

For and on behalf of
Hale Bank Parish Council

**Independent Examination of Halton Delivery
and Allocations Local Plan 2014-37**

**MATTER 4 - THE HOUSING REQUIREMENT
MATTER 6 – EMPLOYMENT REQUIREMENT**

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0.0 EXECUTIVE SUMMARY

- 0.1 This response to the inspectors MIQ's is made on behalf of Hale Bank Parish Council (HBPC) and although it responds to the questions in matter 4 the Parish Council would also wish the inspectors to consider its content in response to Matter 6 as the employment requirement was also of concern to the Council as set out in their Regulation 19 response to the plan.
- 0.2 The housing requirement of 350 dpa is not justified by reference to evidence.
- 0.3 The employment growth projections do not directly support the proposed housing requirement of 350 dpa.
- 0.4 The fact that the employment growth projections have included employment sites and the estimated job creation from these sites as "additions" to the economic projections mean that the "growth projection" is not based on economic projections but an amalgamation of economic projections and delivery estimates for selected sites. As such these estimates are only as robust as the assumptions about the delivery of these sites and the extent to which the jobs created are truly "additional" to the baseline economic forecast.
- 0.5 No evidence has been forwarded to support the delivery of these sites or their "additionality" to the baseline projections.
- 0.6 The economic growth projections take no account of the impact of Brexit or Covid.
- 0.7 Since 2012 the total number of jobs in Halton has increased by 11,000 jobs (NOMIS 2021) (Appendix 1 Table 1) which suggest that the economic growth has almost been fulfilled.
- 0.8 This increase has been accompanied by a reduction in unemployment from 6.3% to 3.7% (Appendix 1 Table 3) and an increase in Economic Activity Rates from 75.9% to 79.9% (before the impact of Covid) (appendix 1 Table 4)
- 0.9 In addition, since the start of the projection period (2012) there have been 3,782 net additional dwellings delivered mostly on brownfield sites (Appendix 1 Table 5).
- 0.10 In light of the above, only 2,843 dwellings (158 dpa) will need to be delivered to meet the SM figure for the plan period.
- 0.11 To meet the higher figure of 350 dpa over the whole period, taking into account the level of economic growth and associated dwellings already delivered, only 4,968 dwellings (276 dpa) would be required.
- 0.12 The most recent household projections (2018 HH) take account of the most recent midyear estimates and other indicators suggest households will grow at 240 a year for the period 2020 to 2037 and that this will result in the growth in the working age population of some 1,309 residents.
- 0.13 Given the issue of the "growth" projections, the past rate of employment, and housing delivery, there is little evidence to support a housing requirement above that suggested by the Standard Method in this instance.
- 0.14 In the absence of a fully evidenced exceptional circumstances the justification for altering the Green Belt boundaries in Halton is not justified, and therefore the Local Plan is not positively prepared, justified or effective or consistent with national planning policy (paragraph 136 of NPPF).

1.0 INTRODUCTION

- 1.1 Hale Bank Parish Council (HBPC) have participated in the earlier parts of the Local Plan preparation making submission on both the Consultation Draft DALP and the submitted Plan. The main concern HBPC is the proposal to remove the land to the south of Hale Bank village from Green Belt and its allocation as a Strategic Residential Location in Policy RD1 (reference W24) and as Safeguarded Land in Policy CS(R)3 (reference SLR9)
- 1.2 HBPC consider that the provision of 484 houses on allocation W24 would still double the population of the village and does not take account of:
- a) The size of the existing population of the village;
 - b) The relative remoteness of the area;
 - c) The presence of two nearby hazardous installations (COMAH sites);
 - d) The poor level of provision of local infrastructure and facilities; and
 - e) The overall relative unsustainability of this location for a strategic housing development.

