

## **Appendix 1: Monitoring Framework**

- 1.1 A Monitoring Framework will be prepared to monitor the Local Plan's performance. The framework will identify the key targets and indicators that will be used to monitor the delivery of policies contained in the Local Plan.
- 1.2 Targets and indicators, along with the results of the monitoring process, will be reported through the Authority Monitoring Report (AMR).

## Appendix 2: Glossary of Terms

Term	Description
<b>Accessibility</b>	The ease at which people have access to key services at a reasonable cost and in a reasonable time.
<b>Affordable Housing</b>	Social rented, affordable rented and intermediate housing, provided to eligible households whose needs are not met by the market. Eligibility is determined with regard to local incomes and local house prices. Affordable housing should include provisions to remain at an affordable price for future eligible households or for the subsidy to be recycled for alternative affordable housing provision.
<b>Aggregates</b>	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.
<b>Air Quality Management Areas</b>	Areas designated by local authorities because they are not likely to achieve national air quality objectives by the relevant deadlines.
<b>Allocation</b>	The designation of land within a development plan for a particular use such as residential development.
<b>Authority's Monitoring Reports/Annual Monitoring Report (AMR)</b>	The Authority's Monitoring Reports are a series of reports that can be reported as soon as the information is available and/or combined as an annual report (Annual Monitoring Report) which sets out the progress in terms of producing LDDs against the timetable set out in the LDS, the progress in implementing policies and setting out any necessary revision to the LDS.
<b>Appropriate Assessment (AA)</b>	An assessment of the potential effects of a proposed plan on one or more European Habitat Sites.
<b>Area Action Plan (AAP)</b>	Area Action Plans will have a geographic or spatial dimension and focus upon implementation. They will provide an important mechanism for ensuring development of an appropriate scale, mix and quality for key areas of opportunity, change or conservation. Such plans could be relevant to a wide range of circumstances and will benefit from having development plan status.
<b>Biodiversity</b>	The whole variety of life encompassing all genetic, species and ecosystem variations.
<b>Biodiversity Action Plan (BAP)</b>	A Biodiversity Action Plan is a strategy prepared for a local area aimed at conserving and enhancing biological diversity.
<b>Brownfield</b>	See "Previously Developed Land".
<b>Bulky Goods</b>	Bulky Goods include furniture, waste, electrical and electronic equipment and wood.
<b>City Growth Strategy</b>	Private sector led economic strategy for St.Helens.
<b>Comparison Goods (Retail)</b>	Comparison retailing is the provision of items not obtained on a frequent basis. These include clothing, footwear, household and recreational goods.
<b>Conservation Area</b>	Areas of special architectural or historic interest, designated under S69 of the Planning (Listed Buildings and Conservation Areas) Act 1990.
<b>Construction, Demolition</b>	Controlled waste arising from the construction, repair, maintenance and demolition of

Term	Description
<b>&amp; Excavation Waste (CD&amp;E)</b>	buildings and structures.
<b>Convenience Goods (Retail)</b>	Convenience retailing is the provision of everyday items including food, drinks, newspapers/magazines and confectionery.
<b>Core Strategy</b>	A DPD that sets out the vision, spatial strategy and core policies for the spatial development of the Borough. All other Development Plan Documents must be in conformity with it. The St. Helens Core Strategy was adopted in 2012 and will be replaced by the new Local Plan when adopted.
<b>Countryside In and Around Towns</b>	The Countryside In and Around Towns Initiative was a pilot study supported by Natural England. St. Helens was one of a number of Local Authorities to undergo a pilot study assessing the role of the countryside in and around towns, green infrastructure issues and the role of the urban fringe.
<b>Curtilage</b>	A legal term describing the enclosed area of land around a dwelling.
<b>DCLG</b>	Department for Communities and Local Government.
<b>DEFRA</b>	Department for Environment, Food and Rural Affairs.
<b>Derelict Land and Buildings</b>	Land so damaged by previous industrial or other development that it is incapable of beneficial use without treatment. This includes abandoned and unoccupied buildings (including former residential dwellings) in an advanced state of disrepair, land damaged by development, but which has been, or is being, restored.
<b>Designated Heritage Asset</b>	Designated under the legislation as a World Heritage Site, Scheduled Ancient Monument, Listed Building, Protected Wreck Site, Registered Park and Garden, Registered Battlefield or Conservation Area.
<b>Development</b>	Building, engineering and other operations associated with land and/or the change of use of buildings or land.
<b>Development Plan</b>	Consists of the RSS and the DPDs contained within the LDF and provide the framework for development and land use decisions in the Borough.
<b>Development Plan Document (DPD)</b>	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.
<b>District Centres</b>	District Centres will usually comprise groups of shops often containing at least one supermarket or superstore, and a range of non-retail services, such as banks, building societies and restaurants, as well as local public facilities such as a library.
<b>Dwelling</b>	A single self-contained household space (an unshared dwelling) or two or more household spaces at the same address that are not self-contained, but combine to form a shared dwelling that is self-contained. A household space is the accommodation that a household occupies, and self-containment means that all rooms, including the kitchen, bathroom and toilet are behind a door (but not necessarily a single door) only that household can use. In

