

Local Centres Survey 2018

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Introduction

This is the second annual report monitoring Guernsey's seven Local Centres, as identified in the Island Development Plan (2016) (IDP)¹. It includes the findings of desk-based research and on-site surveys of the Local Centres. The on-site surveys were undertaken in early July 2018. The data collected and conclusions reached will inform the IDP Annual Monitoring Report (AMR), 2018. The purpose of the AMR is to monitor the effectiveness of IDP policies in delivering the land use aspects of the policy priorities of the States of Guernsey.

The Local Centres, as designated in the IDP, were identified in accordance with the direction given in the Strategic Land Use Plan 2011 (SLUP), through an assessment using sustainability indicators. The methodology used to identify the Local Centres is set out in the report 'Identifying Local Centres, July 2015'². Following the adoption of the IDP in November 2016, the emphasis has moved from identification to monitoring the Local Centres, in particular the assessment of the level of provision of facilities within the Local Centres to ensure that policies are effective in maintaining the appropriate level, range and balance of uses which enable community growth and reinforce their sustainability. This is the second year of monitoring since the adoption of the IDP so, whilst changes since 2016 and 2017 can be identified, there is insufficient data to draw any conclusions on trends.

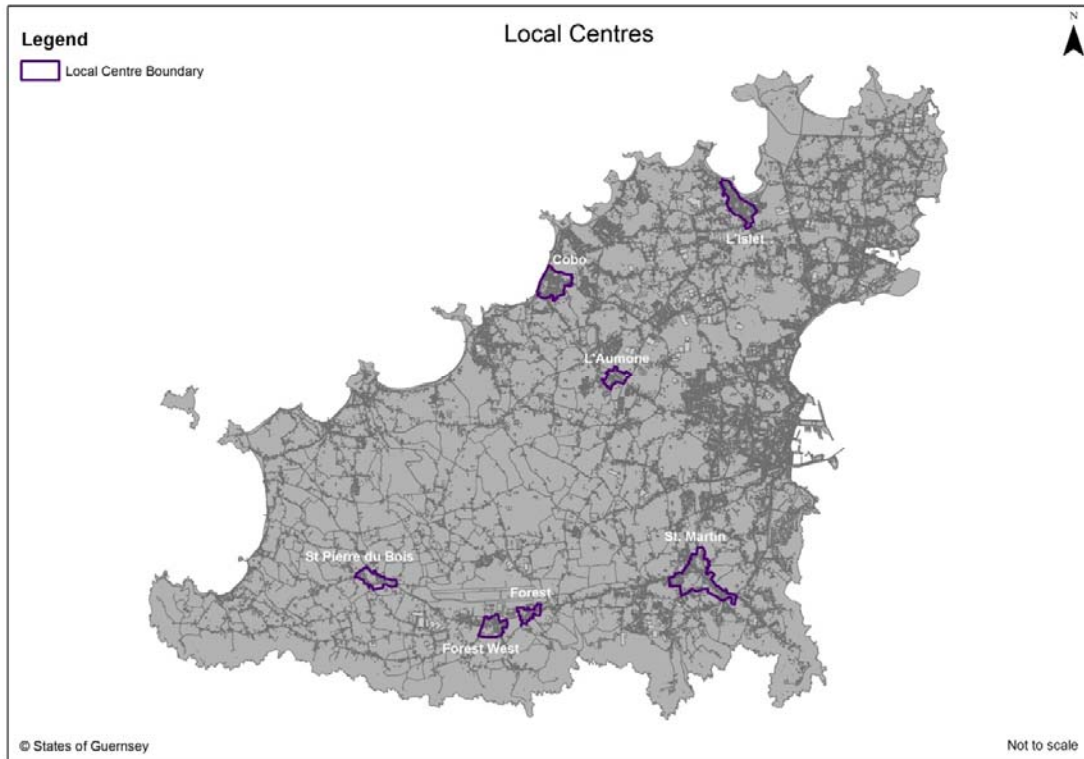
The seven Local Centres, as identified in the IDP, are as follows:

- Cobo;
- Forest;
- Forest West;
- L'Aumone;
- L'Islet;
- St Martin;
- St Pierre du Bois.

Map 1 on page 2 shows the location of each of these seven Local Centres.

¹ For clarity, references to the IDP in this document refer to the Island Development Plan, 2016.

²Report can be found here: [Identifying Local Centres Report, July 2015 \[5Mb\]](#)



Map 1: Local Centres in Guernsey

Policy Context

The SLUP sets out a spatial strategy for the distribution of development with which the IDP is consistent. As such, the Spatial Policy of the IDP is to concentrate the majority of new development in the Main Centres and Main Centre Outer Areas (St Peter Port and St Sampson/Vale) to maintain the vitality of these areas, to make provision for limited development in the Local Centres to support and enhance them as sustainable settlements and community focal points, and to allow limited provision for certain forms of development Outside of the Centres in identified specific circumstances.

The two Main Centres and Main Centre Outer Areas are therefore the focal points for development, providing the majority of shopping and employment uses and where the majority of new development is concentrated. The Local Centres are not intended as growth points, however they provide services essential to the community on a smaller scale, appropriate to the Local Centre concerned.

Within the IDP, Spatial Policy S3: Local Centres explains that opportunities for new development within the Local Centres will be limited and the extent of this will be determined by the current scale and function of each Local Centre to ensure that new development complements their existing roles and supports them as socially inclusive, healthy and sustainable communities. The scale of each of the Local Centres will be taken into account when considering proposals for development within them. In summary, development will be supported if: it sustains the socially inclusive and healthy communities that those Centres serve; is of a scale that reflects those Centres' existing functions; and, meets the requirements of the relevant specific policies of the IDP.

Possible appropriate development within Local Centres includes housing, social and community facilities, new offices and employment uses, visitor accommodation, leisure and recreation facilities, and convenience retail³. New comparison retail⁴ units are not supported in the Local Centres, in order to protect the vitality and viability of Town and The Bridge as the main shopping destinations.