2.0 MATTER 4 - THE HOUSING REQUIREMENT

- 2.1 Issue - Whether the Local Plan has been positively prepared and whether it is justified, effective and consistent with national policy in relation to the overall provision for housing and the housing requirement?
- 2.2 Relevant Policy - CS(R)3
- i) ***Q4.1 Is the calculation of the local housing need set out in the 2018 Housing Needs Assessment (EL096) consistent with the standard methodology set out in national guidance?***
- 2.3 The calculation of the Standard Method is correct for 2018. This results in a requirement of 265 dpa as the affordability uplift is small (13 dpa up from 252 dpa). This suggests that Halton is not an area of particular housing stress.
- 2.4 It is noted that the LHN under the standard method has subsequently decreased since 2018 as follows:
- a) The Housing Topic Paper uses a base date of 2019 and a LHN of 254 dpa
- b) Standard Method with base-date 2020-30 with 2019 AH ratio is 246 dpa
- ii) ***Q4.2 How does the Local Housing Need calculation compare to the calculation of housing need set out in the Mid-Mersey Strategic Housing Market Assessment (SHMA) 2016 and the Liverpool City Region Strategic Housing and Employment Land Market Assessment (SHELMA) 2017?***
- 2.5 The methods of calculation are not comparable.
- 2.6 Both the SHMA and SHELMA are based upon the 2012 -based household projections (paragraph 6.3 SD32). The 2012 HH projections were based upon the '2011-based interim' and '2008-based' household projections. The methodology used the then latest ONS sub-national population projections and incorporated information from the Census 2011 on household population and numbers down to local authority level and but used some data on household formation rates at a national level.
- 2.7 The SHMA and SHELMA were both prepared under the earlier 2012 Framework paragraph 158 of which required the integration of the strategic policies for employment and housing. The 2019 Framework does not require such integration.
- 2.8 The 2019 NPPG (Paragraph: 010 Reference ID: 2a-010-20201216) outlines circumstances where the housing need maybe likely to exceed past trends including growth strategies for the area that are likely to be deliverable, for example where funding is in place to promote and facilitate additional growth (e.g. Housing Deals).
- 2.9 Unlike the situation when these earlier reports were produced a plan that meets this minimum requirement of 265 dpa passes the test of soundness in paragraph 35 of the 2019 NPPF.
- iii) ***Q4.3 The calculation of Local Housing Need at 2018 shows a need for 265 dwellings per annum (dpa) which forms the starting point for the housing requirement in the submission draft Local Plan. However, Policy CS(R)3 sets a requirement for 350 dpa (net) in order to support the local economy. How has the proposed economic uplift figure of 85 dpa been calculated?***
- 2.10 There is no clear justification for the 350 dpa.
- 2.11 It should also be noted that paragraph 7.26 and 7.27 justify this increase by reference not only to maintaining a workforce but also by reference to past rates of delivery.
- 2.12 In respect of the past rates of delivery it is important to note that the average rate of

completions is 401 dpa (net) (SD16 table 1) but 8 out of the last 10 years brownfield completions have exceeded greenfield completions and it is the brownfield completions which have driven up the recent rates of completion. Furthermore in 7 out of the last 10 years brownfield sites have delivered over 200 dpa (SD16 Figure 3).