Term	Description
	most cases, a single household space will be an unshared dwelling.
<b>Ecological Framework</b>	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.
<b>Edge of Centre</b>	For retail purposes, a location that is well-connected to, and within up to 300metres of, the Primary Shopping Area. For all other main town centre uses, a location within 300 metres of a town centre boundary. For office development, this includes locations outside the town centre but within 500 metres of a public transport interchange. In determining whether a site falls within the definition of edge of centre, account should be taken of local circumstances.
<b>Employment Land Needs Study (ELNS)</b>	Employment Land Needs Study.
<b>Environment Agency (EA)</b>	Agency responsible for matters relating to surface water drainage, flooding and water quality.
<b>Flood Plain</b>	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.
<b>Flood Risk Assessment</b>	Flood Risk Assessments consider the specific risk of flooding to a development being proposed over its currently expected lifetime and its possible effects on flood risks elsewhere in terms of its effects on flood flows and flood storage capacity and the run-off implications.
<b>Flood Zone 1</b>	The annual probability of flooding is lower than 0.1%. Technical Guidance to the National Planning Policy Framework imposes no constraints upon development here.
<b>Flood Zone 2</b>	Flood Zone 2 is defined as 'Medium Probability' with an annual probability of flooding between 0.1 and 1.0% for fluvial and 0.1 and 0.5% for tidal and coastal flooding. The Technical Guidance to the NPPF recommends that Flood Zone 2 is suitable for most development with the exception of Highly Vulnerable uses (unless the Exception Test is passed), as defined within Table 2 of the Technical Guidance.
<b>Flood Zone 3</b>	Flood Zone 3 is defined as 'High Probability' with an annual probability of flooding of 1.0% or greater for fluvial and 0.5% or greater for tidal or coastal. The Technical Guidance to the NPPF recommends that appropriate development is based upon a further classification of Flood Zone 3 into: 3a High Probability; and 3b Functional Floodplain. Greater constraints are placed upon development within Flood Zone 3 compared to any other Flood Zone; refer to Table 2 of the Technical Guidance for details.
<b>Geodiversity</b>	Geodiversity is the variety of rocks, minerals, fossils, soils, landforms and natural processes.
<b>Green Belt</b>	Areas of land where development is particularly tightly controlled. The purpose is to check the unrestricted sprawl of large built-up areas; to prevent neighbouring 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.
<b>Greenfield Land</b>	Land that is or has been occupied by agricultural or forestry buildings; land that has been developed for minerals extraction or waste disposal by landfill purposes where provision for restoration has been made through development control procedures; land in built-up areas such as private residential gardens, parks, recreation grounds and allotments; and land that was previously-developed but where the remains of the permanent structure or fixed surface structure have blended into the landscape in the process of time.

