy vacuum that could be created by losing policies at a national and regional level.

**7.7** These significant changes have resulted in a number of authorities around the country suspending work on Core Strategy production. It is important to note that whilst both have had an impact on the Core Strategy timetable in Warrington, work has continued to progress on the document throughout the last year.

**7.8** This work has concentrated on applying the evidence collected whilst also keeping it under review and updating it with the most up to date monitoring. Significant progress has also been made on drafting the actual Core Strategy document and accompanying background papers, and sections of the document have been subject to challenge both internally and with relevant elected members. A draft document has now been published for an initial consultation prior to entering into formal statutory processes early in 2012.

**7.9** The Royal Assent of the Localism Bill, final revocation of the Regional Spatial Strategies and publication of the final National Planning Policy Framework may all have implications for the future work of the team. Given the 2010 Local Development Scheme is now out of date, it is now considered necessary to amend the document to reflect the revised timetable.

## 8 Summary and Conclusions

**8.1** This is the seventh Annual Monitoring Report (AMR) to be produced by the Council.

**8.2** Revised Core Output Indicators were incorporated into the 2007/08, 2008/09 and last years AMRs. The new Coalition Government have, however, issued proposed changes to the monitoring requirements for planning. Proposed changes to national planning legislation will remove the need for conformity with the previously mandatory national Core Output Indicators.

**8.3** At the present time, however, the Unitary Development Plan remains as the adopted Development Plan for Warrington. Consequently this AMR has continued with the reporting format used for the previous three AMRs, therefore continuing to collect data relating to the previous Core Output Indicators, in addition to local indicators. This has ensured a continuous approach with regards to monitoring of the adopted Unitary Development Plan. Future AMRs will however take a different approach following the adoption of the Core Strategy. These will report on a wider range of local indicators which will be specifically outlined in the Delivery and Monitoring Section of the Core Strategy.

**8.4** As a result, this years report has aimed to make comparisons with the results from the indicators of the last three years where possible, with the 2007/08 report acting as a baseline against which data can be compared, providing an indication of the 'trends' which have developed.

**8.5** The following conclusions can be drawn from this years report.

1. Housing completion rates have increased during the monitoring period and supply remains substantially in excess of the Regional Spatial Strategy, and current Development Plan requirement. Careful management is still justified and will need to be kept under review as the Council's regeneration priorities are achieved. The Supplementary Planning Document 'Managing the Housing Supply' which was adopted by the Council in July 2007 is continuing to prove useful and expands on the current policy framework with Warrington's UDP.
2. The percentage of dwellings completed on previously developed land has remained high (96%) in this monitoring period. This figure represents a 1% increase from 2009/2010, which, in turn, represented a 4.7% increase from 2008/2009. This remains well in excess of the Regional Spatial Strategy target of 80%
3. The number of affordable homes delivered over the year showed a marked increase from 133 in 2009/2010 to 291 in this monitoring period. Analysis shows that 53.4% of gross dwelling completions were secured as affordable in 2010/11 which is a significant increase over the 33.6% secured in the preceding monitoring period, and the 21.4% secured in 2008/09. Performance in these three years exceeds the requirement of UDP Policy HOU15 which currently requires that 20% of new homes on eligible sites be delivered as affordable. Of the 291 completions, 189 were for social rent and 81 were intermediate homes (i.e. housing at prices and rents above those of social rent but below market price or rents, including shared equity and other low cost homes for sales, and intermediate rent)
4. There have been no significant renewable energy schemes permitted or installed in Warrington during the monitoring period. However, there has been a significant increase in take up of small-scale solar PV schemes throughout the borough. This is likely to be as a result of the Government's Feed-in Tariffs (FITs) scheme which was introduced on 1 April 2010, under powers in the Energy Act 2008.
5. There have been no additional pitches or plots for Gypsies and Travellers and Travelling Showpeople either granted planning permission or constructed during the monitoring period. Pitch provision at 31st March 2011 for Gypsies and Travellers stands at 28. Plot provision at 31st March 2011 for Travelling Showpeople stands at 3.
6. Work over the last year has been focused on continuing to update and extending the evidence base for the Core Strategy of the Local Development Framework including consultations that were undertaken on the level of housing and employment land requirements over the plan period towards the end of 2010. Work has concentrated on applying the evidence collected whilst also keeping it under review and updating it with the most up to date monitoring.
7. Significant progress has also been made on drafting the actual Core Strategy document and accompanying background papers, and sections of the document have been subject to challenge