- 2.13 It is also pertinent to note that of the 600 completions in 2019/20 523 dwellings were on windfall sites.
- a) **The Housing Topic Paper (SD32) indicates that the starting point for the calculation of the economic uplift figure is the Oxford Economics Baseline and Growth Scenarios for Halton in the Liverpool City Region Strategic Housing and Employment Land Market Assessment (SHELMA) 2017. What were the original assumptions which were used to convert potential employment growth into the need for additional housing for example in terms of economic activity rates; commuting patterns/ratios; migration etc? Are these assumptions still relevant?**
- 2.14 In terms of considering the datedness of the underlying assumptions the following are important considerations:
- a) The impact of Brexit
 - b) The impact of Covid including changes to both retail and working from home
 - c) Since 2012 the total number of jobs in Halton has increased by **11,000 jobs** (NOMIS 2021) (Appendix 1 Table 1)
 - d) Since 2015 Employee Jobs in Halton have increased by **9,000 employee jobs** (NOMIS 2021) (Appendix 1 Table 2)
 - e) **Unemployment** has decreased since 2014 from 6.3% to **3.7%** (Appendix 1 Table 3)
 - f) **Economic activity rates** increased from 75.9% to **79.6%** (before the impact of Covid) (appendix 1 Table 4)
 - g) **3,782 net additional dwellings** have been delivered in Halton since 2012 the majority of which have been delivered on brownfield sites. (Appendix 1 Table 5)
 - h) Only **2,843 dwellings (158 dpa)** will need to be delivered to meet the SM figure for the plan period.
 - i) Only **4,968 dwellings (276 dpa)** would be required to deliver the higher figure of 350 dpa for the whole of the plan period.
- 2.15 The Mid-Mersey Strategic Housing Market Assessment (SHMA) (2016) (EL26) identified:
- a) Demographic Need = 233-388 dwellings per annum
 - b) Economic (baseline) Need = 466 dwellings per annum
 - c) Jobs (Table 33) forecast = 215 jobs per year (4,952 jobs 2012 – 2037)
- 2.16 The Liverpool City Region Strategic Housing and Employment Land Market Assessment (SHELMA) (2017) modelled from a 2012 base (EL025) this identified:
- a) Demographic Need = 254 dwellings per annum
 - b) Economic (baseline) Need = 326 dwellings per annum
 - c) Economic (baseline) Jobs = 152 jobs per annum (3,800 jobs)
 - d) Economic Growth = 565 dwellings per annum
 - e) Economic Growth Jobs = 496 jobs per annum (12,400 jobs 2012 - 2037)
- 2.17 The Housing – DALP Topic Paper 2020 (SD032) Figure 10 contains slightly figures for job growth expressed as Full time Equivalent (FTE):
- a) Economic (baseline) Need = 326 dwellings per annum

- b) Economic (baseline) Jobs = 140 FTE per annum (3,500 FTE)
 - c) Economic Growth = 565 dwellings per annum
 - d) Economic Growth Jobs = 448 FTE per annum (11,200 jobs 2012 - 2037)
- 2.18 It is important to highlight that the two projections undertaken within a couple of year have substantially different baseline economic projections with the economic baseline being 466 dpa to support 215 jobs while the SHMA (EL26) suggest that 565 dpa will be needed to support the 496 jobs in the SHELMA (EL025).
- 2.19 It is also relevant that:
- a) Almost all of the forecast jobs have already been delivered within the first part of the plan period and as such the economic forecast would appear to be out of date.
 - b) Much of the housing has also been delivered within the first part of the plan period supporting recent job growth and as such the population base will have changed due to the increased level of housing provision in a way not envisaged in the projections.
 - c) Both Job density and unemployment has changed although there remain some 2,400 residents seeking work at the present time.
- 2.20 As explained in paragraph 6.2 of the SHELMA the growth projections have been generated by modelling the impact of the delivery of various future development projects, the details of which were provided to the consultants by the officials responsible for regeneration in each local authority and included information on time scales, likely levels of employment, and the type of employment (office, retail, leisure, etc.) thought to be generated by each project.
- 2.21 It is important to understand the implications of this “project led” approach to the economic forecasts in that the success and timing of these selected projects have been an input into the economic modelling and therefore the resulting level of employment creation is depending upon the local regeneration officers being able to accurately predict both the delivery timescales and the level of jobs that are to be created by the identified projects.
- 2.22 It is also assumed that these jobs are additional to those forecast to be created as a result of the growth of the existing sectors of the economy i.e. they represent additional net job growth above the projected levels in the baseline model. If these projects simply attract those jobs that the sector was modelled to create in any event, then there are no net additional jobs created.
- 2.23 The fact that the delivery of these sites have been an input to the model does not actually add any credibility to either their delivery nor does it add weight to the number of jobs which has also been an input to the economic model. The insertion of these projects and the estimated job creation into the Oxford Economic model also fails to deal with the issue of whether indeed any of the jobs are net additional to the base forecast.
- 2.24 In this respect the baseline economic is by far the more reliable.
- b) The Housing Topic Paper sets out how adjustments to the inputs to the Baseline and Growth Scenarios in the SHELMA have been undertaken. Are the assumptions behind these adjustments based on sound evidence?**
- Population projections*
- 2.25 The Housing Topic Paper (SD32) suggests no alteration to the SHELMA assumptions in terms of population as it states (Paragraph 7.12) that the newer data suggests any rerun of the projections would result in a significant downward revision.
- 2.26 This is factually incorrect as Figure 7 of the Topic Paper highlights that the implications of the 2018 Sub National Population projections would actually result in a higher working age population than either the 2014 or 2016 base.