Term	Description
<b>Green Infrastructure</b>	Green infrastructure is the region's life support system – the network of natural environmental components and green and blue spaces that lie within and between cities, towns and villages which provide multiple social, economic and environmental benefits. In the same way that the transport infrastructure is made up of a network of roads, railways, airports etc. green infrastructure has its own physical components, including parks, rivers, street trees and moorland.
<b>Ha</b>	Abbreviation for 'hectares', a measurement of area equivalent to 10,000 square metres.
<b>Habitats Regulations</b>	Provides legal protection for habitats and species of European importance.
<b>Heritage Asset</b>	A building, monument, site, place, area or landscape identified as having a degree of historic, archaeological, architectural or artistic significance meriting consideration in planning decisions, because of its heritage interest. They include designated heritage assets (as defined in the NPPF) and assets identified by the Local Planning Authority (including local listing).
<b>Highways England (HE)</b>	Maintain and manage the motorway and trunk road network in England.
<b>Housing Density</b>	Housing density is a measure of the number of dwellings which can be accommodated on a site or in an area and is expressed in dwellings per hectare (dph). It is calculated by including only those site areas which will be developed for housing and directly associated uses, including access roads within the site, private garden space, car parking areas, incidental open space and landscaping and children's play areas, where these are provided.
<b>Index of Multiple Deprivation</b>	The Index of Multiple Deprivation (IMD) is a measure of multiple deprivation at the small area level.
<b>Infrastructure</b>	Roads, water supply, sewage disposal, schools and other community facilities needed to support housing, industrial and commercial activity.
<b>Land affected by Contamination</b>	Land where the actual or suspected presence of substances, in, on or under the land may cause risk to people, property, human activities or the environment regardless of whether or not the land meets the definition of contaminated land in Part IIA of the Environmental Protection Act 1990
<b>Landbank</b>	A stock of planning permissions for reserves that ensure continuity of production for a set number of years.
<b>Landscape</b>	A landscape is a concept, a real or imaginary environment, image or view in which the land, and natural and semi-natural elements, are prominent, dominant or the only ones. Landscapes may, and often do, include humans and man-made components as well. They are the product of the appearance, uses and perceptions of places that are part of the outdoor environment.
<b>Landscape Character</b>	The distinct and recognisable pattern of elements that occurs consistently in a particular type of landscape, and how this is perceived by people. It reflects particular combinations of geology, landform, soils, vegetation, land use and human settlement. It creates the particular sense of place of different areas of the landscape.
<b>Landscape Character Assessments</b>	An approach to assessing and recording those features and characteristics that constitute a particular landscape as a basis for informed planning and policy decisions that respect and enhance that character and a local sense of place.
<b>Listed Buildings</b>	Buildings 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

Term	Description
	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, II* and II.
<b>Liverpool City Region</b>	RSS (2008) defines the Liverpool City Region as “comprising City of Liverpool and local authority districts of Halton, Knowsley, Sefton, St.Helens, Wirral, and extends as far as Chester, Ellesmere Port and Neston, Vale Royal and West Lancashire”. The Liverpool City Region Board (as of 2012) has representatives from the City of Liverpool and local authority districts of Halton, Knowsley, Sefton, St.Helens, Wirral and West Lancashire. The LCR Development Plan (2005) took into account the area of Liverpool, St.Helens, Wirral, Knowsley, Sefton and Halton plus the adjacent areas of Warrington, Chester, Ellesmere Port and Neston (West Cheshire) and North Wales and West Lancashire.
<b>Local Aggregate Assessment</b>	An annual assessment of the demand for and supply of aggregates in a mineral planning authority’s area
<b>Local Centres</b>	Local Centres include a range of small shops of a local nature, serving a small catchment. Typically, local centres might include, amongst other shops, a small supermarket, a newsagent, a sub-post office and a pharmacy. Other facilities could include a hot-food takeaway and launderette. In rural areas, large villages may perform the role of a local centre.
<b>Local Development Document (LDD)</b>	A document that forms part of the LDF. LDDs include Development Plan Documents, Supplementary Planning Documents and the Statement of Community Involvement. These are explained below.
<b>Local Development Framework (LDF)</b>	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.
<b>Local Development Scheme (LDS)</b>	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.
<b>Local Enterprise Partnership</b>	A body, designated by the Secretary of State for Communities and Local Government, established for the purpose of creating or improving the conditions for economic growth in an area.
<b>Local Geological Site</b>	A site designated for its important geodiversity features using guidelines adopted across North Merseyside.
<b>Local Nature Reserve</b>	Places with wildlife or geological features that are of special interest locally.
<b>Local Plan</b>	A plan that sets policies for the future development of an area. In law this is described as the development plan documents adopted under the Planning and Compulsory Purchase Act 2004.
<b>Local Planning Authority</b>	The Authority that is empowered by law to exercise planning functions.
<b>Local Strategic</b>	A partnership of public, business, voluntary and community organisations in St.Helens.