The IDP (paragraph 10.1.3) sets out that a sustainable Local Centre has a clear and identifiable mix of uses, including a general convenience store selling fresh food and produce which is, in particular, a necessary element for a Local Centre. A list of ten sustainability indicators is included in the IDP and these are:

- A general convenience store selling fresh produce
- A doctor's surgery
- A primary school/pre-school
- A bank or cash point
- An amenity area
- Community facilities
- Leisure and recreation facilities
- A post office
- A bus service
- Employment (e.g. offices, States of Guernsey buildings, industrial uses)

These elements are discussed below for each of the Local Centres, though the emphasis is now not on identification of Local Centres, but on monitoring to ensure that policies are effective in maintaining the appropriate level, range and balance of uses within them.

'A Retail Strategy for Guernsey', published in December 2013 and approved by the former Commerce and Employment Department of the States of Guernsey, provided a series of 'Strategy Proposals' which took into account a wide range of evidence and information (including the SLUP and the Roger Tym & Partners Retail Study, 2010). The SLUP required that this Strategy be taken into account when developing retail policies in the IDP. One of the 'guiding principles' of the Retail Strategy is to support the Main Centres and to diminish threats to them. This equates to supporting Local Centre enhancement proposals except those which would improve the comparison retail offering in that centre, which would be to the detriment of Guernsey's two biggest retail areas.

Related to Local Centres (though not exclusively bound to them) is policy GP19 of the IDP, which relates to Community Plans. Community Plans provide an opportunity for members of the public to set out a vision for improvements and change to a particular locality, whether this covers a small collection of homes or a wider settlement area. It is envisaged that Community Plans will generally be produced by the community for areas within the identified Local Centres, though equally they may be produced for other areas of the Island.

³ Convenience retail is the selling of, often essential, daily items such as fresh produce and food and drink.

⁴ Comparison retailing is the selling of goods, including clothing and footwear, furniture, furnishings and household equipment, which generally involves comparing similar goods before buying.

Community Plans provide an opportunity for members of the community to produce a vision for improvements to their local area, for example, that could bring about enhancements to the environment or other changes such as improvements to the public realm or traffic calming measures in a co-ordinated way. No Community Plans were submitted in 2018.

A more detailed policy context can be found in the IDP in the Local Centres section⁵.

Further details about Community Plans can be found in Supplementary Planning Guidance (see link below)⁶

Aims and Methodology

The primary aim of the annual Local Centres Survey is to record the level of provision of facilities and services within each of the Local Centres to ensure that policies are effective at maintaining the appropriate level, range and balance of uses to support community growth and sustainable Centres. This is in accordance with the objectives of the IDP (including Plan Objective 3: Support a healthy and inclusive society) and paragraph 10.1.5 which specifically sets out this requirement for Local Centre monitoring.

In addition to the survey of facilities and services, information on other aspects of the Local Centres is also collected, such as public realm, local character and accessibility. This is because the IDP focuses on the individual nature of each Local Centre, requiring that development is appropriate and complementary to the scale and role of the particular Local Centre concerned. This additional information therefore gives some context to the survey data.

The survey in all respects represents a snapshot in time, and with certain elements there can be an element of subjectivity, although measures such as standard methodologies are used to try and manage any subjectivity.

The findings of this report therefore aim to give an overview of the following within each Local Centre:

- Range of IDP sustainability indicators present
- The mix of uses
- Public Realm
- Access
- Pedestrian and bicycle infrastructure
- Accessible parking and motorcycle parking
- Changes over time, for example in the range of uses or infrastructure provision
- Character and role of the Local Centre

In order to present the mix of uses a breakdown of uses is provided for each Local Centre. For clarity, this breakdown of uses does not necessarily indicate the legal use class assigned to a unit, but follows a general categorisation which largely reflects the Land Planning and

⁵ See Part Three – Local Centres: [Interactive Island Development Plan \(2016\) \[16Mb\]](#)

⁶ See Community Plans Supplementary Planning Guidance [Community Plans SPG 2016 \[238kb\]](#)

Development (Use Classes) Ordinance, 2017. The use of each unit is ascertained during the Local Centre survey, and not through assessment of historic planning application data, and is based on an assessment of the use (or uses) on site at the time of survey. The recognised use class of any site is only determined through a formal process and decision of the Development and Planning Authority.

As an explanatory note, for the purposes of the Local Centre survey, public amenity includes, for example, Douzaine rooms, Parish halls, places of worship, dentists, schools, opticians, amongst other uses. Amenity areas are also included within this category, for the purposes of the Local Centre survey. 'Professional & Financial services' includes, for example, solicitors, architects, accountants and banks. 'Comparison retail trades' includes hairdressers, laundrettes, beauty salons and cobblers.

Assessment of the public realm largely relates to the relationship between pedestrian and vehicular movements, though evidence is also collated on access and transport infrastructure (e.g. bus routes, footways, bicycle stands).

There are gaps in the current evidence base with regard to the role of the Local Centres. The most recent Retail Study (Roger Tym & Partners, 2010) considered the role of the Rural Centres as identified in the Rural Area Plan (RAP), which is now superseded by the Island Development Plan. However this is now out of date and an updated retail study to include consideration of the role of each Local Centre would be beneficial to inform decision making in accordance with the IDP. For information, the Rural Centres as identified in the RAP and considered in the Roger Tym & Partners Study were St Martin, Cobo, St Pierre du Bois, Le Bourg/Forest and L'Islet, although the boundaries of these differ from those identified in the IDP. These were also the centres considered in the Retail Strategy (2013), which envisaged enhancement of these centres through enabling convenience retailing, whilst resisting increased comparison retailing.

Similarly, regarding character of the Local Centres, the Guernsey Character Study Stage 2 will be best placed to consider the individual characteristics and distinctiveness of the Local Centres, building on the information in the Guernsey Character Study Stage 1, but as yet this evidence is unavailable. As with the role of the Local Centres, such information would be beneficial to inform decision making in accordance with the IDP.

Local Centre Findings

Baseline statistics for each of the Local Centres are presented below in [Table 1](#), including the number of sustainability indicators, out of the ten specified in the IDP, present in each of the Local Centres. An approximate residential density is given, based on a simple calculation of the number of dwellings per hectare (number of dwellings divided by the land area). The Local Centres are listed in order of size of Local Centre (largest first by land area).