- 2.27 The 2018 based SNPP would result in 80,048 persons of working age compared to 74,946 (2016) or 74,068 (2014).
- 2.28 This increase in the working age population in the 2018 SNPP is greater than the difference in terms of the overall population (Housing TP (SD32)) Figure 6 where the difference is much smaller at just over 4,000 difference in total population (135,541 for the 2018 SNPP compared to 131,126 (2014) and 129,752 (2016)).
- 2.29 The most recent 2018 SNPP (and the accompanying 2018 HH) for Halton therefore provide almost 6,000 people of working age compared to the 2014 HH projection this is substantial in considering whether there is a need for additional housing to increase.
- 2.30 The reason why the 2018 SNPP produce a higher number of working age population than the overall growth in the population is because these projections are based on more recent Mid-Year Estimates and other evidence collected by the ONS which are suggesting a different age profile to net migration than the earlier projections. If this is the case, then fewer dwellings would be required to accommodate the level of job growth.

Employment projections

- 2.31 Paragraph 7.14 explains that because the second phase of HBC Field may not be delivered for manufacturing (linked to producing new rolling stock for the east coast line) then the land will be taken up by the growth already forecast on the baseline model and therefore should not be counted as additional to the baseline projection.
- 2.32 Figure 8 of Housing TP (SD32) highlights there are 9,300 jobs to be delivered on transformational sites (700 + 2,500 + 6,100) and figure 9 appears to suggest that these sites will now be delivered later in the plan period. There is however no evidence that:
 - a) These transformational sites will be delivered against the timescales suggested or
 - b) These sites will be genuinely transformational
- 2.33 In paragraph 7.21 it is argued that new housing will be occupied by migrants who will demonstrate the same age profile and economic activity as the existing population as recorded by the SELMA.
- 2.34 Both of these assumptions are incorrect in light of updated evidence.
- 2.35 In terms of the working age of the population the 2018 SNPP highlights that the age of the migrants is different in that it is modelling a higher number of working age population than the previous projection (almost 6,000 additional persons in the working age group).
- 2.36 Appendix 1 Table 4 highlights that there has been a change in the level of economic activity in Halton's population. This not only impacts on the number of jobs that migrants might take up but also increases the number of jobs being filled by existing residents. Pre covid the economic activity rate was 79.9%.
- c) **How have the 2014-based household projections and 2016-based population projections been taken into account in the adjusted figures?**
- 2.37 It should be noted that the 2018 HH are also a relevant consideration as they represent the most up to date information available and they take into account increases in the local population based on Midyear estimates and indicators of population change since the 2011 census and as such will best reflect the changes resulting from both the level of employment growth and the provision of housing above the demographic trend.
- 2.38 The 2018 Household projections suggest that future household growth from 2020 to 2037 would average 240 households a year and that this growth would add some 57 persons of working age to the population every year (a further 1,309 persons) (appendix 1 table 5).

