



St. Helens
Council



Policy for Nature

*A biodiversity action plan
for St. Helens*

March 2006

Policy for Nature

Foreword

This is the third Policy for Nature, which St.Helens Council has prepared over the last 25 years.

This reflects not only the commitment that we have to our wildlife heritage, but the need to adapt to changing circumstances and challenges.

The fact that we are both introducing this Policy for Nature to you demonstrates the extent to which biodiversity is relevant to many of our responsibilities and activities – not only our responsibilities for its protection and enhancement but a recognition of its importance in assisting the regeneration of St.Helens as a place in which people wish to live, work and enjoy themselves.

We may not have many habitats and species of extreme rarity or national importance in St.Helens but we do have a great diversity which is on our doorsteps. We are committed to raising awareness of these riches and increasing accessibility to them.

We welcome the opportunity of working with our partners and the community in implementing this Policy for Nature.



Cllr John Fletcher

Cllr. John Fletcher
Deputy Leader of the Council
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Urban Regeneration & Housing



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With special thanks to Mike Roberts, St.Helens Ranger Service and Stuart Rayner for the photography throughout this document.



Teasel Bee

Introduction



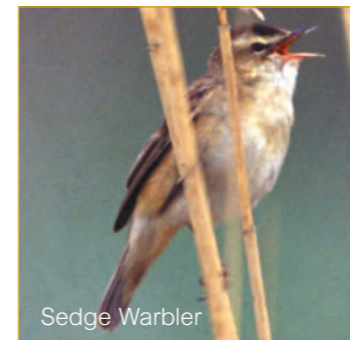
The Local Government Act 2000 places a statutory duty on all Local Authorities to further the principles of sustainable development - securing social, economic and environmental progress, hand in hand, not in one area at the expense of the others. The protection and enhancement of biodiversity is central to this process.

This action plan is intended to update the successful "Policy for Nature" and contribute to implementing the North Merseyside Biodiversity Action Plan.

The Policy for Nature, first published in 1986 and subsequently reviewed in 1997, was prepared with the assistance of the St.Helens Wildlife Advisory Group, which was established in 1982 to advise the Council on nature conservation matters. That principle of working in partnership has continued and the Wildlife Advisory Group has been responsible for the preparation of this Action Plan.

Since 1997 there have been significant developments at national, regional and local level which have included:

- the incorporation of the principles of sustainable development in all policy development
- the publication of the Government's Biodiversity Strategy for England
- the promotion of biodiversity at the sub-regional level with the preparation of the North Merseyside Biodiversity Action Plan
- changes to the organisation of local government, including the introduction of Community Plans and the establishment of Local Strategic Partnerships.



Sedge Warbler

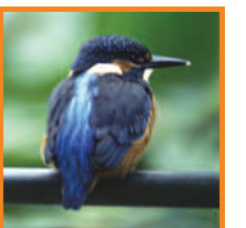
This action plan, therefore, builds on the strengths of the "Policy for Nature", but gives greater emphasis to identifying specific action to enhance biodiversity in St.Helens Borough.

In doing so, the action plan looks to contribute to the successful implementation of local strategies such as the Community Plan and North Merseyside Biodiversity Action Plan and, to do this in a way which reflects and enhances locally distinctive biodiversity and the involvement of the local community.



Corn Bunting

The process of working in partnership is ongoing and long-term. Accordingly, the plan has been prepared in such a way as to enable regular monitoring and review.





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Aims and Objectives



Aim:

To work with the community to encourage wildlife in St.Helens for its own sake, for the people of St.Helens and for the attractiveness of the Borough.

Objectives:

- To protect and enhance habitats and species
- To raise awareness of and improve accessibility to nature
- To manage land for the benefit of biodiversity
- To control harmful Exotic Species
- To increase training to improve biodiversity



Starlings flocking at dusk





Hare

Policy Context



National

“Working with the grain of nature - a biodiversity strategy for England” was launched in October 2002. The strategy seeks to ensure that biodiversity considerations become embedded in all main sections of public policy and sets out a programme to make the changes necessary to conserve, enhance and work with the grain of nature and ecosystems rather than against it.

In moving towards this vision, the Government’s objectives for town planning are:

- **To promote sustainable development** - by ensuring that biodiversity is conserved and enhanced as an integral part of economic, social and environmental development, so that policies and decisions about the development and use of land integrate biodiversity with other considerations.
- **To conserve, enhance and restore the diversity of England’s wildlife and geology** - by sustaining, and where possible improving, the quality and extent of natural habitat, geological and geomorphological sites; and the naturally occurring species which they support.
- **To contribute to an urban renaissance** - by enhancing biodiversity in greenspaces and among developments in urban areas so that they are used by wildlife and valued by people, recognising that healthy, functional ecosystems can contribute to a better quality of life and a sense of well-being for those who live and work in urban areas.
- **To contribute to rural renewal** - by ensuring that developments in rural areas take account of the role and value of biodiversity in supporting economic diversification and contributing to a high quality environment.



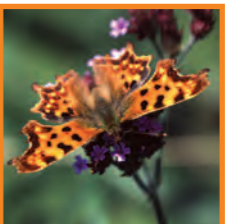
Goldfinch

The statutory process of providing services that meet the requirements of the community is focused through the production of a Community Plan.

Government guidance indicates that biodiversity is an integral part of these plans¹. The Local Government Association has advised on the central role Local Authorities should play in protecting and enhancing biodiversity through development control, management of landholdings such as parks and

encouragement of partnerships to assist in the process².

In order to monitor sustainable development nationally, the Government has developed a suite of headline indicators. Specific Government targets include reversing the long-term decline of farmland birds by 2020 and bringing 95% of all nationally important wildlife sites into favourable condition by 2010.



¹ Section 48 Circular 04/2001 Countryside Rights of Way Act 2001 (ODPM)

² Position Statement on Biodiversity on behalf of the Local Government Association (Association of Local Government Ecologists) 2001



Regional

The North Merseyside Biodiversity Action Plan was developed by the Merseyside Biodiversity Group, a partnership of statutory and non-statutory agencies and the voluntary sector, and launched in September 2001.

The action plan consists of 30 Species Action Plans and 15 Habitat Action Plans, which represent priorities for conservation action at both the national and local level. Of these, 28 are relevant to St.Helens.

Habitat Action Plans

- Canal
- Lowland Acidic Grassland
- Lowland Mixed Broadleaf Woodland
- Urban Grassland
- Field Boundaries
- Ponds
- Conifer Woodland
- Lowland Heath
- Urban Trees
- Reedbeds
- Wet Woodland
- Lowland Wood Pasture and Parkland
- Lowland Basin Mire

Species Action Plans

- Common Lizard
- Red Squirrel
- Lapwing
- Song Thrush
- Dragonflies
- Urban Birds
- Skylark
- Corn Bunting
- Water Vole
- Great Crested Newt
- Brown Hare
- Bats
- Bluebell
- Purple Ramping Fumitory
- Grey Partridge



Broad Bodied Chaser



Action for Sustainability

Action for Sustainability is the regional framework for sustainable development, which sets out a vision for the North West region with the following biodiversity targets:

North West Region

Objective	Targets
To protect and enhance endangered and valued species and habitats	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • No net loss or damage to nationally and internationally designated sites • No net loss of priority species and habitats from 2000 • To establish baseline and prepare Biodiversity Action Plans by 2003 and implement from 2004 • The extent, where appropriate, and value of non-statutory designated sites as important resources for biodiversity
To protect and enhance local distinctiveness, wildlife value and the general quality and accessibility of landscapes	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • To achieve a net gain in maintained hedgerows, walls and ponds by 2006 • To have natural greenspace within 300m of home, one 20ha site within 2km, one 100ha site within 5km and one 500ha site within 10km
To create new areas of habitat and manage existing networks of sites which are essential to the movement and interchange between populations of wildlife and the general enhancement of biodiversity	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • No net loss of landscape features important for maintaining the links between fragmented and isolated habitats and species populations
To protect historic biological, geological, landscape and landform features (Earth Heritage Sites)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Extend, where appropriate, and value non-statutory sites as valuable resources for Earth Heritage





Regional Spatial Framework – Regional Planning Guidance

Mirroring Action for Sustainability, the Regional Spatial Strategy for the North West (RPG13) sets out targets for the active management of environmental resources. In delivering these, Local Authorities should:

- Afford the highest level of protection and management to those resources which are important or irreplaceable;
- Ensure there is no net loss in the value of other biodiversity resources within the region;
- Return key biodiversity resources to viable levels by promoting the restoration and re-establishment of habitats and species populations in accordance with the targets set out in UK and Local Biodiversity Action Plans.