Table 1: Baseline statistics relevant to the Local Centres

Local Centre	Number of indicators present	Size of Centre	Population at March 2018	Number of dwellings			Approximate residential density (dwellings per hectare)
				Dec 2016	Dec 2017	Dec 2018	
St Martin	10	33.3ha (203v)	803	422	423	424	12.7
Cobo	8	18 Ha (110v)	640	295	295	294	16.3
L'Islet	7	16.5ha (101v)	719	316	316	321	19.4
Forest West	7	12.1ha (74v)	315	146	146	146	12.1
St Pierre du Bois	8	10.7 ha (65v)	145	71	71	71	6.6
L'Aumone	5	7.9ha (48v)	367	114	114	114	14.4
Forest	5	5.9ha (36v)	115	34	34	34	5.8

As indicated, St Martin's Local Centre is the largest both in terms of area and population, and has all ten indicators present in the Local Centre. In terms of land area and population, Forest is the smallest Local Centre with 5 indicators present, although L'Aumone, which is second smallest in land area, also has 5 indicators. More detailed analysis is presented by Local Centre on page 7 onwards, starting with the largest Local Centre (St Martin).

The number of dwellings per centre differs to the numbers presented in the 2017 report primarily due to differences in the way the data was collated. As such, the table above includes the dwellings figures for the last three years based on a consistent methodology to allow for comparison. As shown in [Table 1](#), the numbers of dwellings in the Local Centres have remained stable, with only L'Islet having an increase of approximately 1.5% and St Martin with an increase of approximately 0.4% since December 2016. The AMR 2018 will include thematic reports on both Housing and the Local Centres, and these reports will look at planning approvals and housing delivery in the Local Centres in detail.

Local Centre Accessibility

In terms of accessibility, a revised bus timetable was introduced in 2018 which saw an increase in routes serving the Local Centres, including night buses. As a result, all of the Local Centres are now served by night buses on Friday and Saturday evenings.

2018 also saw proposals to extend the 25 mile per hour speed limit for 'community hub areas', to broadly cover all Local Centres and Main Centre Outer Areas. The new speed limits were introduced on 7th April 2019 and may help to address the negative impacts of motor vehicles and improve accessibility in Local Centres.

St Martin's Local Centre

As noted above, St Martin's Local Centre is the largest in terms of land area, population and the number of dwellings. However the approximate residential density is lower than that of L'Islet, Cobo and L'Aumone Local Centres, at 12.7 dwellings per hectare, reflecting the semi-rural character of the area and the areas of Important Open Land designated within the Local Centre. Conservation Area designations reflect the historic core of the Local Centre.

St Martin has a strong convenience and service offering, indicating its role as a convenience and service centre. However the environmental quality is poor, with no obvious focal point or street furniture.

All ten sustainability indicators are present in St Martin's Local Centre, as shown in Figure 1.

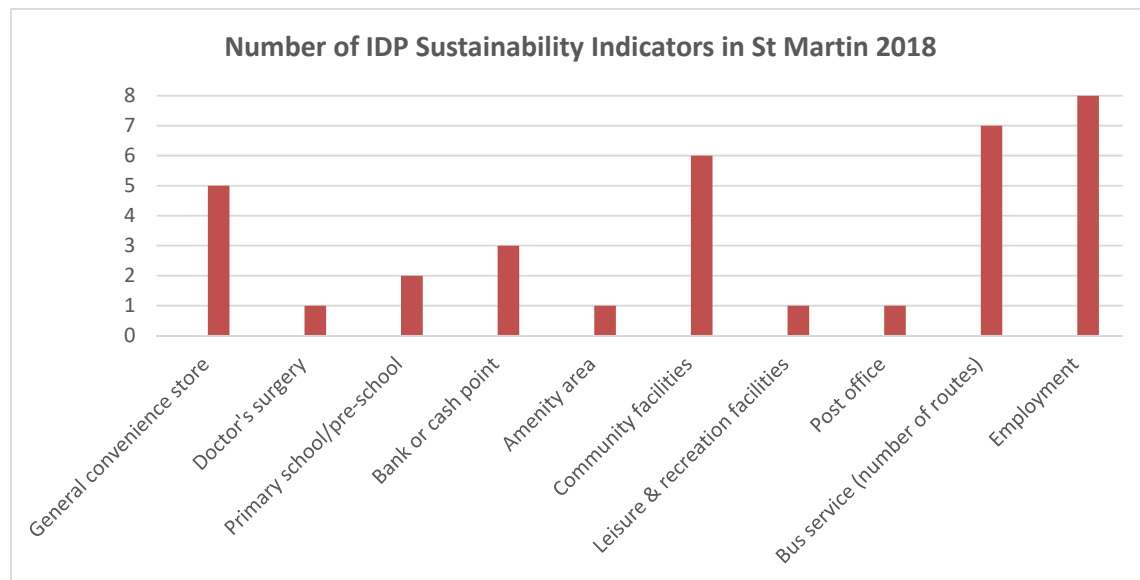


Figure 1: Number of IDP Sustainability Indicators present in St Martin's Local Centre 2018

As in 2017, the survey found a broad range of convenience and comparison shops, as well as comparison retail trades. There are also banks, employment opportunities, a primary school and pre-school, as well as a doctor's surgery. From a qualitative perspective, whilst there are amenity areas, this aspect is perhaps the weakest in terms of provision for the local community, but otherwise the Local Centre is very well provided for.

St Martin's Local Centre is also well served by public transport, with 7 bus routes serving the Local Centre at the time of survey including the N3 night bus. There are cycle racks at the rear of the Professor Shaw Community Centre. There are dedicated accessible parking spaces at St Martin's Parish Hall, The Professor Shaw Community Centre, and associated with Marks & Spencer, Co-Op Grande Marche, Iceland and Healthcare Pharmacy (Manor Stores), for example. The car park on La Grande Rue adjacent to Briarwood contains 6 dedicated motorcycle spaces.

Figure 2 gives an indication as to the balance of different uses.