both internally and with relevant elected members. A draft document is now ready to be published for an initial consultation prior to entering into formal statutory processes early in 2012.

8. The Royal Assent of the Localism Bill, final revocation of the Regional Spatial Strategies and publication of the final National Planning Policy Framework may all have implications for the future work of the team. Given the 2010 Local Development Scheme is now out of date, it is now considered necessary to amend the document to reflect the revised timetable.

## 9 Glossary

**Affordable Housing:** Housing provided for those whose incomes are insufficient to allow them to buy or rent a home on the open market.

**Annual Monitoring Report (AMR):** An annual report submitted to the Government by the Local Planning Authority assessing the progress with and the effectiveness of the Local Development Framework.

**Baseline:** A description of the past and present state of an area, and, in the absence of any plan, the future state of an area taking into account changes resulting from natural events and from other human activities.

**Biodiversity:** This refers to the variety of plants and animals and other living things in a particular area or region. It encompasses habitat diversity, species diversity and genetic diversity. Biodiversity has a value in its own right and has social and economic value for human society.

**Brownfield:** See previously developed land.

**Core Strategy:** A Development Plan Document that sets out the long-term spatial vision for the local planning authority area, the spatial objectives and strategic policies to deliver that vision.

**DCLG:** Department for Communities and Local Government (previously ODPM - Office of the Deputy Prime Minister).

**Developable land:** a site in a suitable location for housing development and there should be a reasonable prospect that it will be available for housing and could be developed at a specific point in time.

**Development Plan Document (DPD):** Local Development Documents that have development plan status. The DPDs that local planning authorities must prepare include the Core Strategy, site-specific allocations of land and, where needed, Area Action Plans. All DPDs must be subject to rigorous procedures of community involvement, consultation and independent examination, and adopted after receipt of the inspector's binding report. Once adopted, development control decisions must be made in accordance with them unless material considerations indicate otherwise.

**Green Belt:** A designation for land around certain cities and large built-up areas, which aims to keep this land permanently open or largely undeveloped. The purposes of the green belt is to:

- check the unrestricted sprawl of large built up areas
- prevent neighbouring towns from merging
- safeguard the countryside from encroachment
- preserve the setting and special character of historic towns
- assist urban regeneration by encouraging the recycling of derelict and other urban land

Green belts are defined in a local planning authority's development plan.

**Greenfield:** Land on which no development has previously taken place unless the previous development was for agriculture or forestry purpose or, the remains any structure or activity have blended into the landscape. Usually located outside the existing built up area.

**Gypsy and Traveller (as defined by Circular 01/2006):** Persons of nomadic habit of life whatever their race or origin, including such persons who on grounds only of their own or their family's or dependants' educational or health needs or old age have ceased to travel temporarily or permanently, but excluding members of an organised group of travelling show people or circus people travelling together as such.

**Indicator:** A measure of variables over time, often used to measure the achievement of objectives.

**Indices of Multiple Deprivation:** A rating of the relative level of social exclusion in an area. Looks individually at deprivation in relation to: income, employment, health and disability, education, skills and training, crime, barriers to housing and services, and the living environment. Also looks at a general rating taking all the issues into account.

**Landfill:** The permanent disposal of waste into the ground, by the filling of man-made voids or similar features, or the construction of landforms above ground level (land-raising).

**Local Development Document (LDD):** These include Development Plan Documents (which form part of the statutory development plan) and Supplementary Planning Documents. LDDs collectively deliver the spatial planning strategy for the local planning authority's area.