In implementing this, Local Authorities are required to identify a “coherent and functional ecological framework” which identifies priority biodiversity resources, land which has the potential for returning these resources to viable levels, and wildlife corridors.

The North West Biodiversity Forum provides a co-ordinating mechanism to assess biodiversity sustainability in the region. Indicators which will provide a focus for action are:

- Area and Condition of Sites of Special Scientific Interest
- Population of Wild Birds
- Enhancement of Biodiversity Resources
- Establishment of Biodiversity Resources
- Identification of natural greenspace
- Designation and maintenance of local wildlife and geological sites

The Mersey Forest

One of twelve Government-backed Community Forests, The Mersey Forest is a regional landscape regeneration initiative, which aims to increase overall tree cover whilst promoting the creation of other habitats. The landscape setting of St.Helens is recognised as an important economic driver and, consequently, over 640 hectares of new woodland and other associated habitats have been created in the Borough through the Mersey Forest initiative. A biodiversity action plan for the Forest has been developed and aims to give added value to a range of Habitat and Species Action Plans set out in both the Merseyside and Cheshire Local Biodiversity Plans, including bluebell and broadleaf mixed woodland.



Local

Community Plan

The Community Plan combines local with national aims and objectives for the period 2002-2012, setting out agreed priorities to improve the economic, social and environmental well-being of the area through sustainable development.

An aim of the plan is to create a healthy, safe, attractive and rich environment with the objectives of protecting and enhancing buildings, biodiversity, open spaces and green fields. In addition, there is a specific target to extend the area covered by managed Local Nature Reserves to 150 hectares by 2013 from the current area of 51 hectares.



The City Growth Strategy

This private sector-led strategy for economic regeneration recognises the importance of trees and woodland in establishing a high quality environment. The strategy has generated the preparation of a woodland strategy, which will include opportunities to contribute to enhancing biodiversity.

Neighbourhood Renewal

The national and regional headline indicator of farmland bird population levels has been transposed into a local target for neighbourhood renewal in recognition of the importance of biodiversity as an integral part of quality of life within the Borough.





Agricultural Landholdings Strategy

The strategy, approved in 2004, considers the Council's agricultural landholdings and includes proposals to secure gains for biodiversity, heritage and access within the tenancy framework. A particular focus for action is the area around Stanley Bank including the Site of Special Scientific Interest and adjoining ancient semi-natural woodland.

Tourism and Visitor Strategy

Produced in 2003, the strategy is an ambitious programme to develop the town's tourist potential and recognises the wealth of natural assets. Future actions include the expansion of the Sankey Valley nature trail.

Development Plan

The Council's Unitary Development Plan (UDP) was adopted in 1998 and includes several policies directed at nature conservation, including the protection of (76) Sites of Community Wildlife Interest. The UDP will be replaced by a Local Development Framework. Phase 1 and 2 Habitat Surveys have been undertaken which provide the basis for reviewing sites of local interest, justifying protection. The planning system will continue to provide an important mechanism for biodiversity protection and enhancement through the development process.

Urban Fringe Action Plan

St.Helens Council, in partnership with The Mersey Forest, the Countryside Agency and Groundwork Trust, is developing an Urban Fringe Action Plan based upon the ten identified functions of the urban fringe³. The development of the plan will enable a more strategic landscape ecology approach to be developed in the countryside around St.Helens.

(Draft) Greenspace Strategy

The draft strategy takes an integrated view of the uses of greenspaces around the Borough. A primary function is the opportunity for people to experience and learn about nature, often through Ranger-led education sessions and conservation days. Local greenspace can often provide a focus for community action through community groups such as Friends of Clinkham Wood, and Mill Wood Advisory Group. Many of the events held in parks by the Ranger Service have a natural history theme and are a vitally important mechanism for increasing awareness of, and respect for, wildlife.



³ The Countryside in and around Town, The Countryside Agency/Groundwork Trust 2005

Nature in St.Helens



Context

The character of St.Helens is a product of its industrial development. Its biodiversity is influenced also by the local geology and climate. In describing the wildlife resource and developing policies, it is necessary to be aware of both the historical processes and their resulting effects on distribution of differing habitats.

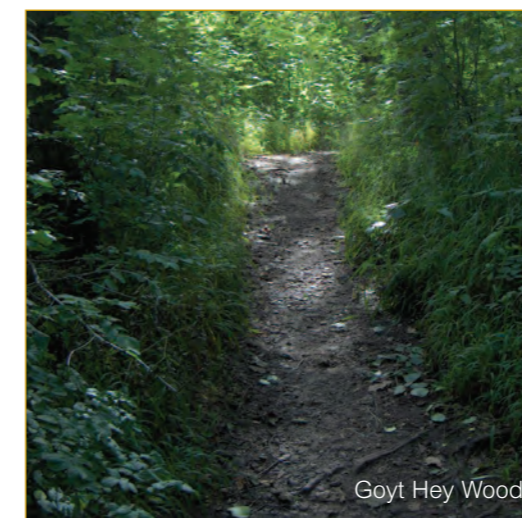
From a biodiversity perspective, three broad periods are relevant: pre-industrial, industrial and a few post-industrial sites. All these have influenced the present-day landscape and ecology of St.Helens.

• Pre-Industrial

Before 1600, there was very little development. From this period, there survive relict features of the pre-industrial landscape including some ancient woodlands, some areas of the former South Lancashire mosslands and fragments of wet heath and acid grasslands.

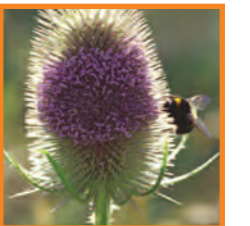
On the southern edge of the built-up area in Sutton, several mossland fragments exist around the fringes of the colliery spoil from the former Bold Colliery. Here, a variety of interesting plants are found, including marsh pennywort, cotton grass, marsh orchids, heather and bog mosses.

The summit of Billinge Hill supports a good example of acidic grassland containing heath bedstraw, heath rush, mat grass and heath grass. A tiny relic wet heath community survives at The Dingle in Earlestown as part of managed public open space. Several plants now uncommon in this area, such as bristle club rush, mat grass and bog pimpernel, are still found there.



Generally, ancient woodland cover in St.Helens is restricted in extent. Two woods of particular wildlife value, at Cloghe Wood, Billinge and Goyt Hey Wood, Newton-le-Willows, are both contained in narrow, steep-sided valleys.

One of the oldest woodlands in St.Helens, Goyt Hey Wood, is predominantly oak, with some birch and a rich ground flora including bilberry and many spring flowers such as wood anemone, wood sorrel, ramsons and extensive drifts of bluebells.