- 2.39 Taking account of the 3,782 net additional dwellings already delivered in the plan period from 2012 and the 11,000 jobs then the 2018 household projections is adopted from this point onwards would result in delivering the overall level of job growth and the required housing to support it being delivered within the plan period.
- d) **What is the basis for the assumption that 70% of the forecast economic uplift arising from transformational sites would happen within the Local Plan period? Is this supported by evidence?**
- 2.40 No.
- 2.41 As highlighted above the fatal flaw in the earlier work is that it has inputted into the economic forecasts assumptions from local officers as to the delivery of selected employment sites and their job creation estimates on the assumption that the sites will be delivered in addition to forecast economic growth and result in net job increases.
- 2.42 There is no evidence to support the delivery of the sites listed in Figure 8 of the Housing TP (SD32). These represent 9,300 jobs now being forecast out of the 11,200 jobs.
- e) **Are the adjusted economic growth assumptions upon which the proposed housing requirement is based deliverable?**
- 2.43 It is important to understand that these “economic growth assumptions” are simply the councils best guess at when the sites in Figure 8 of the housing TP (SD32) will be delivered and what net jobs maybe be delivered on this site.
- f) **What is the basis for the 25% migration discount (economically inactive) which has been applied to the SHELMA housing recommendation set out at Figure 12 of the Housing Topic Paper (SD32)? Is this supported by evidence?**
- 2.44 There is no evidence to support this discount. Available evidence is that economic activity rate of the working age population is 79.9% (pre Covid) and that the most recent migration estimates are that a higher proportion of migrants are of working age than that contained in the 2014 and 2016 SNPP.
- g) **The Housing Topic Paper states that the suggested economic uplift should be 120 dwellings per annum on the basis of the revised SHELMA calculations. However, if the 120 dwellings per annum is added to the 2018 Housing Needs Assessment figure of 265 dwellings per annum it results in a figure of 385 dwellings per annum. Why was the housing requirement of 350 dwellings per annum chosen?**
- 2.45 There is no explanation for the 350 dpa. It is unsound in terms of the test in the NPPF.
- iv) ***Q4.4 Is it appropriate to plan for a higher figure than the standard method indicates?***
- 2.46 In general terms it can be appropriate to plan for higher figures than are required by the standard method, but any figure has to be sound i.e. justified against a proportionate evidence base. This is not the case with the figure of 350 dpa.
- v) ***Q4.5 How does the proposed requirement (350 dpa) compare to previous levels of delivery in the Borough?***
- 2.47 The proposed 350 dpa is below recent rates of delivery in the borough which averaged 427 (2010 to 2020) Table 1 SD16.
- 2.48 There has been a substantial level of housing delivered in excess of the minimum requirement (appendix 1 table 5). However as demonstrated by Figure 3 of SD16 these rates of delivery have been achieved through a considerable level of completions on brownfield land averaging at just under 300 dwellings per year.

vi) Q4.6 How have other factors been taken into account? What do they show?

2.49 It is unclear how other issues such as previous rates of delivery have been taken into account.

vii) Q4.7 In overall terms, is the housing requirement of 8,050 for the Plan period or 350 dwellings per annum in Halton appropriate and justified? Is there a basis to arrive at an alternative figure and if so what?

2.50 No. The figure of 350 dpa is neither appropriate nor justified.

2.51 It is important to highlight that even meeting the minimum housing requirement in the standard method is not in itself, sufficient to justify Green Belt release. Paragraph 136 require exceptional circumstances to be fully evidenced and justified, through the preparation or updating of plans.

2.52 Paragraph 137 of the NPPF states that before concluding that exceptional circumstances exist to justify changes to Green Belt boundaries, the strategic policy-making authority should be able to demonstrate that it has examined fully all other reasonable options for meeting its identified need for development including the re-use of brownfield land which has been a major contributor to completions in recent years in Halton.

2.53 The total number of jobs in Halton has increased by 11,000 jobs (NOMIS 2021) (Appendix 1 Table 1) which suggest that the economic growth has almost been fulfilled.

2.54 This increase has been accompanied by a reduction in Unemployment from 6.3% to 3.7% (Appendix 1 Table 3) and an increase in Economic Activity Rates from 75.9% to 79.9% (before the impact of Covid) (appendix 1 Table 4)

2.55 In addition, since the start of the projection period (2012) there have been 3,782 net additional dwellings delivered mostly on brownfield sites. (Appendix 1 Table 5)

2.56 In light of the above only 2,843 dwellings (158 dpa) will need to be delivered to meet the SM figure for the plan period.

2.57 To meet the higher figure of 350 dpa over the whole period, taking into account the level of economic growth and associated dwellings already delivered only 4,968 dwellings (276 dpa) would be required.