Term	Description
<b>Partnership (LSP)</b>	
<b>Local Transport Plan (LTP)</b>	A Transport Plan produced by the five Merseyside Local Authorities and 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.
<b>Local Wildlife Site</b>	A site designated for its important biodiversity features using guidelines adopted across North Merseyside.
<b>Main Town Centre Use</b>	Retail development (including warehouse clubs and factory outlet centres); leisure, entertainment facilities the more intensive sport and recreation uses (including cinemas, restaurants, drive-through restaurants, bars and pubs, night-clubs, casinos, health and fitness centres, indoor bowling centres, and bingo halls); offices; and arts, culture and tourism development (including theatres, museums, galleries and concert halls, hotels and conference facilities).
<b>Managed Aggregate Supply System (MASS)</b>	System that seeks to ensure a steady and adequate supply of aggregate mineral, to handle the significant geographical imbalances in the occurrence of suitable natural aggregate resources, and the areas where they are most needed. It requires mineral planning authorities which have adequate resources of aggregates to make an appropriate contribution to national as well as local supply, while making due allowance for the need to control any environmental damage to an acceptable level. It also ensures that areas with smaller amounts of aggregate make some contribution towards meeting local and national need, where that can be done sustainably.
<b>Mersey Forest</b>	A partnership project which aims to create woodlands which bring benefits to people, wildlife and the economy.
<b>Merseyside Biodiversity Action Plan (BAP)</b>	The Merseyside Biodiversity Action Plan is a subregional plan recognising the importance of habitats and species within the subregion and creating management plans for protected and at risk habitats and species identified through the United Kingdom Biodiversity Action Plan.
<b>Mid-Mersey Growth Point</b>	One of the successful bids for the Second Round Growth Points, incorporating St.Helens, Halton and Warrington. Growth Point promoted sustainable housing and economic growth. Due to the ending of Central Government funding the Mid Mersey Growth Point ceased to exist at the end of March 2011.
<b>Minerals Planning Authority (MPA)</b>	The Local Authority responsible for the planning of minerals issues.
<b>Mineral Safeguarding Area (MSA)</b>	An area designated by Minerals Planning Authorities which covers known deposits of minerals which are desired to be kept safeguarded from unnecessary sterilisation by non-mineral development.
<b>Municipal Waste</b>	Waste collected by or on behalf of the Local Authority.
<b>National Land Use</b>	The National Land Use Database provides an inventory of the national stock of Brownfield sites and a tool for monitoring the supply and reuse of previously developed land and