- **Industrial**

St.Helens is a relatively modern town owing its development to the Industrial Revolution. The rapid expansion of the town during the late 18th and 19th centuries from a collection of small hamlets to a town of 85,000 people in 1901 was due to the availability of coal and sands suitable for glass-making, together with the opening of the St.Helens Canal to the River Mersey and Liverpool.

This combination of local resources, together with the ability to import additional raw materials and export finished product, led to the expansion of the mining, chemical, glass and metal refining industries.

An important aspect of the existing wildlife interest of St.Helens is very closely linked to the industrial history of the town and, in particular, to the waste products generated by the coal, glass and chemical industries. The Burgy Banks, Haresfinch, are two large plateaux reaching 20 metres in height and covering 53 hectares. They consist of sand and millers rouge and are a waste product of the glass industry. The banks include displaced colonies of coastal plants and a thriving colony of parasitic broomrape.

The Mucky Mountains in Earlestown are by-products from the chemical industry and the self-seeded flora has some resemblance to limestone grassland.

Several wetland areas exist in St.Helens, including ponds, reservoirs, streams, flashes, mosses and canals. The majority are a direct result of industrial activity. Carr Mill Dam, the largest area of open water in the Borough, was originally a mill dam which was enlarged in the 1820s to provide water for the St.Helens Canal system.



St.Helens Canal

Dams at Eccleston and Sutton, which served local industries, are now rich in marsh vegetation and associated insects such as dragonflies and damselflies.

Sankey Canal (also known as The St.Helens Canal), dating from 1757 and the first industrial canal in England, supports a wide range of aquatic plants, insects and birds, including kingfisher and water rail. Daubentons or water bats use areas of open water for feeding and, in 1994, the first winter roosts for this species in Merseyside were found at two sites in St.Helens.

Havannah Flashes were formed by subsidence following mining activity in the Sankey Valley. The subsequent wetland now provides habitat for water voles, water rail, reed and sedge warblers. It is designated as a locally important wildlife site.



Throughout the Borough, extensive areas of high-density terraced housing were built to accommodate the expanding numbers of workers. Over time, as the town grew, the character became more suburban with increased areas of gardens. Victorian philanthropists such as Samuel Taylor dedicated land for the creation of parks, which provided additional habitats for wildlife.

- **Post-Industrial**

In the last 30 years or so, the most significant changes affecting wildlife include the restoration of large areas of former dereliction and the Borough now has large areas of young woodland, a dynamic and evolving habitat. The redevelopment of the older fabric has seen extensive areas of new housing with gardens, many of which are still to reach maturity. Colliers Moss Common, a former colliery and power station waste tip, has been sympathetically restored and now accommodates a variety of habitats and species.

Colliers Moss Common Local Nature Reserve

Imaginative restoration by The Groundwork Trust of the former Bold Colliery and power station tip has provided the Parr area with a major high quality resource where nature and informal recreation go hand in hand.



The community has been instrumental in shaping the restoration to ensure the coal mining heritage has not been lost and the site serves the community effectively. The extensive nature of the site allows an award-winning bridleway and angling waters, alongside more passive recreational pursuits, to be set into a biologically rich and stimulating landscape.

The remnant areas of lowland raised bog on the periphery of the tipped coal waste have been restored and areas of sphagnum moss are increasing. The former coal spoil itself is now regenerating into extensive lowland heath. Reedbeds, wetlands and ditches support an extensive dragonfly population and water voles.



The high wildlife value of the site, resulting from the ecologically-led restoration, coupled with the educational potential and easy accessibility, makes this site an ideal Local Nature Reserve where the local community can enjoy nature on their doorstep.



Town and Country

Looking at St.Helens from a spatial point of view, it can be broadly divided between town and country.

• Countryside

Post-war agricultural economics, which demanded increased intensification and scale of farming, have resulted in a simplification of the agricultural landscape. Hedgerow networks and farm woodland either have been removed, or have deteriorated through a lack of management. Many marl pits have been in-filled as changes in farm practices left them redundant and greater specialisation of farm enterprise has reduced the variety of farmland habitats. Gradually, however, a more sustainable system of farm subsidy is emerging as environmental stewardship increases.

Over half the Borough is agricultural and represents a major resource for wildlife. Many familiar species such as skylark, grey partridge, tree sparrow, corn bunting and brown hare, which have undergone dramatic declines nationally, are still present in good numbers. The fields also provide winter

feeding grounds for visiting pink-footed geese, golden plover and merlin.

Whilst the take up of agri-environmental schemes designed to protect and enhance farmland biodiversity has been good, the integration of nature conservation into rural regeneration and farm diversification schemes is essential in order to ensure a place for wildlife in the wider backdrop of rural economic development and the tourism agenda being promoted by the Council.



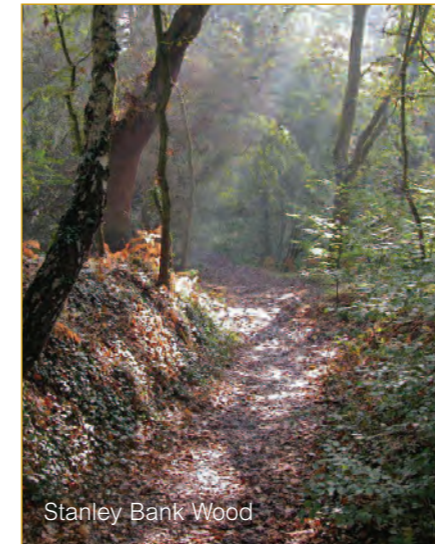
Grey Partridge

The quality of the countryside and the setting it provides for the town is recognised as being of major importance to economic success. Improving the countryside quality provides a major opportunity to enhance its ecological value. The former colliery sites in the urban fringe countryside to the south of the Borough, along with the former landfill at Holiday Moss, provide key sites where extensive wildlife habitat can be accommodated alongside informal recreation. New community woodlands at Maypole, Wheatacre and Fairchild's Farms, developed by the Forestry Commission, complement these sites. Countryside Stewardship Schemes help to build up networks of field margins and hedgerows, which will help to reduce habitat fragmentation.



To the north east of the town centre, Stanley Bank Meadow, Site of Special Scientific Interest, is an area of extensive, unimproved, neutral, damp grassland, a habitat rare on Merseyside. This site, along with the adjoining Ancient Semi-Natural Woodlands of Glasshouse Close and Stanley Bank, forms one of the town's Local Nature Reserves. North of the A580, Carr Mill Dam, once the headwater for the Sankey Canal, is important for a wide range of birds including one of the largest populations of Great Crested Grebe on Merseyside.

The Dam is surrounded by woodland including the Goyt Hey Wood, an area of



Stanley Bank Wood

Ancient Semi-Natural Woodland. Much of the woodland in the north of the Borough is privately owned and was planted for game cover. These estate woodlands make up a significant part of the woodland resource. Other notable woodlands include Cloghe Wood at Newton-le-Willows and the Woodland Trust-owned Billinge Plantation on Billinge Hill.

The summit of Billinge Hill supports important acidic grassland containing heath bedstraw, heath rush and mat grass. The restoration of the former landfill site will see further acidic grassland being created.

• Town: The Urban Environment

The urban environment continues to be subject to change driven by economic regeneration, natural processes of ecological succession and land management practices.

The dynamic nature of the built environment has important implications for biodiversity. Enormous strides have been made over the last 20 years to restore derelict and underused land for positive uses. This has accommodated housing, industry and retail. However, it has also seen the transformation of over 300 hectares, through the Wasteland to Woodland initiative, for publicly accessible woodland and associated habitats. It is a feature of St.Helens that many of these emerging woodlands extend into the heart of the town.