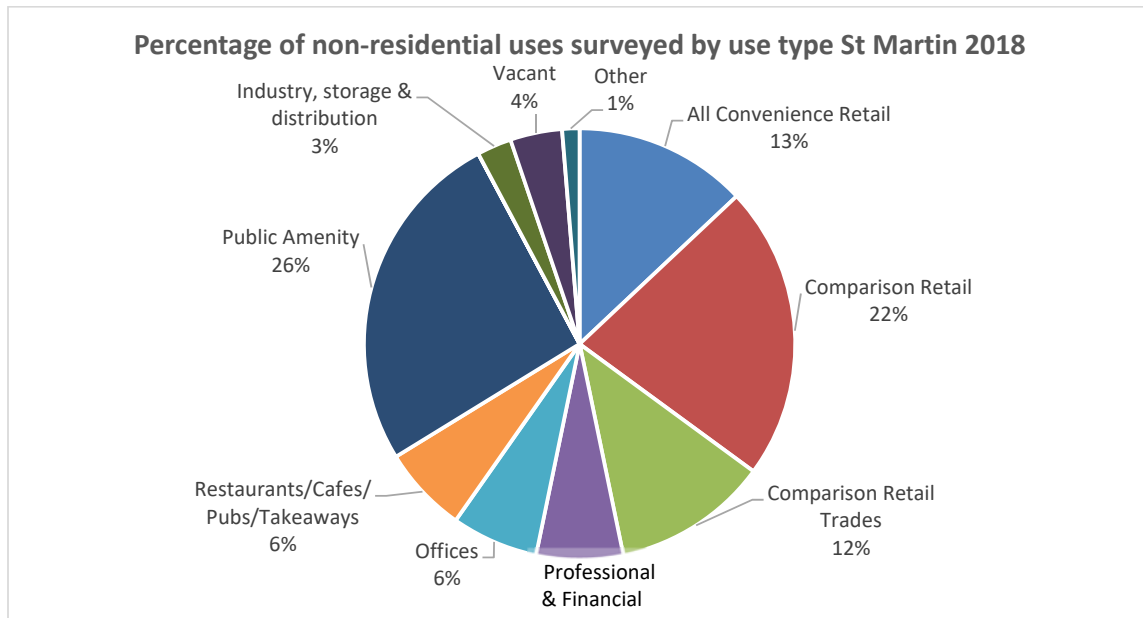


Figure 2: Percentage of total non-residential uses surveyed by use type (St Martin)

Of the units surveyed, 34% were in use either as comparison retail or comparison retail trades. The 'Other' category represents Le Grand Courtil, which is residential but offers employment opportunities because of the nature of the accommodation offered. The Magnolia Tree restaurant and Kimmies hairdresser, which are located within Le Grand Courtil, are counted as separate uses to better reflect the diversity of St Martin. Overall, the mix of uses has remained broadly unchanged since 2017.

13% of units were convenience retail, including the general convenience retail units as included in the indicator above, and also pharmacies (of which there are two) and the bakery (Senners).

There is a significant proportion of public amenity type uses, including dentists, doctors, school, churches and the Douzaine and Parish halls. Such uses serve the local community and are appropriate for a Local Centre, and in accordance with policy LC3(A), dual use of such facilities is encouraged.

Restaurants/Cafes/Pubs/Takeaways account for 6% of the uses in the Local Centre, and include The Queens Inn, The Green Hut, Dawat, Mayflower and the Magnolia Tree, the restaurant at Le Grand Courtil which is also open to non-residents. There is no permanent café in St Martin's Local Centre, although drinks and cakes are served at the Saturday morning Farmers Market hosted in the Parish Hall during certain months of the year.

In terms of changes in the St Martin's Local Centre since 2017, the vacant shop unit (previously Merci XXX) was noted to be occupied by Thrive Physiotherapy and a new dog grooming shop had opened on La Rue Maze (Radders Retreat).

There were three vacancies noted at the time of survey (reduced from 4 vacancies in 2017) which were the former Furze Oven Café, the former offices of Lovell Ozanne and Partners

(at the St Martin's Garage site, on the upper floor), and the St Martins Hotel site. These have all been recorded as vacant in both the 2017 and 2018 surveys.

There had been no improvements to the public realm noted during the survey and the issue of conflict between pedestrians and vehicles in the Local Centre, including the regular mounting of the pavement along La Grande Rue by larger vehicles to enable oncoming traffic to pass, is ongoing. There are infrequent crossing points and the east side of La Grande Rue lacks a dedicated pedestrian footway. The busy road therefore splits the Local Centre which feels dominated by traffic as a result.

The pedestrian links and connectivity between the main community uses (e.g. St Martin's Primary School, Professor Shaw Community Centre, St Martin's Parish Hall and St Martin's Parish Church) are impeded by this dominance of traffic and crossing the road is difficult, for example around the filter junction between La Grande Rue and Rue Maze, and also when accessing some of the shops (e.g. crossing from the car park to Valpys).

Overall the Local Centre retains a broad range of uses though is lacking in amenity space. Measures to tackle the dominance of traffic could improve the public realm of the Local Centre, and additional cycle stands and pedestrian infrastructure relating to the retail and community uses could aid accessibility of the Centre.

Cobo Local Centre

Cobo Local Centre is the second largest of the seven Local Centres, with the second highest residential density at 16.4 dwellings per hectare (L'Islet has the highest density). Cobo is a compact Local Centre within an area described as semi-rural, which links both with the coast and more rural inland areas.

There are non-residential units scattered throughout the Local Centre, including The Rockmount (public house), La Reunion (restaurant), Cobo Bay Hotel and Cobo Tea Rooms along the coastal road, and Iceland food store, Cobo Fish and Chip Bar and Cobo Village general stores around the junction of Cobo Coast Road and Route de Carteret. The Local Centre serves both the local community and visitors to the beach and related facilities.

Cobo Local Centre, at the time of survey, had eight of the ten sustainability indicators present, as shown in [Figure 3](#), which is the same as in 2017.