**Local Development Framework (LDF):** This is a non-statutory term used to describe a folder of documents, which includes all the local planning authority's Local Development Documents. An LDF is comprised of:

- Development Plan Documents (which form part of the statutory development plan)
- Supplementary Planning Documents

The local development framework will also comprise of:

- the Statement of Community Involvement
- the Local Development Scheme
- the Annual Monitoring Report

**Local Development Scheme (LDS):** The local planning authority's timescaled programme for the preparation of Local Development Documents that must be agreed with Government and reviewed every year.

**Local Strategic Partnership (LSP):** An overall partnership of people that brings together organisations from the public, private, community and voluntary sector within a local authority with the objective of improving peoples quality of life. In Warrington this body is called the Warrington Partnership.

**Office of National Statistics (ONS):** The government department responsible for collecting and publishing official statistics about the UK's society and economy.

**Planning & Compulsory Purchase Act 2004:** "The Act" updates elements of the 1990 Town & Country Planning Act. It introduces:

- a statutory system for regional planning
- a new system for local planning
- reforms to the development control and compulsory purchase and compensation systems
- the removal of crown immunity from planning controls.

**Planning Policy Guidance (PPG):** Issued by central Government. Sets out national land use policies in different areas of planning. Gradually being replaced by PPSs.

**Planning Policy Statement (PPS):** Issued by central Government to replace the existing Planning Policy Guidance notes, in order to provide greater clarity and to remove from national policy advice on practical implementation, which is better expressed as guidance rather than policy.

**Previously Developed Land:** Land which has previously been developed, which is or was occupied by a permanent (non-agricultural) structure . It is usually though not exclusively in urban areas.

**Regional Planning Guidance (RPG):** Old Style Regional Plan. Most former Regional Planning Guidance is now considered RSS and forms part of the Development Plan.

**Regional Spatial Strategy (RSS):** Part of the Development Plan. Identifies the scale and distribution of new housing in the region, indicates areas for regeneration, expansion or sub-regional planning and specifies priorities for the environment, transport, infrastructure, economic development, agriculture, minerals and waste treatment and disposal. Prepared by Regional Planning Bodies.

**Renewable Energy:** Renewable energy is energy flows that occur naturally and repeatedly in the environment, for example from the wind, water flow, tides or the sun

**Spatial Objectives:** Specific goals that if met will contribute to achieving the Spatial Vision.

**Spatial Vision:** A description of how the area will be at the end of a plan period (often 10-15 years).

**Statement of Community Involvement (SCI):** sets out the standards to be achieved by the local authority in involving local communities in the preparation, alteration and continual review of Local Development Documents and development control decisions. The statement of community Involvement is not a Development Plan Document but is subject to independent examination.

**Strategic Environmental Assessment (SEA):** A requirement of the SEA Directive. A way of systematically identifying and evaluating the impacts that a plan is likely to have on the environment. Where a plan requires SEA and SA, the former process should be integrated into the latter.

**Strategic Flood Risk Assessment (SFRA):** Part of the Local Development Framework evidence base. A detailed and robust assessment of the extent and nature of the risk of flooding in an area and its implications for land use planning. Can set the criteria for the submission of planning applications in the future and for guiding subsequent development control decisions.

**Strategic Housing Land Availability Assessment (SHLAA):** Part of the Local Development Framework evidence base. The document looks to identify sites with potential for housing, assess their potential and assess whether they are likely to be developed in order to identify a five, ten and fifteen year supply of housing for an area.

**Strategic Housing Market Assessment (SHMA):** Part of the Local Development Framework evidence base. The document estimates need and demand for affordable and market housing and assesses how this varies across the study area. The document also considers future demographic trends and resulting housing requirements.

**Super Output Area (SOA):** A statistical area defined by the Office for National Statistics. There are 624 output areas in Warrington Borough each with an average population of 125 households or 300 people. These will replace Wards as the standard geographical areas used for the collection and distribution of small area statistics.