If left, derelict land will slowly evolve into woodland and the wildlife associated with it will change as well, for example from grassland with ground-nesting birds like skylark, to woodland with woodpeckers, tits and warblers. The challenge for this action plan is to resolve the appropriate long-term objectives for the land resource and manage it accordingly.

Many of the town's greenspaces such as parks, sports fields, churchyards and new woodlands form corridors called Greenways such as the Sankey Valley Park, Ravenhead Greenway, Sutton Brook Greenway and Newton Brook Greenway. These run through the town, linking the urban areas to the countryside, providing wildlife corridors, habitats and a recreation resource for the many households living close by.



Many of the derelict sites were restored through the Wasteland to Woodland initiative, which transformed over 300 hectares of land into publicly accessible woodland and associated habitats. Particular concentrations of these sites occur in the Ravenhead Greenway between Thatto Heath and the town centre, at Sutton Manor and Colliers Moss.

Parks, although more intensively maintained, still provide important habitats for wildlife, and sympathetic management practices seek to enhance their biodiversity potential.

Many of the wetlands are found in the built-up areas. The Sankey Canal forms the spine of both the Ravenhead and Sankey Valley Greenways.

Typical of St.Helens is the variety of habitats that can be found and the occurrence of plants that would not normally be expected in urban areas.

The Ravenhead Ponds are a good example of this, where one of three small ponds amongst reclaimed colliery shale supports a thriving colony of sea club rush, a plant usually associated with coastal salt marsh. The Dingle in Earlestown supports a small relict wet heath community is part of the public open space.

As habitats have dwindled in the wild, gardens have become an increasingly important refuge for many species. Habitats such as ponds, which have been



Ravenhead Ponds

lost as farm features, are re-created in many gardens as ornamental features providing homes for frogs, newts and invertebrates such as dragonflies. Woodland birds have readily adapted to garden life, encouraged by bird tables stocked with seed, nuts and high energy fats.

Garden wildlife easily repays the modest effort required to attract it by helping to control garden pests and providing hours of pleasure to the householder. Currently, there is little detailed knowledge of the

garden resource in St.Helens, how it is utilised by wildlife or how it could be enhanced to maximise wildlife benefits.

Many plants and animals have been introduced for aesthetic or commercial reasons and many have become assimilated into our flora and fauna. Some have become significant pests, causing environmental and economic harm. One such plant is Japanese Knotweed. Controlled under the Wildlife and Countryside Act 1981(as amended), the presence of this plant can destroy wildlife habitats, hinder regeneration and damage flood defences.



People and Nature



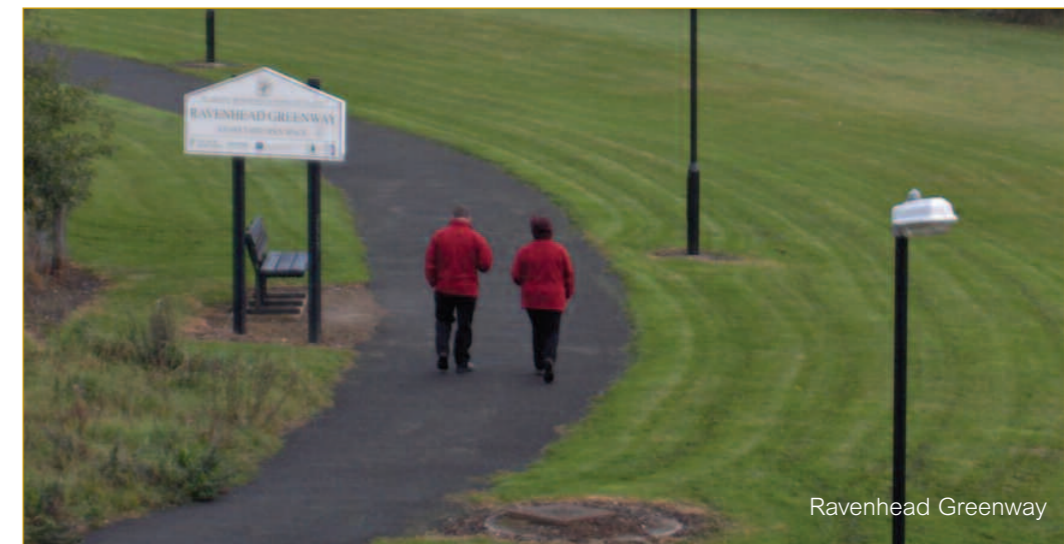
By looking after the Borough's wildlife, many benefits can be derived.

Borough Image

The wildlife resources of the Borough provide an attractive and interesting setting for work and leisure, particularly when a network of rights of way and Greenways can link them. By protecting, enhancing and publicising these assets, the Borough can present a positive image of itself, helping to attract new residents and stimulate economic growth. Many sites have a clear role to play in local and regional tourism.

Healthy and Stimulating Environments

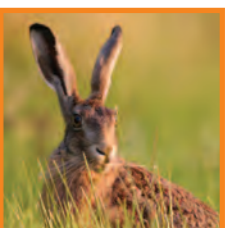
Improved and cared for environments provide a sense of well-being, and regular contact with nature is beneficial to health. Greenspaces can make important



contributions to reduction of air pollution through trees, improving visual amenity and absorbing storm water which assists in flood defence. English Nature have produced the following recommendations on provision of Accessible Natural Greenspace:

- No person should live more than 300m from their nearest area of natural greenspace.
- There should be at least one accessible 20ha site within 2km of home.
- There should be one accessible 100ha site within 5km of home.

Access to, and learning about, the natural world can stimulate interest and foster a more caring and responsible attitude to our surroundings. Provision of educational opportunities for all ages can foster enthusiasm for lifelong learning.





Value for Money

Many greenspaces can provide cost-effective resources for people. Informal landscapes are often relatively inexpensive to manage but can play an important recreation and conservation role. Derelict land can provide a valuable wildlife resource as a result of the natural processes of colonisation which have occurred on a number of abandoned sites around the Borough. Creative management of currently derelict sites can be a relatively inexpensive means of producing valued resources and improving local economic prospects. Many of the most important wildlife resources occur within the built-up area and are closely related to those priority areas of the Borough where concerted efforts to tackle the problems of social and economic deprivation are being made. In combination with initiatives like Wasteland to Woodland, nature conservation can make a significant contribution to improving the environmental conditions of priority areas.

Industry

Whilst important relic features pre-date the Borough's industrial development, a number of valuable wildlife habitats have developed from past industrial processes. These include sites of geological interest such as quarries, cuttings and pits, which have been created as a result of these activities. In this sense, the Borough's industrial past can be read in the landscape and this heritage should be recognised.

Many environmental improvements reflect current partnership between the Local Authority and local business, in particular, the projects being undertaken through the Local Strategic Partnership and the Mersey Forest. These partnerships will continue to enhance the nature conservation resources of the Borough as part of a co-ordinated attempt to improve both the economy and the environment of the Borough.

Public Attitudes to Wildlife

In 2005, a survey was undertaken to investigate how local people felt towards wildlife⁴. The survey investigated the importance people placed on seeing and hearing wildlife as part of everyday life and providing space for nature to flourish.

Over 96% of respondents thought it was either very important or important to be able to see or hear wildlife where they live and over 94% agreed that it improves the quality of life. The most important function of the countryside around St.Helens was perceived to be as wildlife habitat.

When considering the provision of space for wildlife to flourish, 96% of respondents felt that parks and open spaces should be improved for wildlife and 91% felt that highway verges should be managed to be more attractive to wildlife. Over 96% also felt that parks should be able to be used by schools and colleges for the study of the natural environment.