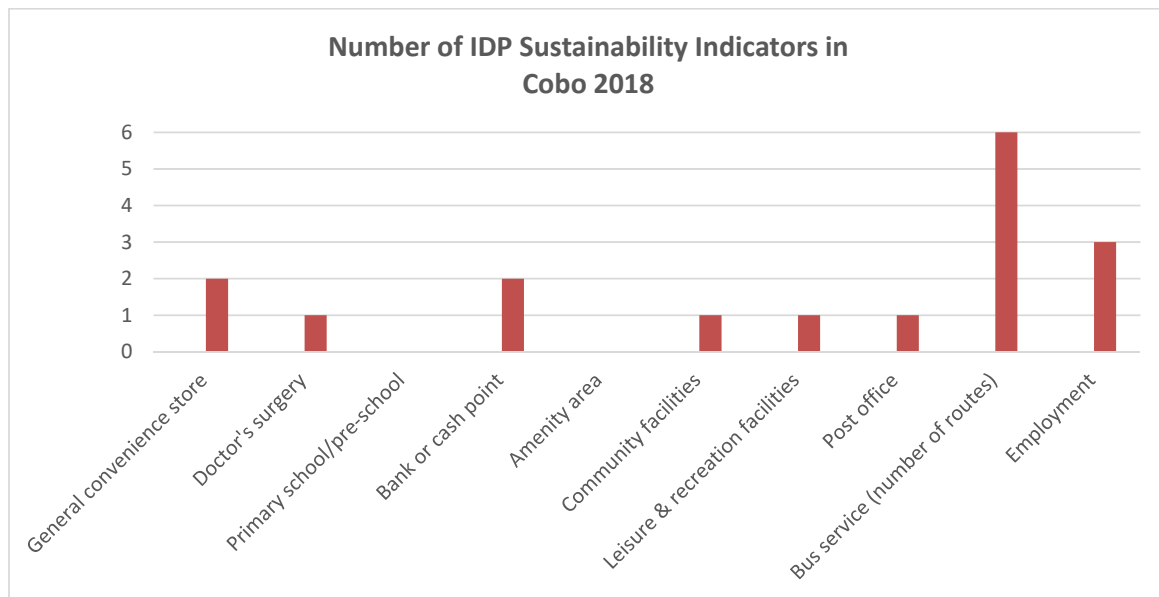


Figure 3: Number of IDP Sustainability Indicators present in Cobo Local Centre 2018

There are convenience and comparison retail shops and trades, places to eat, bus services, bank and employment opportunities, as well as public amenity uses and community and leisure/recreation facilities. There is no primary school or pre-school within Cobo Local Centre, however La Mare de Carteret School adjoins the Local Centre boundary, with the result that the Centre has easy access to a primary school and a secondary school. Following the announcement that the La Mare de Carteret Secondary School will no longer be needed as such following the transition to two colleges, the future use of this part of the site is currently unknown.

There are no defined amenity areas within the Local Centre boundary, but again the fields at La Mare de Carteret School provide such space, as does the beach, and there is an adjacent Nature Walk providing pedestrian access to Saumarez Park. There is a place of worship in Cobo Local Centre, and outside of the Centre but close to it, there are good quality community facilities at Cobo Community Centre at The Guet.

In terms of accessibility, Cobo Local Centre was served by 6 bus routes at the time of survey which is an increase since 2017, including the provision of the N2 night bus. Cycle racks at Iceland complement the other transport options to and around the Local Centre. There are dedicated accessible parking spaces and motorcycle parking spaces by Iceland, and accessible parking spaces associated with Cobo Bay Hotel and the Rockmount/La Reunion.

There were no improvements to pedestrian infrastructure noted during the survey, and crossing the busy coast road from the Local Centre to the beach is still difficult at times given the volume of traffic and the lack of a formal pedestrian crossing.

There are generally footways on one side of the road throughout Cobo Local Centre, but these are narrow in places and it can be difficult for groups of pedestrians to pass during busy periods, which impedes pedestrian flow. However, the Local Centre is compact, and the flat terrain aids walkability throughout the Local Centre.

Figure 4 shows the balance of different use types within Cobo Local Centre.

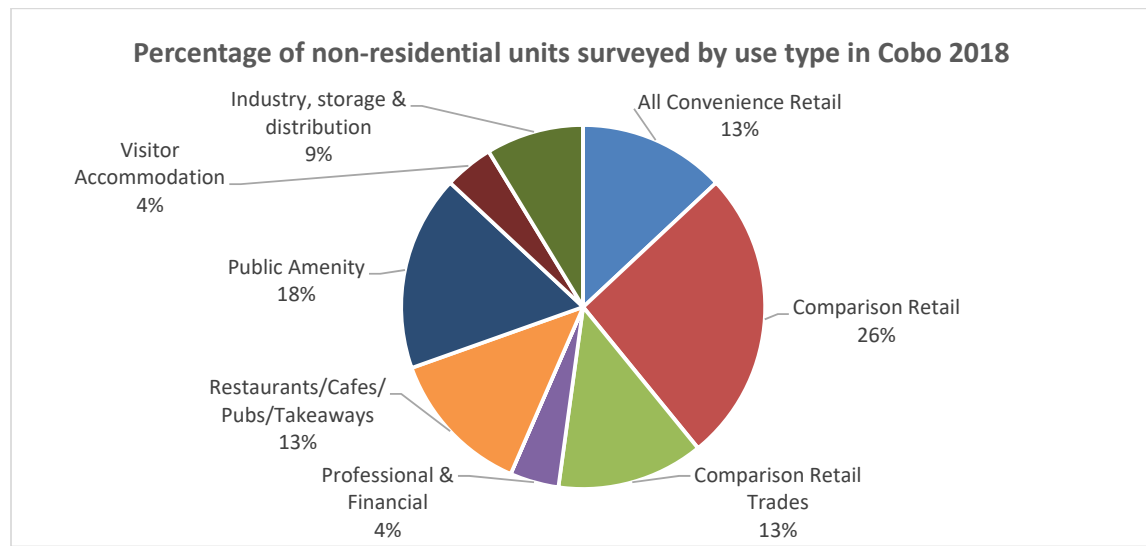


Figure 4: Percentage of total non-residential uses surveyed by use type (Cobo)

As shown, there is a relatively high proportion of comparison retail/comparison retail trades (39%) in Cobo when compared to convenience retailing (13%). IDP policies do not allow for new comparison retail in the Local Centres, but this balance of uses will continue to be monitored. From the statistics it appears that there has been an increase in the number of comparison retail units since 2017 but this is because the Post Office (inside Iceland) has this year been recorded as a separate use to the general convenience role of the store to better portray the diversity of the Local Centre.

The public amenity category includes the doctor's surgery, opticians and Cobo Mission Hall, and the 'Industry, storage and distribution' category includes Guernsey Glass Craft and Cobo Motors. The Rockmount, La Reunion, Cobo Bay Tea Rooms and Cobo Fish and Chip Bar make up the Restaurant/Cafe/Pub/Takeaways category.

The only change noted at the time of survey was Bonboniera Balloons on Rue de Bouverie which was not previously recorded. Otherwise, there have been no changes in provision of services or facilities since the Centre was surveyed in 2017 and there were no vacant commercial units in the Local Centre at the time of survey. In terms of the pedestrian environment, no improvements or enhancements had been made at the time of survey and the public realm remained unaltered.