**Supplementary Planning Document (SPD):** a Local Development Document that may cover a range of issues, thematic or site specific, and provides further detail of policies and proposals in a 'parent' Development Plan Document.

**Supplementary Planning Guidance (SPG):** provided supplementary information in respect of the policies in the Unitary Development Plan prior to the Planning and Compulsory Purchase Act 2004 and the introduction of Supplementary Planning Documents. SPGs can be saved when linked to policy under transitional arrangements.

**Sustainable Community Strategy (SCS):** A strategy prepared by a Local Strategic Partnership that would include local authority representatives to help deliver local community aspirations, under the Local Government Act 2000.

**Sustainability Appraisal (SA):** A requirement of the Planning and Compulsory Purchase Act 2004. A process by which the economic, social and environmental impacts of a project, strategy or plan are assessed. The aim of the process is to minimise adverse impacts and resolve as far as possible, conflicting or contradictory outcomes of the plan or strategy. Can incorporate Strategic Environmental Assessment to fulfil the requirements of the SEA Directive.

**Travelling Showpeople (as defined by Circular 04/2007):** Members of a group organised for the purposes of holding fairs, circuses or shows (whether or not travelling together as such). This includes such persons who on the grounds of their own or their family's or dependants' more localised pattern of trading, educational or health needs or old age have ceased to travel temporarily or permanently, but excludes Gypsies and Travellers as defined in ODPM Circular 1/2006.

**Unitary Development Plan (UDP):** An old-style development plan prepared by a Metropolitan District and some Unitary Local Authorities. These plans will continue to operate for a time after the commencement of the new development plan system introduced by the Planning and Compulsory Purchase Act 2004, by virtue of specific transitional provisions.

## 10 Appendix 1 - Saved Policy Schedule

		No. times referred to in approvals (% Of 1,036 Approvals)	No. times referred to in refusals (% of 145 Refusals)
LUT1	Land Use / Transportation Strategy	72 (6.9%)	11 (7.6%)
LUT2	Transport Priorities in Development Control	26 (2.5%)	1 (0.7%)
LUT3	Walking	6 (0.6%)	2 (1.4%)
LUT5	Cycling	23 (2.2%)	0 (0%)
LUT6	Motorcycling	0 (0%)	0 (0%)
LUT7	Public Transport	7 (0.7%)	0 (0%)
LUT8	Safeguarding of Public Transport Infrastructure Proposals	0 (0%)	0 (0%)
LUT9	Taxi Ranks	0 (0%)	0 (0%)
LUT10	Travel Plans	6 (0.6%)	0 (0%)
LUT11	School Travel Plans	2 (0.2%)	0 (0%)
LUT12	Transport Impact Assessments	5 (0.5%)	0 (0%)
LUT15	The Greenway Network	6 (0.6%)	0 (0%)
LUT16	Park and Ride Facilities	0 (0%)	0 (0%)
LUT17	Disused Transport Infrastructure	0 (0%)	0 (0%)
LUT19	Safeguarding of Land Required for Transport Schemes	2 (0.3%)	0 (0%)
LUT20	Parking	445 (43%)	5 (3.4%)
LUT21	Expansion of Car Parking at Employment Sites	1 (0.1%)	0 (0%)
LUT22	Access and Parking for People with Restricted Mobility	6 (0.6%)	0 (0%)
LUT24	Development Affecting Airport Operational Safety	1 (0.1%)	0 (0%)
HOU1	Housing Land	49 (4.7%)	13 (9%)