Term	Description
<b>Database (NLUD)</b>	buildings to Local Planning Authorities.
<b>National Planning Policy Framework (NPPF):</b>	This is the Government's statement of planning policy with which all Local Plans must be in conformity. Where a local plan is silent on an issue planning decisions will be made in accordance with national policy. This document came into force in March 2012 and replaces the planning policy statements and planning policy guidance notes (PPS' and PPGs).
<b>Neighbourhood Plan</b>	A plan prepared by a Parish Council or Neighbourhood Forum for a particular neighbourhood area (made under the Planning and Compulsory Purchase Act 2004).
<b>Network Management Plan</b>	A programme to manage and ensure the expeditious movement of traffic on the St.Helens and surrounding road networks.
<b>North West River Basin Management Plan</b>	The North West's plan for protecting and improving the water environment which has been developed in consultation with organisations and individuals. It sets out the main issues for the water environment and the actions which need to be undertaken to deal with them.
<b>North West Aggregates Working Party (NWAWP)</b>	<p>Technical advisory group of mineral planning authorities (and their representatives) from the North West region and other relevant organisations who work together to:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• produce fit-for-purpose and comprehensive data on aggregate demand and supply in the North West; and</li> <li>• provide advice to individual mineral planning authorities and to the National Aggregate Co-ordinating Group.</li> </ul>
<b>Out of Centre</b>	A location which is not in, or on, the edge of a centre but not necessarily outside the urban area.
<b>Petroleum Exploration and Development Licence (PEDL)</b>	Licence issued by the Government that allows a company to pursue a range of oil and gas exploration activities, subject to necessary drilling/development consents and planning permission.
<b>Plan Period</b>	The plan period we are working to is 2018-2033.
<b>Planning and Compulsory Purchase Act (PCPA), 2004</b>	A planning system established by legislation in 2004 which aimed to streamline the planning process, strengthen community and stakeholder involvement and ensure that plans achieve sustainable development.
<b>Planning Inspectorate (PINS)</b>	Independent Planning Inspectors who are appointed by the Secretary of State to carry out an independent examination into the "soundness" of DPDs.
<b>Preferred Options</b>	The stage of the LDF process that takes account of public and stakeholder interest, providing enough information to ensure that people can understand the implications of the Preferred Options and the opportunity to select alternative options.
<b>Previously Developed Land (PDL)</b>	<p>Land which is or was occupied by a permanent structure, including the curtilage of the developed land (although it should not be assumed that the whole of the curtilage should be developed) and any associated fixed surface infrastructure. This excludes:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• land that is or has been occupied by agricultural or forestry buildings</li> <li>• land that has been developed for minerals extraction or waste disposal by landfill purposes where provision for restoration has been made through development control procedures</li> </ul>

Term	Description
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• land in built-up areas such as private residential gardens, parks, recreation grounds and allotments</li> <li>• land that was previously developed but where the remains of the permanent structure or fixed surface structure have blended into the landscape in the process of time</li> </ul>
<b>Policies Map</b>	An illustrative diagram of the main proposal designations and areas where specific policies or Area Action Plans apply.
<b>Public Realm</b>	Publicly owned streets, sidewalks, rights of ways, parks and other publicly accessible open spaces, and public and civic buildings and facilities.
<b>Regeneration</b>	A regeneration activity is one which is part of a wide and balanced approach to enhancing the overall wellbeing of a community, through social, physical and economic improvements - combining economic competitiveness, environmental sustainability and social equity to bring about renewal.
<b>Regional Poles</b>	Chief metropolitan centres of the North West which are also currently and/or, potentially, major centres of employment and drivers of economic growth. They comprise the city centres of Manchester/Salford and Liverpool.
<b>Registered Parks and Gardens</b>	Registered Parks and Gardens are historic parks and gardens which make a rich and varied contribution to the landscape. A register of all the historic parks and gardens in the country is kept by English Heritage.
<b>Registered Provider of Social Housing (RP)</b>	A landlord registered with the Housing Corporation who provides and manages affordable housing.
<b>Renewable Energy</b>	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.
<b>Saved Policies/Plan</b>	Policies within unitary development plans, local plans and structure plans that are saved, and still relevant as material considerations, during production of replacement Development Plan Documents.
<b>Scheduled Ancient Monument</b>	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.
<b>Strategic Flood Risk Assessment (SFRA)</b>	The SFRA looks at flood risk at a strategic level across the Borough.
<b>Site of Special Scientific Interest (SSSI)</b>	Nationally important areas of land, designated by Natural England under the Wildlife and Countryside Act 1981 as being of special interest for nature or geological conservation.
<b>Site Specific Allocations</b>	A document detailing site-specific allocations of land, this must set out clearly the links to relevant policies in other DPDs.
<b>Small and Medium Enterprises (SME)</b>	Companies whose headcount or turnover falls below certain limits.