Overall the Local Centre appears well served for its role of meeting the needs of visitors and locals, but given the size of the Local Centre and the number of non-residential units available, even small changes to provision could have the potential to have significant effects on the mix of uses.

L'Islet Local Centre

L'Islet is the third largest of the Local Centres and the most densely populated (approximately 19.3 dwellings per hectare). The Local Centre is quite linear, with a group of commercial units clustered around the crossroads. It lies within a semi-rural area and has easy access to the coast.

Figure 5 shows the number of each of the IDP sustainability indicators present in the Local Centre.

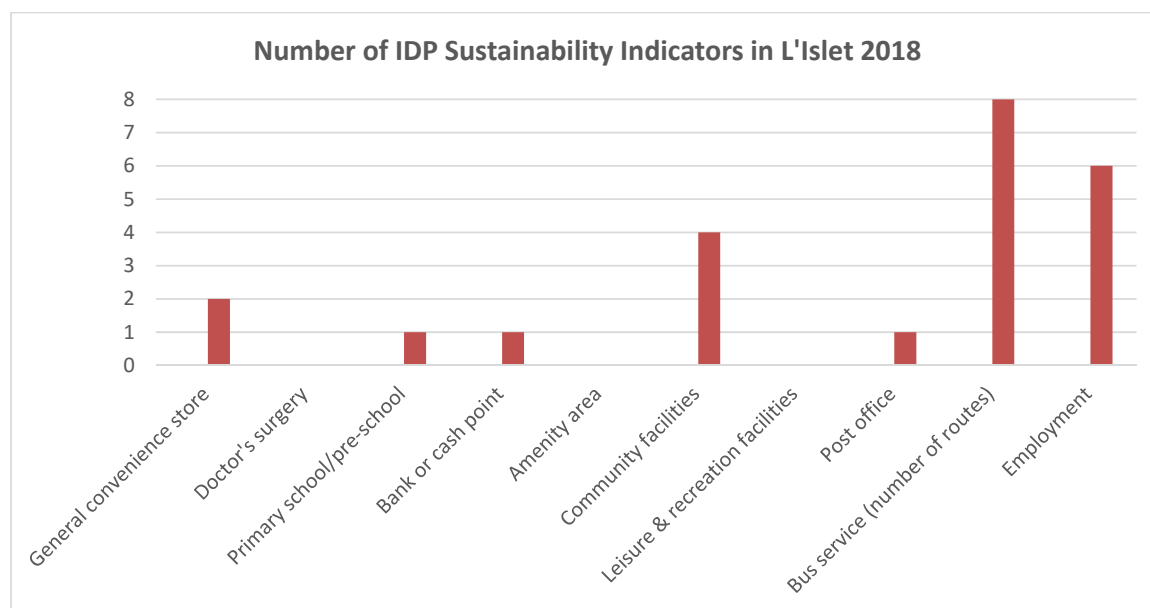


Figure 5: Number of IDP Sustainability Indicators present in L'Islet Local Centre 2017

The Centre is reasonably well served, with two churches, convenience stores and cash point, however there is no doctor's surgery within the Local Centre boundary. There are opportunities for employment, but there remained several vacancies within the Local Centre at the time of survey (including employment units, e.g. at the Bakery Complex). Given the range of facilities and location of L'Islet Local Centre, it is likely that the retail offering serves the local population as well as people working in the locality, given the number of employment sites.

There are no amenity areas within the Local Centre boundary, though there is easy access to the coast which lies outside but adjacent to the Local Centre. Eight bus routes were noted to serve the Local Centre at the time of survey, including the P2 which connects to the Bridge, the Princess Elizabeth Hospital and Town.

Figure 6 shows the percentage of non-residential uses by use type.

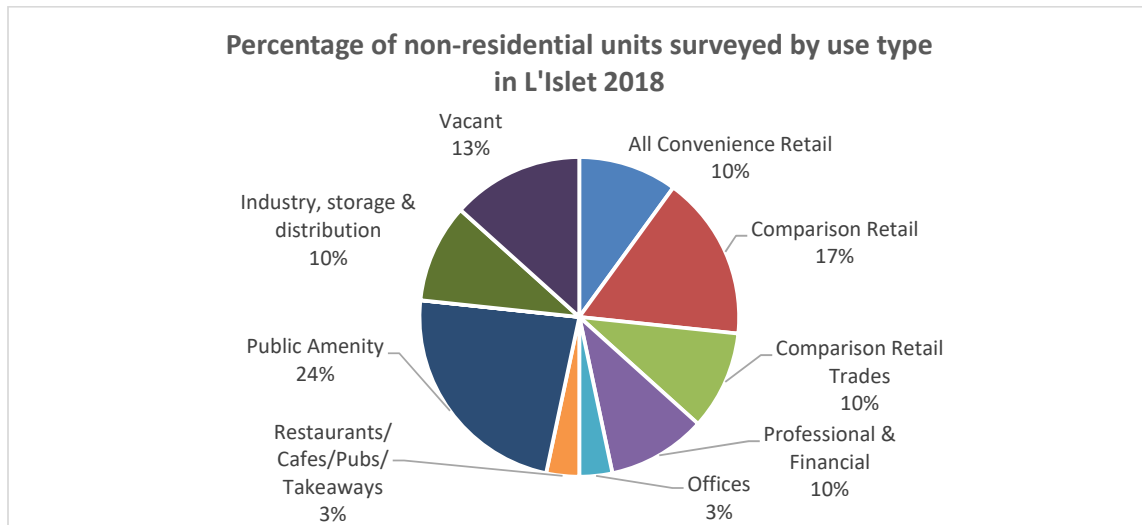


Figure 6: Percentage of total non-residential uses surveyed by use type (L'Islet)

The number of vacancies in the Local Centre has reduced, with 6 vacancies recorded in 2017 and 4 recorded in 2018. Since 2017, a vacant unit at L'Islet crossroads (Lifestyle House) has been occupied by Mawson Collins Estate Agent, and two previously vacant units at the Bakery Complex are now occupied by Mick Marley Engraving and the 1st Dental Hygiene Clinic. However Cranwell House (rear of Melody Press Printers) appeared to be vacant at ground floor level.

Two additional units which were not recorded in 2017 were Gale Builders (Les Petites Mielles) and Tux and Tails clothing hire (Route du Picquerel). There is a planning approval to demolish the Gale Builders workshop and erect a convenience store with ancillary office, however this had not been implemented at the time of survey.