It was also important that new housing estates (91%) and business parks (94%) should be made attractive to wildlife.

Gardens provide a significant wildlife resource with nearly 86% of respondents actively attracting wildlife to their gardens. The most popular method was by providing food for birds but many provided a wildlife pond and over half the respondents planted insect-attracting plants and gardened without pesticides.



⁴ Attitudes to wildlife and countryside around St.Helens 2005. Mott MacDonald, St.Helens Council

Partnerships for Action



The Action Plan will be delivered through partnership and the actions of a number of organisations.

Within St.Helens, the Wildlife Advisory Group provides advice and support to the Council in the protection and enhancement of biodiversity.

The Merseyside Biodiversity Group provides a link into the regional and national biodiversity agenda, providing a context for local actions and partnerships.



Common Toads

The Mersey Forest is a significant partnership including St.Helens, along with eight other Local Authorities and provides a focus for a range of issues such as development of an urban fringe action plan, habitat creation through initiatives such as Wasteland to Woodland and grant aid for rural diversification through the Integrated Countryside Environment Programme.

The Mersey Basin Campaign, a partnership between the Environment Agency and United

Utilities, has been the focus of a successful programme of enhancement of the region's watercourses, producing spectacular improvements in water quality, which has seen the return of salmon to what was one of Europe's most polluted rivers. The improved water environment has led to community-based projects through the River Valley Initiatives. In St.Helens, the partnership "Action Sankey Waters" has undertaken numerous water-based regeneration projects such as soft-engineered erosion control measures at Carr Mill Dam and wildlife gardens in local schools.

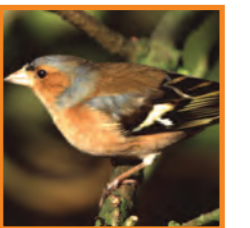
Statutory agencies such as English Nature, The Countryside Agency and DEFRA provide a strong framework for the protection and enhancement of biodiversity in the Borough.

Town planning is an important mechanism for protection of biodiversity and creative use of the system increasingly enables the private sector to contribute to enhancement through creation of key habitats.



Ranger Service leading an environmental education session

At a local level, the Ranger Service is the focus for developing community enjoyment, understanding and participation through environmental events, provision of information, support for community groups, such as Parr Hall Millennium Green Trust and the Sankey Canal Restoration Society. The Groundwork Trust are a key organisation in enabling environmental action within the community through effective partnerships.





St.Helens Wildlife Advisory Group

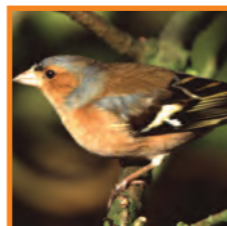
The Wildlife Advisory Group is an independent, specialist advisory body responding primarily to requests for advice on nature conservation matters from St.Helens Council.

The terms of reference of the group are:

- (a) To provide the Local Authority with advice on, and support in, initiating and implementing measures to promote nature conservation in the Borough.
- (b) To identify, review and update Sites of Biological Interest in St.Helens.
- (c) To assess, review and update the relative priority of sites so identified to aid the Local Authority in considering competing demands for land.
- (d) To advise on the establishment and management of areas of conservation value in the Borough.
- (e) To advise on specific issues of potential nature conservation interest, such as development plan preparation, and relevant planning briefs.
- (f) Where requested, to comment on proposals for derelict land or environmental improvements and design briefs and planning applications.
- (g) To assist and advise the Local Authority in promoting the wildlife in the Borough as a core environmental asset, which contributes to both community and economic regeneration objectives and as a key element of sustainable development.

Membership of the Wildlife Advisory Group comprises:

- Lancashire Wildlife Trust, North Merseyside & Greater Manchester
- St.Helens Wildlife Recording Group
- The Groundwork Trust for St.Helens, Knowsley, Sefton and Liverpool
- Merseyside Environmental Advisory Service
- Merseyside Bat Group
- Environment Agency
- Forestry Commission
- Local Community
- The Mersey Forest
- St.Helens Council – Planning, Ranger Service, Civic Pride and Community Open Spaces



Policies



Objective 1: The Council/Local Strategic Partnership will work to protect and enhance habitats and species.

- Policy 1.1 Improve data on species and habitats
- Policy 1.2 Use the planning system to protect and enhance biodiversity
- Policy 1.3 Protect Local Wildlife and Geological Sites
- Policy 1.4 Protect farmland biodiversity
- Policy 1.5 Increase Local Nature Reserve provision
- Policy 1.6 Protect Ancient Habitats

Objective 2: The Council/Local Strategic Partnership will raise awareness of and improve accessibility to nature.

- Policy 2.1 Measure access to natural greenspace
- Policy 2.2 Create new habitats
- Policy 2.3 Provide information on locally important sites
- Policy 2.4 Provide information on locally important sites and species
- Policy 2.5 Increase access for all
- Policy 2.6 Establish the demand for access to nature
- Policy 2.7 Increase public awareness of biodiversity in St.Helens
- Policy 2.8 Promote wildlife gardening
- Policy 2.9 Promote locally-based environmental education

Objective 3: The Council/Local Strategic Partnership will, where appropriate, manage its land to benefit biodiversity.

- Policy 3.1 Positively manage Sites of Special Scientific Interest
- Policy 3.2 Positively manage Local Wildlife Sites and Local Nature Reserves
- Policy 3.3 Promote management for the benefit of biodiversity on Council-owned land





Policy 3.4 Promote management for the benefit of biodiversity on non-Council-owned land

Policy 3.5 Increase the biodiversity of the built environment

Policy 3.6 Promote and positively manage important Geodiversity sites.

Objective 4: The Council/Local Strategic Partnership will work to control harmful exotic species.

Policy 4.1 Monitoring of Mink at key sites important for Water Voles

Policy 4.2 Japanese Knotweed, Giant Hogweed, Himalayan Balsam

Objective 5: The Council/Local Strategic Partnership will increase training to improve biodiversity.

Policy 5.1 Sites and Species Protection

Policy 5.2 Exotic Species Control

Policy 5.3 Reducing impacts of Council activity on biodiversity



Mute Swan



Action Plan



The Action Plan identifies early actions for the years 2006-2008 and identifies future actions to be developed in subsequent years as part of an ongoing process. The plan is structured into five themes derived from the objectives:

- Habitats, Species Protection and Enhancement
- Raise awareness and improve accessibility to nature
- Site Management
- Exotic Species Control
- Training and Awareness

Actions are cross-referenced to strategic issues and, also, delivery of North Merseyside Biodiversity Action Plan.

The future priorities, which will reflect both strategic and local priorities, will be kept under review with the assistance of the Wildlife Advisory Group and agreed annually.

Resources

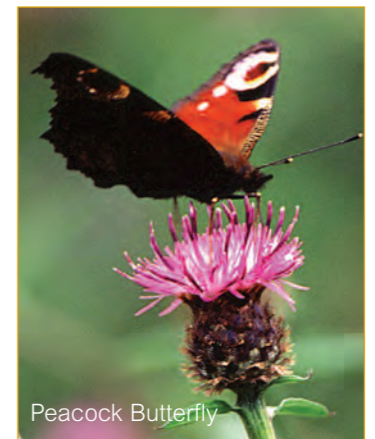
The action plan has been prepared with a view to how existing resources can be used effectively to secure the implementation of the Policy for Nature. Most actions rely on securing staff time and will be incorporated into departmental and section workloads. Advantage will also be taken of budgets such as the preparation of the Local Development Framework and the management budget for parks and open spaces. Funding through planning conditions such as enhancement works associated with the Blackbrook bypass and restoration at Billinge Hill are important in their own right as well as generating opportunities for additional funding from organisations such as the Heritage Lottery Fund. The Council's continuing annual contribution to bodies such as the Merseyside Environmental Advisory Service, The Mersey Forest and Groundwork trust will assist in delivering the Policy For Nature. Whenever possible opportunities to secure further resources through voluntary commitments, planning conditions and external grants will be progressed.