		No. times referred to in approvals (% Of 1,036 Approvals)	No. times referred to in refusals (% of 145 Refusals)
HOU2	Housing Development - Restrictions	53 (5.1%)	10 (6.9%)
HOU3	Housing Development - Development Control	38 (3.7%)	3 (2.1%)
HOU4	Open Space Provision in New Housing Developments	5 (0.5%)	0 (0%)
HOU6	Housing Density and Mix	4 (0.4%)	0 (0%)
HOU7	The Residential Environment	57 (5.5%)	3 (2.1%)
HOU8	Extending and Altering Your Home	628 (60.6%)	88 (60.7%)
HOU9	House Extensions Within the Green Belt	59 (5.7%)	6 (4.1%)
HOU10	Extensions of Residential Curtilages in the Green Belt	2 (0.2%)	1 (0.7%)
HOU11	Self-contained Residential Annexes	5 (0.5%)	0 (0%)
HOU12	Creation of Additional Accommodation within Existing Premises	3 (0.3%)	0 (0%)
HOU13	Privacy and Daylight in Housing Development	362 (34.9%)	13 (9%)
HOU15	Provision of Affordable Housing	7 (0.7%)	0 (0%)
TCD1	The Hierarchy of retail Centres	22 (2.1%)	1 (0.7%)
TCD2	Retail Development within the Town Centre Retail Core	0 (0%)	0 (0%)
TCD6	Other Town Centre Uses	6 (0.6%)	0 (0%)
TCD8	Principle Shopping Frontages in the Retail Core	1 (0.1%)	22 (15.2%)
TCD10	Non-Retail Uses within Other Retail Centres	4 (0.4%)	0 (0%)
TCD12	Factory Sales	1 (0.1%)	0 (0%)
TCD14	Shop Fronts, Fascias and Hanging Signs	31 (3%)	0 (0%)

		No. times referred to in approvals (% Of 1,036 Approvals)	No. times referred to in refusals (% of 145 Refusals)
TCD18	Rural Shopping Facilities	1 (1%)	0 (0%)
EMP1	Employment Development	6 (0.6%)	0 (0%)
EMP2	Omega South: Regional Investment Site	0 (0%)	0 (0%)
EMP3	Provision of Land for Employment Development	3 (0.3%)	0 (0%)
EMP4	Development in Existing Employment Areas	10 (1%)	1 (0.7%)
EMP5	Existing Employment Sites in Inner Warrington	6 (0.6%)	0 (0%)
EMP6	Employment Development in Other Areas of the Borough	11 (1.1%)	2 (1.4%)
EMP8	Potential Urban Regeneration Areas: Inner Warrington	2 (0.2%)	0 (0%)
EMP9	Employment Development Opportunity Area: Fiddlers Ferry Power Station	0 (0%)	0 (0%)
EMP10	Diversification of the Rural Economy	6 (0.6%)	1 (0.7%)
GRN1	The Green Belt	131 (12.6%)	9 (6.2%)
GRN2	Environmental Protection and Enhancement	97 (9.4%)	10 (6.9%)
GRN3	Development Proposals in the Countryside	46 (4.4%)	3 (2.1%)
GRN4	Inset Villages	86 (8.3%)	0 (0%)
GRN5	Green Belt Villages	19 (1.8%)	0 (0%)
GRN6	The Re-use of Buildings in the Green Belt	12 (1.2%)	1 (0.7%)
GRN8	Major Developed Sites in the Green Belt	1 (0.1%)	0 (0%)
GRN9	Outdoor Activities in the Countryside	5 (0.5%)	0 (0%)