2.58 The most recent household projections (2018 HH) take account of the most recent midyear estimates and other indicators suggest households will grow at a rate of 240 a year for the period 2020 to 2037 and that this will result in the growth in the working age population of some 1,309 residents.

2.59 Given the issue of the “growth” projections, the past rate of employment and housing delivery there is little evidence to support a housing requirement above that suggested by the Standard Method in this instance.

viii) Conclusion to Matter 4: the Housing Requirement

2.60 In the absence of a fully evidenced exceptional circumstances the justification for altering the Green Belt boundaries in Halton is not justified, and therefore the Local Plan is not positively prepared, justified or effective or consistent with national planning policy (paragraph 136 of NPPF).

APPENDIX 1 TABLES

Table 1. Total jobs (includes employees, self-employed, government-supported trainees and HM Forces)

	Jobs	Jobs Density Halton	Jobs Density North West	Jobs Density GB
2000	56,000	0.73	0.75	0.79
2001	56,000	0.73	0.76	0.8
2002	55,000	0.71	0.77	0.8
2003	56,000	0.72	0.77	0.8
2004	58,000	0.74	0.78	0.8
2005	61,000	0.77	0.76	0.8
2006	58,000	0.73	0.76	0.79
2007	59,000	0.73	0.76	0.79
2008	58,000	0.72	0.75	0.79
2009	55,000	0.67	0.74	0.77
2010	56,000	0.69	0.73	0.77
2011	59,000	0.72	0.74	0.78
2012	61,000	0.75	0.75	0.78
2013	55,000	0.68	0.77	0.79
2014	60,000	0.75	0.78	0.81
2015	62,000	0.77	0.8	0.83
2016	65,000	0.82	0.82	0.85
2017	69,000	0.87	0.83	0.86
2018	70,000	0.89	0.84	0.86
2019	72,000	0.9	0.84	0.87
2012 - 2019	11,000			

Table 2. Total Employee Jobs

total employee Jobs	Jobs
2015	56,000
2016	59,000
2017	62,000
2018	64,000
2019	65,000
Increase in Employee Jobs 2015 to 2019	9,000

Table 3. Unemployment (modelled)

Unemployed	Halton	Halton %	North West %	GB %
Apr 2014-Mar 2015	3,800	6.3	6.4	6
Jul 2014-Jun 2015	3,600	5.8	5.9	5.6
Oct 2014-Sep 2015	3,600	5.6	5.9	5.4
Jan 2015-Dec 2015	3,500	5.4	5.3	5.2
Apr 2015-Mar 2016	3,200	5.1	5.3	5.1
Jul 2015-Jun 2016	3,300	5.2	5.3	5.1
Oct 2015-Sep 2016	3,300	5.2	5.1	4.9
Jan 2016-Dec 2016	3,200	5.2	5.2	4.8
Apr 2016-Mar 2017	3,100	5	5.1	4.7
Jul 2016-Jun 2017	3,200	5.1	4.7	4.6
Oct 2016-Sep 2017	3,100	5	4.7	4.5
Jan 2017-Dec 2017	3,000	4.6	4.5	4.4
Apr 2017-Mar 2018	3,100	4.9	4.4	4.3
Jul 2017-Jun 2018	3,100	4.9	4.2	4.2
Oct 2017-Sep 2018	3,000	4.6	4.1	4.2
Jan 2018-Dec 2018	2,800	4.5	4	4.2
Apr 2018-Mar 2019	2,700	4.3	3.9	4.1
Jul 2018-Jun 2019	2,500	3.9	4	4.1
Oct 2018-Sep 2019	2,400	3.7	3.9	3.9
Jan 2019-Dec 2019	2,400	3.7	4.1	3.9
Apr 2019-Mar 2020	2,600	3.9	4	3.9
Jul 2019-Jun 2020	2,600	4	3.9	3.9
Oct 2019-Sep 2020	2,400	3.7	4.1	4.2