Term	Description
<b>Spatial Planning</b>	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, and crime.
<b>Stakeholder</b>	A stakeholder is a person or organisation that has an interest in a field or area of work. Within planning there are three statutory stakeholders who are consulted during the planning process. These are Natural England, the Environment Agency and English Heritage. Other stakeholders may include developers, architects, environmentalists who have an interest in the planning process.
<b>Statement of Community Involvement (SCI)</b>	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 is no longer subject to independent examination. All DPDs and SPDs will have to show how they have conformed to it.
<b>Statutory Body</b>	Set up as a result of an Act of Parliament, to carry out given functions.
<b>Strategic Housing Land Availability Assessment (SHLAA)</b>	A key evidence base document and establishes realistic assumptions about the availability, suitability and the likely economic viability of land to meet the identified housing need for housing over the plan period.
<b>Strategic Housing Market Assessment (SHMA)</b>	A key evidence base document and identifies the scale and mix of housing and the range of tenures that the local population is likely to need over the plan period.
<b>Strategic Road Network</b>	Roads across the borough essential to free and safe movement of traffic throughout the region.
<b>Sustainable Drainage Systems (SuDS)</b>	A sequence of water management practices and facilities designed to drain surface water in a manner that will be more sustainable.
<b>Super Output Area (SOA)</b>	Geographical breakdown of the Borough into small geographical areas. There are 118 SOAs in the Borough.
<b>Supplementary Planning Documents (SPDs)</b>	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.
<b>Supplementary Planning Guidance (SPG)</b>	Non-statutory policy documents elaborating on policies and proposals in a UDP. These were replaced by SPDs under the new legislation.
<b>Sustainability</b>	Ensuring that the decisions taken now do not prejudice the ability of future generations to enjoy an acceptable quality of life.
<b>Sustainability Appraisal and Strategic Environmental Assessment (SA/SEA)</b>	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.
<b>Town and Country Planning (Local Development) Regulations</b>	Regulations detailing the legal requirements of the Planning and Compulsory Purchase Act 2004.

Term	Description
<b>2004</b>	
<b>Traffic Sensitive Routes</b>	Routes designated under Section 64 of the New Roads and Street Works Act where unacceptable delays and disruption should be avoided and where activities that affect their operation should be limited.
<b>Transport Assessment</b>	A Transport Assessment provides detailed information on a range of transport conditions before, during and following the construction of a proposed development.
<b>Travel Plan</b>	A Travel Plan is a package of measures produced by employers and schools to encourage staff, pupils and parents to use alternatives to single occupancy car use.
<b>Tree Preservation Order (TPO)</b>	A TPO is an order made by a Local Planning Authority in respect of trees or woodlands.
<b>Unitary Development Plan (UDP)</b>	Planning policy document under previous legislation. UDPs will now be replaced by LDFs.
<b>Use Classes Order</b>	The Town and Country Planning (Use Classes) Order 2010 specifies sixteen classes of land use. Change of use within a use class does not normally require planning permission.
<b>Vacant Buildings</b>	Unoccupied buildings, that are structurally sound and in a reasonable state of repair (i.e. capable of being occupied in their present state).
<b>Ward</b>	Electoral wards are the key building block of UK administrative geography.
<b>Water Framework Directive</b>	A European Union Directive which commits member states to achieve good ecological status of all water bodies including; surface waters, groundwater, estuaries, and marine waters up to one mile from low water. The Directive looks at the ecological health of surface water bodies as well as achieving traditional chemical standards.
<b>Windfall Sites</b>	Sites which have not been specifically identified as available in the Local Plan process. They normally comprise previously-developed sites that have unexpectedly become available.
<b>Worklessness</b>	Worklessness is a term used to describe those who are economically inactive. The economically inactive are people of working age who are not working, are not in full time education and are not actively seeking employment.

## **Appendix 3: Development Plan Policies to be replaced by the Local Plan**

- 1.1 When adopted the new St. Helens Local Plan 2018-2033 will replace all of the policies contained in the St. Helens Local Plan Core Strategy (2012) and the St. Helens Unitary Development Plan Saved Policies (2007). The Joint Merseyside and Halton Waste Local Plan (2013) will not be replaced by the new Local Plan; this will remain part of the St. Helens Development Plan.
- 1.2 The Bold Forest Park Area Action Plan which is currently under Examination by an independent planning inspector will not be replaced by the new Local Plan and when adopted it will form part of the St. Helens Development Plan.