		No. times referred to in approvals (% Of 1,036 Approvals)	No. times referred to in refusals (% of 145 Refusals)
GRN10	Protection and Enhancement of Urban Greenspace	10 (0.1%)	0 (0%)
GRN11	Playing Fields	9 (0.9%)	0 (0%)
GRN12	Opportunities to Improve Open Space Provision	2 (0.2%)	0 (0%)
GRN13	Riverside and Canalside Development	3 (0.3%)	0 (0%)
GRN15	Sites of International Importance for Nature Conservation	0 (0%)	1 (0.7%)
GRN16	Sites of National Importance for Nature Conservation	3 (0.3%)	1 (0.7%)
GRN17	Sites of Local Importance for Nature Conservation	3 (0.3%)	1 (0.7%)
GRN18	Key Biodiversity Habitats and Priority Species	13 (1.3%)	3 (2.1%)
GRN20	Wildlife Corridors	9 (0.9%)	1 (0.7%)
GRN21	Protection of the Nature Conservation Resource	23 (2.2%)	4 (2.8%)
GRN22	Protection and Enhancement of Landscape Features	88 (8.5%)	8 (5.5%)
GRN23	The Mersey Forest	1 (0.1%)	0 (0%)
GRN24	Woodland Planting	5 (0.5%)	0 (0%)
BH5	Locally Important Buildings and Structures of Architectural or Historic Interest	24 (2.3%)	2 (1.4%)
BH8	Development in Conservation Areas	70 (6.8%)	5 (3.4%)
BH10	Development Proposals to Enable the Preservation of the Built Heritage	1 (0.1%)	0 (0%)
BH12	Ancient Monuments and Archaeological Sites	2 (0.2%)	0 (0%)

		No. times referred to in approvals (% Of 1,036 Approvals)	No. times referred to in refusals (% of 145 Refusals)
BH13	Other Sites of Archaeological Importance	1 (0.1%)	0 (0%)
BH14	Archaeological Evaluations	3 (0.3%)	0 (0%)
REP1	The Prudent Use of Resources	20 (1.9%)	1 (0.7%)
REP2	Protection of the Best and Most Versatile Agricultural Land	0 (0%)	0 (0%)
REP4	Protection of the Flood Plain	30 (2.9%)	2 (1.4%)
REP5	Surface Water Run-off and Sustainable Drainage Systems	22 (2.1%)	1 (0.7%)
REP6	Surface Water Quality	5 (0.5%)	0 (0%)
REP7	Ground Water Quality	5 (0.5%)	0 (0%)
REP8	Land Contamination	52 (5%)	0 (0%)
REP9	Air Quality	12 (1.2%)	0 (0%)
REP10	Noise	119 (11.5%)	6 (4.1%)
REP11	Odours	44 (4.2%)	2 (1.4%)
REP12	Development Near Existing Sources of Pollution	0 (0%)	0 (0%)
REP13	Hazardous Uses / Installations	0 (0%)	0 (0%)
REP14	Hazardous Uses / Installations	3 (0.3%)	0 (0%)
REP15	Hazardous Uses / Installations	0 (0%)	0 (0%)
REP16	Renewable Energy	3 (0.3%)	1 (0.7%)
REP17	Wind Turbines	0 (0%)	0 (0%)
REP18	Wind Turbines	0 (0%)	0 (0%)
MWA4	Requirements for all Waste Management Applications	0 (0%)	0 (0%)
MWA5	All Minerals and Waste Management Developments	0 (0%)	0 (0%)
MWA6	General Development and Waste Minimisation	0 (0%)	0 (0%)

		No. times referred to in approvals (% Of 1,036 Approvals)	No. times referred to in refusals (% of 145 Refusals)
MWA11	Materials Recycling Facilities	0 (0%)	0 (0%)
MWA12	Incineration	0 (0%)	0 (0%)
MWA13	Aftercare	0 (0%)	0 (0%)
SOC1	Social Progress	14 (1.4%)	0 (0%)
DCS1	Development Control Strategy	1,016 (98.1%)	101 (69.7%)
DCS2	Planning Obligations	5 (0.5%)	0 (0%)
DCS3	Engineering Services	10 (0.1%)	0 (0%)
DCS6	The Design of Open Space and Play Areas	3 (0.3%)	0 (0%)
DCS7	Provision and Enhancement of Landscaping in New Development	45 (4.3%)	0 (0%)
DCS8	Chapelford Urban Village	0 (0%)	0 (0%)
DCS9	Alterations and Extensions	697 (67.3%)	55 (37.9%)
DCS15	Sites for Gypsies, Travelling Showpeople and Other Itinerants	0 (0%)	0 (0%)

Table 31 Saved Policy Schedule





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