In terms of public amenity uses, this includes Isabelle Vets, 1st Dental Hygiene Clinic, St Marys Church, St Mary's Community Centre and Little Cottage Day Care, amongst others.

The Centre lacks pedestrian crossing facilities which can make it difficult for pedestrians, particularly around the crossroads, and pavements are generally on one side of the road. No bicycle stands or other bicycle infrastructure was noted during the survey. There are accessible parking spaces and a dedicated motorcycle parking area associated with Marks & Spencer. The crossroads at the centre of the Local Centre provides a focal point but there is limited public realm in the Centre. There have been no improvements to the pedestrian environment or public realm in 2018.

Overall the Local Centre provides a good balance of uses including several employment opportunities. The vacancies have reduced since 2017 from six vacant units to four. The public realm is still traffic dominated and there is limited pedestrian and cycle infrastructure, although the public transport connections are good. Improvements to the public realm for pedestrians would benefit the Local Centre.

Forest West Local Centre

Forest West Local Centre lies to the west of the airport and covers an area of approximately 12.1 hectares (74 vergées). There are approximately 12.1 dwellings per hectare. There are

two clusters of non-residential uses, one of which centres on the two schools (Forest School and Le Rondin School) and the petrol station, the second of which is The Mallard Complex and neighbouring Venture Inn. Other non-residential uses not within these clusters are Bodyline Car Repairs and the Forest Chip Inn.

Forest West lies within a semi-rural area and has a rural feel in part due to the views into and across more rural adjoining areas.

It is likely that, along with Forest, this Local Centre serves both the local population in the southern part of the Island as well as passing trade. In itself, the Mallard Complex has a broader catchment area, given the presence of the Mallard Cinema in particular.

At the time of the on-site survey Forest West had seven of the ten sustainability indicators present as shown in [Figure 7](#).

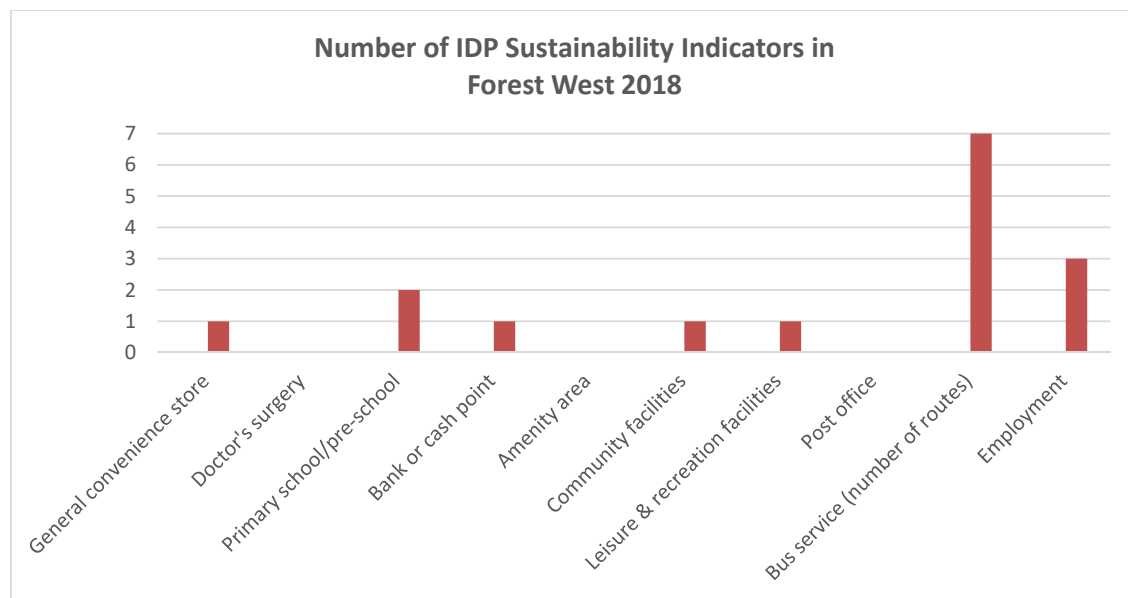


Figure 7: Number of IDP Sustainability Indicators present in Forest West Local Centre 2017

There is no doctor's surgery, amenity area or post office in the Local Centre, however there are two schools, a convenience store (Co-Op En Route) and petrol station, community facilities and employment opportunities, as well as a variety of facilities and opportunities at the Mallard complex, including the cinema, hairdresser and restaurant.

Frequent bus services (7 routes including the N3 night bus) connect the Local Centre with the airport, St Martin's Local Centre and Town. Of these, the number 62 and the N3 night bus service were additional to the 2017 services. There are pavements on one side of the road in the Local Centre and a pedestrian crossing which links the two schools and enables pedestrians to cross the busy road safely between the two schools. The 'Filter-In-Turn' at the junction of Rue des Landes/Rue de la Villiaze also acts as a traffic calming measure.

No bicycle stands or other relevant infrastructure was noted during the on-site survey. Accessible parking spaces were noted at the Forest Chip Inn, the Mallard Complex, Forest

School and Le Rondin School. Dedicated motorcycle parking is available associated with Le Rondin School.

Figure 8 shows the percentage of non-residential uses surveyed by use type.