The plan will be monitored on an annual basis and progress reported into the regional biodiversity reporting systems via the Merseyside Biodiversity Group.

The Sustaining St.Helens Action Group of the Local Strategic Partnership will also monitor progress.



Long Eared Owls



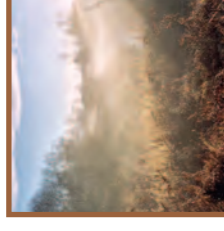
Peacock Butterfly



Objective 1: Habitats and Species Protection and Enhancement

Policy Theme	Action	Target	Year	Implementation (L = lead)	NMBAP Links	Strategic Policy Links	Future Actions
Policy 1.1 Improve data on species and habitats	Support the development of a Merseyside Biological Records Centre (BioBank)	Financial Contribution of £2k per year	2006-2008	Urban Regeneration (L) Environmental Protection, Children & Young People's Services			Maintain support
	Identify information gaps for BAP species and undertake a programme of surveys using community sector, student projects and consultants	Review data and develop survey programme	2006/7	Merseyside EAS (L), BioBank St.Helens Wildlife Recording Group, WAG, MBG			Designate important sites as Local Wildlife Sites Instigate survey programme
	Establish baseline for breeding BAP species data for the Stanley Bank area	Undertake annual survey	2006/8	SVP Rangers (L) St.Helens Recording Wildlife Group		St.Helens Agricultural Landholdings Strategy	Forward data to BioBank Continue annual programme
	Determine Common Lizard population levels at Colliers Moss Common	Undertake population survey	2006	Groundwork Trust (L)	Common Lizards BAP		Monitor population

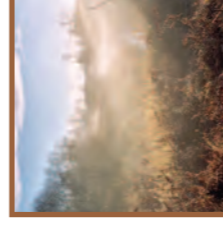
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Objective 1: Habitats and Species Protection and Enhancement

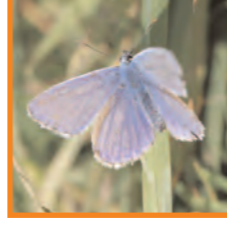
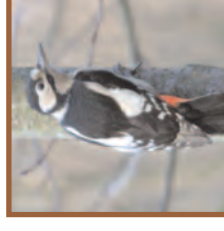
Policy Theme	Action	Target	Year	Implementation (L = lead)	NMBAP Links	Strategic Policy Links	Future Actions
Policy 1.2 Use the planning system to protect and enhance biodiversity	Investigate the feasibility of GIS-based biodiversity framework and hazard system	All existing data mapped	2006/7	Planning Environment (L) Merseyside EAS, Mersey Forest	All BAP species/habitats	Regional Planning Guidance, St.Helens Urban Fringe Action Plan	Implement programme of data capture
	Identify and produce appropriate Supplementary Planning Documents and Guidance	Produce Biodiversity SPD	2008	Planning Policy (L) Merseyside EAS		Local Development Framework PPS9 Habitat regulations 1994	
	Develop Planning Policies	Incorporate into LDF	2006-8	Planning Policy (L)		Local Development Framework	
Policy 1.3 Protect Local Wildlife and Geodiversity Sites	Monitor condition of local wildlife and local geological sites	Monitor 10% of sites annually	2006-8	Planning Environment (L), Merseyside EAS	Water Vole Great Crested Newt, Red Squirrel BAPs	Local Development Framework, Action for Sustainability NW	Consider new designations as data is collected, Continue monitoring
Policy 1.4 Protect farmland biodiversity	Maintain green belt	Incorporate protection of green belt policy into LDF	2006-8	Planning Policy (L)	Hare, Skylark, Lapwing, Corn Bunting BAPs	Local Development Framework	

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Objective 1: Habitats and Species Protection and Enhancement

Policy Theme	Action	Target	Year	Implementation (L = lead)	NMBAP Links	Strategic Policy Links	Future Actions
Policy 1.5 Increase Local Nature Reserve provision	Mill Brow	75ha by 2004, 150ha by 2013	2007/8	Planning Environment (L) Civic Pride and Community Spaces Eccleston Parish Council	Raised Mire BAP, Dragonfly BAP	Community Plan	Red Brow 2008/9 Havannah Flash 2009/2010 Billinge Hill 2010//2011
	Protect and enhance all Ancient Semi-Natural Woodland sites	Allocate areas around ASNW sites as expansion land as part of the green Infrastructure	2006	Merseyside EAS, Planning Environment, Development Control	Lowland Broadleaved Woodland BAP	Greenspace Strategy	Include in GIS Hazards Layer
Policy 1.6 Protect Ancient Habitat Features		Undertake supplementary planting to "expand" ASNW area at Old Hey/Red Brow/Bradleigh Road	2006/7	Civic Pride and Community Spaces (L)	Lowland Broadleaved Woodland BAP	City Growth Strategy - Town in the Forest	



Objective 2: Raise Awareness of and Improve Accessibility to Nature

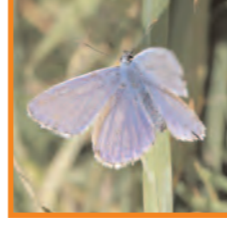
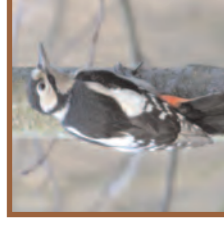
Policy Theme	Action	Target	Year	Implementation (L = lead)	NMBAP Links	Strategic Policy Links	Future Actions
Policy 2.1 Measure access to natural greenspace	Implement recommendations of Greenspace Audit	Incorporate audit findings into appropriate strategies	2006>	Planning Policy & Environment (L)		PPG17, Greenspace Strategy	Identify opportunities to rectify deficiencies in access to natural greenspace by changing site management and provision of access to countryside and parks
	Woodland Complete Town in the Forest strategy and implement	Increase broadleaf woodland/ tree cover to 10-30% of land area of the Borough by 2025	2006	Planning Environment (L) Mersey Forest, Groundwork Trust	Broadleaved mixed woodland BAP	City Growth Strategy, Mersey Forest Plan	
Policy 2.2 Create new habitats	Increase Grassland diversity	Siding Lane LNR extension	2006	Ranger Service (L) Planning Environment	Urban Grasslands	Agricultural Landholdings Strategy	Manage new habitat appropriately
		Create 3ha of acidic grassland at Billinge Hill Landfill Restoration	2006	MWDA (L), Development Control	Lowland Acid Grassland BAP		Manage new habitat appropriately
		Meadow and wetland creation at Bankes Park	2006/7	Civic Pride and Community Spaces	Grassland BAP Ponds BAP	Green Flag Award Scheme	Manage new habitat appropriately