## Appendix 4: Existing Employment Areas to be Protected

<b>Employment Area</b>	<b>Local Economy SPD Reference Number</b>
Lords Fold Industrial Estate	A
Millbrook Business Centre	B
Mill Lane Industrial Estate	B
Rainford Industrial Estate	B
Pilkington Works, Cowley Hill	C
Gerard's Park	D
Pocket Nook	E
Site at Corporation Street	F
Site at Parr Street / Corporation Street	G
Westside Industrial Estate / Kellerer Court	H
Chalon Way Industrial Estate	I
Eccleston Street Industrial Estate	J
Knowsley Road Industrial Park	K
Alexandra Business Park	L
Ravenhead Road Industrial Estate	M
Ravenhead Works	N
Sherdley Road Industrial Estate and Business Park	P
Baxters Lane Industrial Estate	Q
Sutton Oak Drive Industrial Estate	Q
Sutton Road Industrial Area	Q
Parr Industrial Estate	R
Site at Nook Lane	S
Moorfoot Road Industrial Estate	T
Delta Road Industrial Estate	U

Garswood Industrial Estate	V
Haydock Industrial Estate	W
The Parks	X
Woodlands Industrial Estate	Y
Sankey Valley Industrial Estate	AA
Bold Business Centre	BB
Bold Industrial Estate	CC
Normans Road Industrial Estate	DD
Reginald Road Industrial Park/ Abbotsfield Road Industrial Park	FF
Co-op Distribution Centre	GG
Linkway Distribution Park	HH
Mere Grange	II
Lea Green Business Park / Industrial Estate	JJ
St. Helens Road	LL

## Appendix 5: Sites of Biodiversity and Geodiversity Importance

Type of Site	Site Name	Site Reference Number
Statutory Sites	Stanley Bank Meadows SSSI	SSSI1
	Highfield Moss SSSI (mostly in Wigan Borough)	SSSI2
Local Nature Reserves	Stanley Bank	LNR1
	Clinkham Wood	LNR2
	Colliers Moss Common North	LNR6
	Siding Lane	LNR3
	Thatto Heath Meadows	LNR4
	Parr Hall Millennium Green	LNR5
	Mill Brow, Eccleston	LNR7
Local Geology Sites	Taylor Park Quarry	SH33
	Windlehurst Quarry	SH1
	Crank Caverns	SH2
	Wargrave Quarry ( Red Brow Wood)	SH3
	Carr Mill Dam	SH5
	Billinge Plants	SH15
	Billinge Quarry	SH19
	Shaley Brow Quarry	SH25
	Brook, 150m NE of Houghwood Golf Course	SH27
	Brook, 130m NE of Houghwood Golf Course	SH28
	Clinkham Wood (N), Mossbank	SH30

## Appendix 6: Local Wildlife Sites

Local Wildlife Site Name	Site Reference Number
Rainford Brook	LWS1
Bawdy Brook	LWS2
Pond, e of Birch Wood	LWS3
Downham Walk, pond and marsh	LWS4
Sidings Lane, Rainford	LWS5
Shaley Brow, Billinge	LWS6
Nursery Plantation	LWS7
Randles Brook	LWS8
Holiday Moss, Rainford	LWS9
Shaley Brow, Brownlow	LWS10
Billinge Beacon	LWS11
Camholes Wood	LWS12
Wooded Valley at Billinge	LWS13
Ashgrove Farm, wood	LWS14
King's Moss Plantation	LWS15
Barton Clough, Billinge	LWS16
Disused Depot	LWS17
Twelve Yarder Pits, pond and wood	LWS18
Mine spoil, w of Weathercock Hill	LWS19
Birchley Wood	LWS20
Crank Caverns	LWS21
Fir Wood	LWS22
Black Brook, Kings Moss	LWS23
Brown Birches	LWS24