Source: ONS Annual Population Survey

Table 4. Economically Inactive - Wants a Job

Economically Inactive - Wants a Job	Halton	Halton %	North West %	GB %
Apr 2014-Mar 2015	7,000	37.1	24.5	24.5
Jul 2014-Jun 2015	6,500	35.5	23.6	24.2
Oct 2014-Sep 2015	5,800	33.3	23.8	24.2
Jan 2015-Dec 2015	4,200	26.1	23.7	24.3
Apr 2015-Mar 2016	4,600	26.9	24.1	24.6
Jul 2015-Jun 2016	4,600	26.6	24.2	24.5
Oct 2015-Sep 2016	4,800	26.4	24.3	24.2
Jan 2016-Dec 2016	6,000	30.6	23.8	23.9
Apr 2016-Mar 2017	5,800	29.4	23.5	23.8
Jul 2016-Jun 2017	6,200	31.6	23.2	23.4
Oct 2016-Sep 2017	5,800	30.5	22.4	23.1
Jan 2017-Dec 2017	5,000	29	22	22.7
Apr 2017-Mar 2018	4,500	25.7	21	22.5
Jul 2017-Jun 2018	3,400	19.3	20.4	21.9
Oct 2017-Sep 2018	3,100	18.1	19.9	21.3
Jan 2018-Dec 2018	3,300	17.9	19.1	20.8
Apr 2018-Mar 2019	2,700	15.7	18.6	20.6
Jul 2018-Jun 2019	2,700	15.4	18.3	20.7
Oct 2018-Sep 2019	2,900	16.8	17.5	20.9
Jan 2019-Dec 2019	2,900	18.2	17.9	20.8
Apr 2019-Mar 2020	3,300	20.5	18.1	20.9
Jul 2019-Jun 2020	3,700	23	19.2	21.7
Oct 2019-Sep 2020	4,600	25.2	20.3	21.7

Source: ONS annual population survey

Table 5. Economically Active

Economically Active	Halton	Halton %	North West %	GB %
Apr 2014-Mar 2015	61,000	75.9	74.7	77.4
Jul 2014-Jun 2015	61,600	76.5	74.6	77.5
Oct 2014-Sep 2015	62,700	77.8	75.1	77.7
Jan 2015-Dec 2015	63,700	79.3	75.3	77.8
Apr 2015-Mar 2016	62,900	78.1	75.5	77.8
Jul 2015-Jun 2016	63,200	78	75.7	77.8
Oct 2015-Sep 2016	62,900	77.2	75.6	77.8
Jan 2016-Dec 2016	61,700	75.3	75.5	77.8
Apr 2016-Mar 2017	61,800	75.4	75.7	77.9
Jul 2016-Jun 2017	61,000	75.1	76	78
Oct 2016-Sep 2017	61,400	75.7	76.2	78.1
Jan 2017-Dec 2017	63,800	78.4	76.5	78.4
Apr 2017-Mar 2018	63,400	78.1	76.8	78.4
Jul 2017-Jun 2018	63,700	77.9	76.7	78.4
Oct 2017-Sep 2018	63,900	78.4	77	78.5
Jan 2018-Dec 2018	62,100	76.7	76.9	78.5
Apr 2018-Mar 2019	63,300	78	76.9	78.7
Jul 2018-Jun 2019	63,700	77.9	77.1	78.9
Oct 2018-Sep 2019	63,300	77.6	77.4	78.9
Jan 2019-Dec 2019	65,200	79.9	77.7	78.9
Apr 2019-Mar 2020	64,600	79.6	78.1	79.1
Jul 2019-Jun 2020	63,900	79.2	77.9	79.1
Oct 2019-Sep 2020	62,000	76.8	77.5	79

Source: ONS annual population survey

Table 6. Past delivery and future requirement

	Net Dwellings	SM	Local Plan
2012/13	316		
2013/14	227		
2014/15	495		
2015/16	480		
2016/17	698		
2017/18	369		
2018/19	597		
2019/20	600		
2014-20	3782		
Requirement SM		265	350
Requirement SM 2014 - 2037		6625	8750
Residual		2843	4968
Remaining (annual)		158	276



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