Objective 2: Raise Awareness of and Improve Accessibility to Nature

Policy Theme	Action	Target	Year	Organisation (L = lead)	NMBAP Links	Strategic Policy Links	Future Actions
Policy 2.3 Provide information on locally important sites	Local Nature Reserves	Produce site-based information at Parr Hall Millennium Green, Colliers Moss Common	2006	Parr Hall Millennium Green Trust/ Groundwork Trust	Water Vole BAP Grassland BAP		Stanley Bank SSSI/LNR 2006
	Utilise the Council's website to promote access to nature in St.Helens	Commence development of nature map with sites, habitats, species information	2006	Planning Environment (L)	BioBank (Local Biological Records Centre)	IT Strategy	Produce leaflet version
Policy 2.4 Provide information on locally important sites and species		Maintain up-to-date information regarding local wildlife sites and LNRs	2006>	Planning Environment (L), Merseyside EAS, Civic Pride and Community Spaces	BioBank (Local Biological Records Centre)		
	Merseytravel "Out and About" Destinations	Seek inclusion of Billinge Hill	2007	Planning Environment (L), Merseytravel			Identify other sites/walks

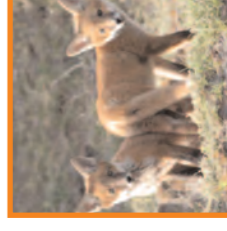
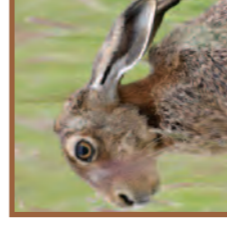
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Objective 2: Raise Awareness of and Improve Accessibility to Nature

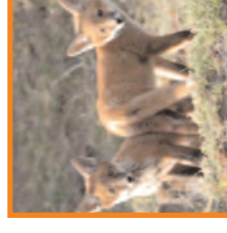
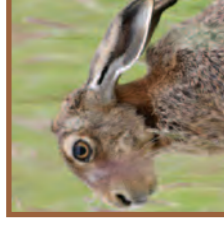
Policy Theme	Action	Target	Year	Organisation (L = lead)	NMBAP Links	Strategic Policy Links	Future Actions
Policy 2.5 Increase access for all	Increase accessibility at key sites	Develop sensory trail at Clinkham Wood	2006>	Rangers/Civic Pride and Community Spaces (L), Friends of Clinkham Wood		Community Plan, Rights of Way Improvement Plan	Review access at all LNRs and identify opportunities for access improvements
Policy 2.6 Establish the demand for access to nature	Investigate public attitudes to nature	Attitudes to Wildlife and Countryside Completed 2005	2005-6	Planning Environment (L)		Community Plan	Review findings. Undertake appropriate follow-up surveys
Policy 2.7 Increase public awareness of biodiversity in St.Helens	Raise the profile of Biodiversity	Produce St.Helens First local nature articles focused on wetland, farmland, urban wildlife, woodlands, fungi	2006-8	Planning Environment (L), Press Office	Water Vole, Skylark, Lapwing, Corn Bunting, urban birds, broadleaf woodlands, Song Thrush		
Policy 2.8 Promote wildlife gardening	Promote wildlife gardening	Develop projects to advise on wildlife gardening and gardens as a wildlife resource in St.Helens	2007	Civic Pride and Community Spaces, (L) WAG, LA21		LA21	

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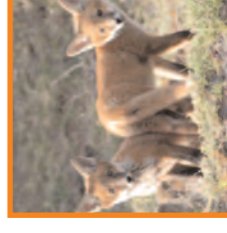
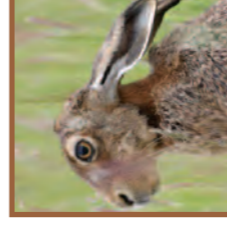
Objective 2: Raise Awareness of and Improve Accessibility to Nature

Policy Theme	Action	Target	Year	Organisation (L = lead)	NMBAP Links	Strategic Policy Links	Future Actions
Policy 2.9 Promote locally based environmental education	Promote the potential of local sites for education use	Agree educational needs with Children and Young People's Services	2006	LA21, St.Helens College, University College Hope Groundwork, Rangers, Planning Environment, (L) Children and Young People's Services Action Sankey Waters			
		Utilise EcoLab project to promote biodiversity and local sites	2006>	Learning for Sustainability Task Group		LA21	



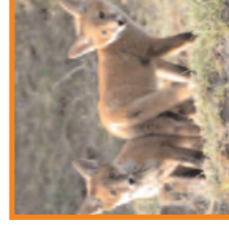
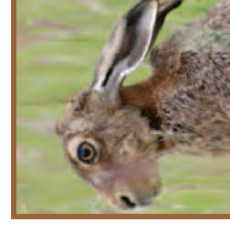
Objective 3: Site Management

Policy Theme	Action	Target	Year	Organisation (L = lead)	NMBAP Links	Strategic Policy Links	Future Actions
Policy 3.1 Positively manage Sites of Special Scientific Interest	Review and amend management actions in order to further the conservation value of Stanley Bank Meadows	Implement a programme of appropriate management measures arising out of conservation objectives review 2005	2006-8	Stanley Bank Biodiversity Steering Group (L)		Countryside Rights of Way Act 2000	Achieve "favourable recovering" status by 2010
	Maintain a programme of production and review of site management plans giving priority to LNR and Green Flag sites and using Forestry Commission standard plan framework where appropriate	Declare Mill Brow Nature Reserve	2007/8	Planning Environment (L), Eccleston Parish Council, Ranger Service	Wet woodland BAP		
Policy 3.2 Positively manage Local Wildlife Sites/Local Nature Reserves	Explore opportunities for management of private sites through Environmental Stewardship Schemes		2006-8	Planning Environment (L), Mersey Forest		ICEP	



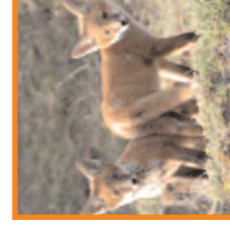
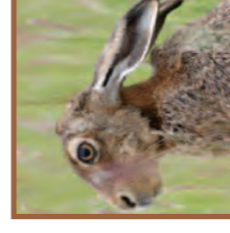
Objective 3: Site Management

Policy Theme	Action	Target	Year	Organisation (L = lead)	NMBAP Links	Strategic Policy Links	Future Actions
Policy 3.3 Promote management for the benefit of biodiversity on Council-owned land	Identify opportunities for habitat creation and inclusion of biodiversity in Council land management activities: (i) Open spaces (ii) Road verges	Stanley Bank Taylor Park	2006-8 2006-8	Civic Pride and Community Spaces (L), WAG, Planning Environment			Instigate a programme of habitat creation/management including A580, Linkway schemes
	Review Agricultural tenancies to negotiate increased biodiversity measures on Council-owned farmland	1 site	2008	Estates, Planning Environment (L)	Field boundaries, Hares, Skylark, Lapwing BAPs	Agricultural Landholdings Strategy	Other tenancies
	Enhance biodiversity in association with Blackbrook Bypass	Enhance biodiversity within the 21ha road corridor	2006-7	Planning Environment (L), Estates, Highways	Skylark, Hares, Grey Partridge, Corn Bunting	Agricultural Landholdings Strategy	



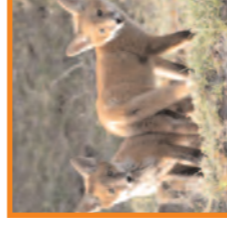
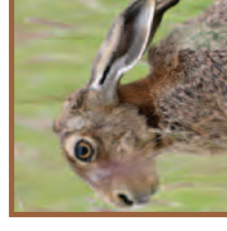
Objective 3: Site Management