Hill Top Farm woodland	LWS25
Small Wood, ne of Fenny Bank	LWS26
Goyt Hey Wood	LWS27
Hollins Hey Wood	LWS28
Plantation Copse and Ponds, Haydock	LWS30
Haydock Cross	LWS31
Mossborough Moss woodlands and land	LWS32
Moss Plantation	LWS33
Carr Mill Dam	LWS34
Woodland beside Old Garswood Railway	LWS35
Clinkham Wood	LWS36
Brook Wood	LWS37
Haydock Park Woodlands	LWS38
Windle Park Wood	LWS39
Emma Wood	LWS41
Windlehurst Sedgemarsh	LWS42
Glasshouse Close Wood	LWS43
Fox Covert (including Cow Hey Dam)	LWS44
Stanley Bank Meadow, Ponds and Wood	LWS45
Wicken Hedge	LWS46
Pilkington's Glass Factory, grounds	LWS47
Cambourne Road pond	LWS48
Windlehurst Quarry	LWS49
Windle Brook	LWS50
Ellams Brook	LWS51
Wood Pit Covert	LWS52
Islands Brow Burgy & pond	LWS53

St. Helens Canal	LWS54
Haresfinch Bank	LWS55
St. Helens Canal, s of Haresfinch Burgy	LWS56
Parr Hall Millennium Green	LWS57
Grassland, w of Wagon Lane	LWS58
Castle Hill	LWS59
Wood Pit Tip, grassland	LWS60
Cloghe Wood	LWS61
Lyme Pit Tip	LWS62
Mill Brook 04	LWS63
St. Helens Canal, Broad Oak Basin and Frog Hall	LWS64
Ashton's Green Reclaimed tip (open space)	LWS65
Havannah Flash	LWS66
Newton Lake and woodland	LWS67
Mill Brook	LWS68
Crow Lane Copse	LWS69
Mill Wood, Eccleston	LWS70
Willow Park	LWS71
Collingwood Road Open space	LWS72
Mesnes Park and stream	LWS73
Newton Common pond	LWS74
Sankey Brook	LWS75
Eccleston Top Dam	LWS76
Leg O'Mutton Dam	LWS77
Hospital Grounds, Eccleston	LWS78
The Dingle, Newton	LWS79
Gillars Green Wood	LWS80

Old Joan's Plantation	LWS81
Grassland, n of Sankey Brook and Sankey Brook	LWS82
Grassland s of towpath, Sankey Valley Park	LWS83
Eccleston Mere	LWS84
Red Brow Wood	LWS85
Newton Brook 05	LWS86
Eccleston Golf Course, w. pond	LWS87
Mucky Mountains	LWS88
Wargrave Road, woodland e of	LWS89
Grassland by Parr Flat	LWS90
Parr Flat	LWS91
Ravenhead Ponds	LWS92
Old Hey Wood	LWS93
Sales Wood/Gorse Plantation	LWS94
Alexandra Colliery	LWS95
Colliers Moss Common	LWS96
Gallow's Croft	LWS97
Thatto Heath Dam	LWS98
Prescot Reservoirs Nos 3 & 4	LWS99
Thatto Heath Meadows	LWS100
Sutton Brook	LWS101
Sherdley Park & Golf Course	LWS102
Newton Brook 03	LWS103
Land, w of Gerrards Lane	LWS104
Rough grassland around Sutton Dam stream	LWS105
Former Rainhill Hospital Site / Reeve Court woodland	LWS106

Sutton Mill Dam	LWS107
Field, n of Gorse Lane / Tunstalls Farm LWS	LWS108
Ansdell's Wood	LWS109
Old Mineral Line, Lea Green	LWS110
Dog Kennel Plantation	LWS111
Pendlebury Brook	LWS112
Parrens Covert	LWS113
Booth's Wood	LWS114
Blundell's Hill Golf Course	LWS115
The Rough, woodland	LWS116
Whittle Brook	LWS117
Mersey Valley Golf Course	LWS118
Sutton Manor	LWS119
Clockface Country Park Pond	LWS120
Ashton in Makerfield Golf Course	LWS122