Policy Theme	Action	Target	Year	Organisation (L = lead)	NMBAP Links	Strategic Policy Links	Future Actions
Policy 3.4 Promote management for the benefit of biodiversity on non-Council-owned land	Ensure management plans are in place for all key sites	Sutton Manor Pottery Farm	2006 2006	Forest Enterprise (L) Rainford Golf Course (L) (S.106 agreement)	Field boundaries, Hares, Skylark, Lapwing, Dragonflies, Common Lizard, Grey Partridge BAPs		Ongoing management
	Seek biodiversity management through participation in agri-environment schemes through targeted promotion	Kings Moss Raised Mire St.Helens Farmland areas	2006-7	Lancashire Wildlife Trust (L) Rural Development Service (L), Mersey Forest	Raised Mire BAP, Farmland Birds		
	Develop fish management programme at known Great Crested Newt sites	Newton area 1 site Haydock area 1 site Sherdley area 1 site	2006-8	Environment Agency (L) Merseyside EAS	Great Crested Newt BAP		Maintain programme 5-year cycle



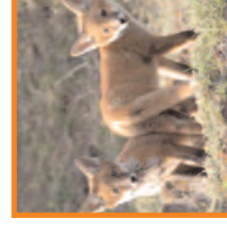
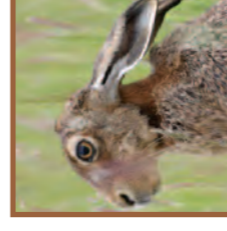
Objective 3: Site Management

Policy Theme	Action	Target	Year	Organisation (L = lead)	NMBAP Links	Strategic Policy Links	Future Actions
Policy 3.5 Increase biodiversity in the built environment	Utilisation of Council buildings for biodiversity	Identify suitable buildings and funding to develop bird and bat box demonstration schemes	2007	WAG (L), Estates, Planning Environment	Urban Birds BAP		Implement and publicise schemes
		Schools' bird box scheme	2006/7	Ranger Service	Urban Birds BAP		
	Incorporating biodiversity into development	Incorporate ponds into development schemes	2006–2008	Development Control (L), Merseyside EAS	Ponds and Dragonflies BAPs		
		Incorporate bird and bat box schemes in appropriate development proposals	2006–2008	Development Control (L), Planning Environment	Urban Birds BAP		Re-development of Lyme School (Newton)



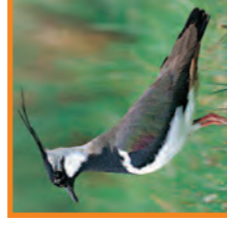
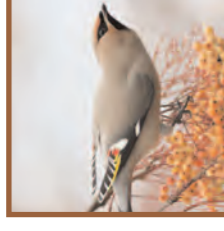
Objective 3: Site Management

Policy Theme	Action	Target	Year	Organisation (L = lead)	NMBAP Links	Strategic Policy Links	Future Actions
Policy 3.6 Promote and positively manage important Geodiversity sites	Develop Local Geodiversity Strategy	Complete Strategy	2006/7	Student MSc Project		Draft Greenspace Strategy	
	Incorporate RIGS into site management plans for Council-owned sites	Taylor Park Quarry	2006/7	Civic Pride and Community Spaces (L)		Draft Greenspace Strategy	Windlehurst Quarry, Windle The Dingle, Newton
	Incorporate RIGS into site management plans for privately owned sites	Billinge Hill	2007	Billinge Hill Steering Group (L)			Crank Caverns, Crank



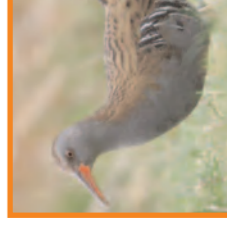
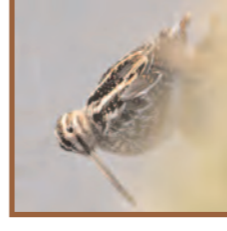
Objective 4: Exotic Species Control

Policy Theme	Action	Target	Year	Implementation (L = lead)	NMBAP Links	Strategic Policy Links	Future Actions
Policy 4.1 To monitor Mink at important Water Vole sites	Investigate the feasibility of monitoring key Water Vole sites for Mink presence	Carr Mill Dam, Sankey Valley	2007/8	Environment Agency (L), Angling Clubs, Lancashire Wildlife Trust, Rangers	Water Vole BAP		Develop control strategy as appropriate
	Develop systems for control	Assist in the development and implementation of a Merseyside Control Strategy	2006-8	Merseyside Exotic Species Control Group (L), M/Side EAS, Planning Environment		Exotic Species Control Strategy (in prep)	
Policy 4.2 Japanese Knotweed, Giant Hogweed, Himalayan Balsam Control	Apply standard Japanese Knotweed control condition to all planning permissions where knotweed is present		2006-8	Development Control (L)		Exotic Species Control Strategy (in prep)	
	Develop programme of Japanese Knotweed control on Council-owned sites		2006-8	Civic Pride and Community Spaces (L), Estates		Exotic Species Control Strategy (in prep)	Japanese Knotweed control on all Council-owned land
	Monitor Control Actions and map new sites		2006>	Merseyside Exotic Species Control Group (L), Merseyside EAS, Civic Pride and Community Spaces, Building Control		Exotic Species Control Strategy (in prep)	Monitor performance



Objective 5: Training and Awareness

Policy Theme	Action	Target	Year	Implementation (L = lead)	NMBAP Links	Strategic Policy Links	Future Actions
Policy 5.1 Sites and Species Protection	Increase BAP species data	Undertake community training for Water Vole surveying	2005-2008	Environment Agency (L), Planning Environment Team, St.Helens Wildlife Recording Group, Forestry Commission	Water Vole BAP		Expand programme for other species
Policy 5.2 Exotic Species Control	Japanese Knotweed: Implement a programme of training and awareness	Civic Pride and Community Spaces	2007	Merseyside Exotic Species Control Group (L)		Wildlife & Countryside Act 1981, Exotic Species Control Strategy (in prep)	
Policy 5.3 Reducing impacts of Council activity on biodiversity	Raise awareness of issues and legislation related to protected species	Development Control, Building Control, Estates, Civic Pride and Community Spaces	2006>	Merseyside EAS (L), Planning Environment		Wildlife & Countryside Act 1981, Habitat Regulations, NMBAP	



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如您需要以您的語言編寫的文件翻譯本，請向Contact Centre提供您的姓名和地址，並附上參考號 0501965G

Para sa saling-wika ng dokumentong ito sa inyong wika, kung maaari ilagay ang inyong pangalan at tirahan sa Sentro ng Pakikipag-ugnayan, banggitin ang reperensya 0501965G

ਇਸ ਦਸਤਾਵੇਜ਼ ਦਾ ਤੁਹਾਡੀ ਭਾਸ਼ਾ ਵਿਚ ਅਨੁਵਾਦ ਲਈ ਕਿਰਪਾ ਕਰਕੇ ਆਪਣਾ ਨਾਂ ਅਤੇ ਪਤਾ ਕਾਨਟੈਕਟ ਸੈਂਟਰ ਨੂੰ ਮੁਹੱਈਆ ਕਰੋ, ਨਾਲ ਹਵਾਲਾ ਨੰਬਰ 0501965G ਦਿਉ।

इस दस्तावेज़ का अपनी भाषा में अनुवाद पाने के लिए कृपया अपना नाम तथा पता कॉन्टैक्ट सेंटर में उपलब्ध कराएं, साथ में संदर्भ नम्बर 0501965G दें।

এই পত্রিকাটি নিজের ভাষায় অনুবাদ করার জন্য অনুগ্রহ করে নিজের নাম ঠিকানা কন্টাক্ট সেন্টারে জানিয়ে দিন, সাথে যোগাযোগ নম্বর 0501965G দিবেন।

اس دستاویز کا اپنی زبان میں ترجمہ حاصل کرنے کے لیے براہ کرم اپنا نام اور پتہ کانٹیکٹ سنٹر میں دستیاب کرائیں، ساتھ میں حوالہ نمبر 0501965G دیں

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