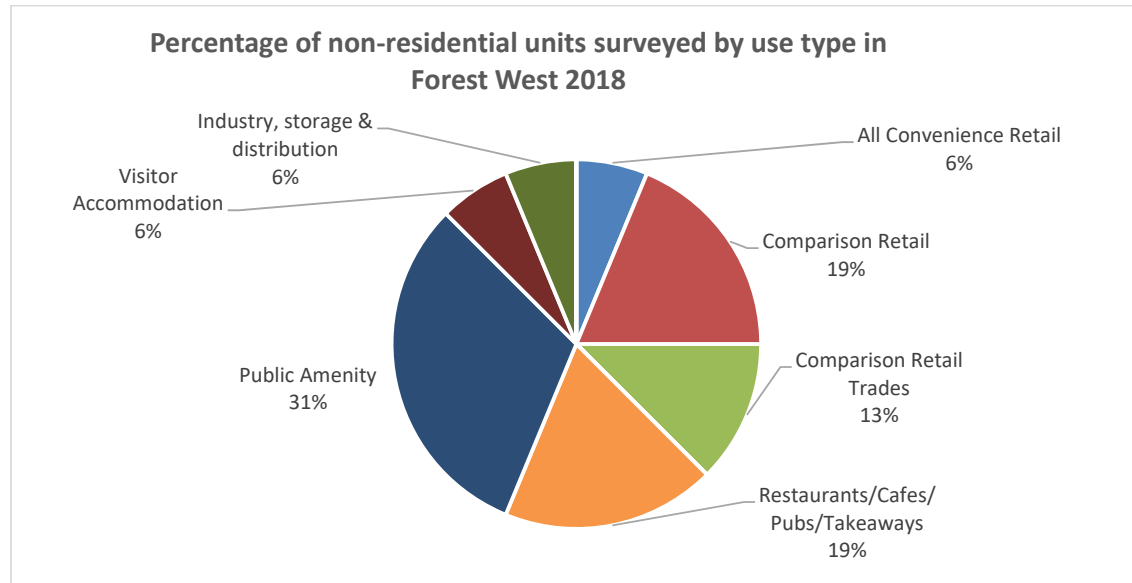


Figure 8: Percentage of total non-residential uses surveyed by use type (Forest West)

This year, the uses at the Mallard Complex have been separated out for the statistics rather than grouping them as one use, so this gives a clearer representation of the uses in Forest West as a whole and explains the differences between the 2017 and 2018 data. As such, the self-catering element at the Mallard Complex gives rise to a small percentage of visitor accommodation, and the Restaurants/Cafes/Pubs/Takeaways category consists of Treasure House Chinese Restaurant, the Venture Inn and the Forest Chip Inn. The only change noted since 2017 was that the Mandarin Garden restaurant had become the Treasure House Chinese Restaurant.

The comparison retail category is made up of the car and petrol sales outlets, whilst the comparison retail trades include Hobson's Hair and Karma Beauty at the Mallard Complex. The percentage of public amenity uses is high and includes both Le Rondin School and Forest Primary School, as well as the Forest Douzaine Room.

The uses of Forest West are complemented by those of Forest which is a short distance to the East, along with facilities at the airport. The bus connections are good to the area as the airport acts a local transport hub with taxi rank as well as bus stop. The area does, however, lack amenity areas and access to a doctor's surgery.

St Pierre Du Bois (St Peter's) Local Centre

St Pierre Du Bois Local Centre is one of the least densely populated of the Local Centres (approximately 6.6 dwellings per hectare). The Centre lies within an area described as 'Rural' and there are areas of land designated as Important Open Land within the Centre, protecting the rural nature and lower densities of development of the Local Centre. The St Pierre du Bois Church Conservation Area falls partly within the Local Centre, encompassing the Church and associated historic cluster of development. Given the location of St Pierre du Bois Local Centre, it is likely that it serves a local rural catchment.

The Local Centre is somewhat split by the roads which run through it with Route du Longfrie acting as more of a through route (though providing access to the Post Office and Longfrie Public House) whilst Rue des Brehauts is less busy and leads to the quieter space and focal point of St Peter's Parish Church.

Non-residential uses are distributed throughout the Local Centre, although the community uses are predominantly to the west and the commercial uses to the east of the centre.

At the time of survey, 8 of the 10 sustainability indicators were noted in the Local Centre, as shown in Figure 9.

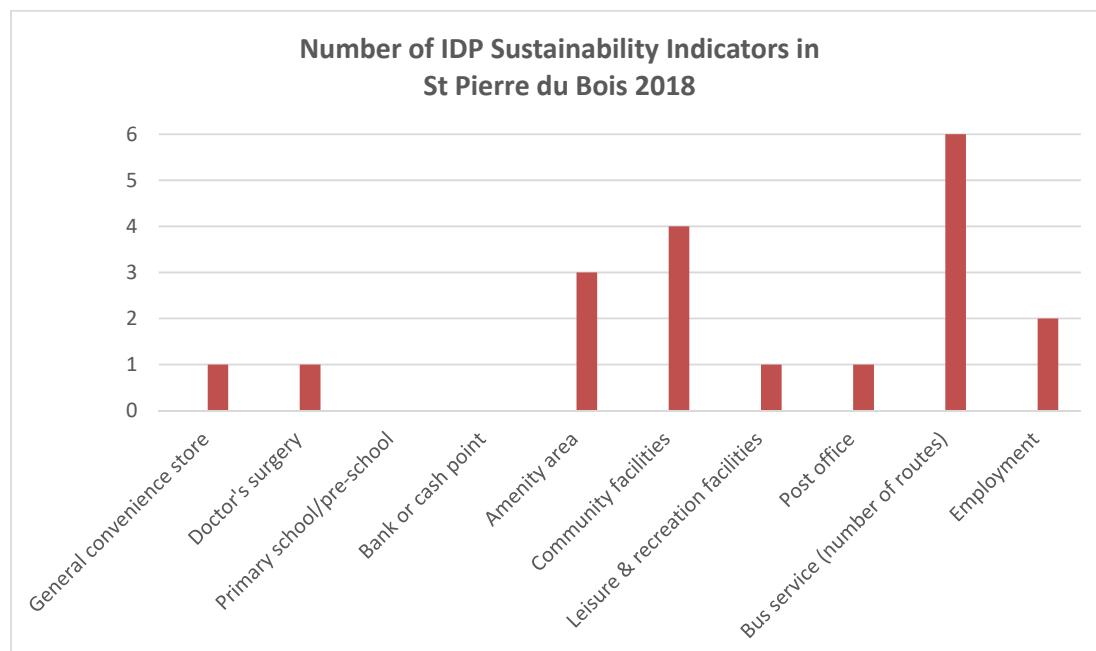


Figure 9: Number of IDP Sustainability Indicators present in St Pierre du Bois Local Centre 2018

St Pierre du Bois Local Centre has a good range of services and facilities including post office, pub, food hall, doctor's surgery, pharmacy and amenity areas. There is no primary school, and no pre-school was noted within the Local Centre at the time of survey. As with other areas, there has been an increase in the number of bus routes serving the centre, with the introduction of route 62 and the N3 night bus. Route 62 provides a direct service to Princess Elizabeth Hospital without the need to change buses in Town or at the airport.

Figure 10 shows the balance of the non-residential uses within the Local Centre.

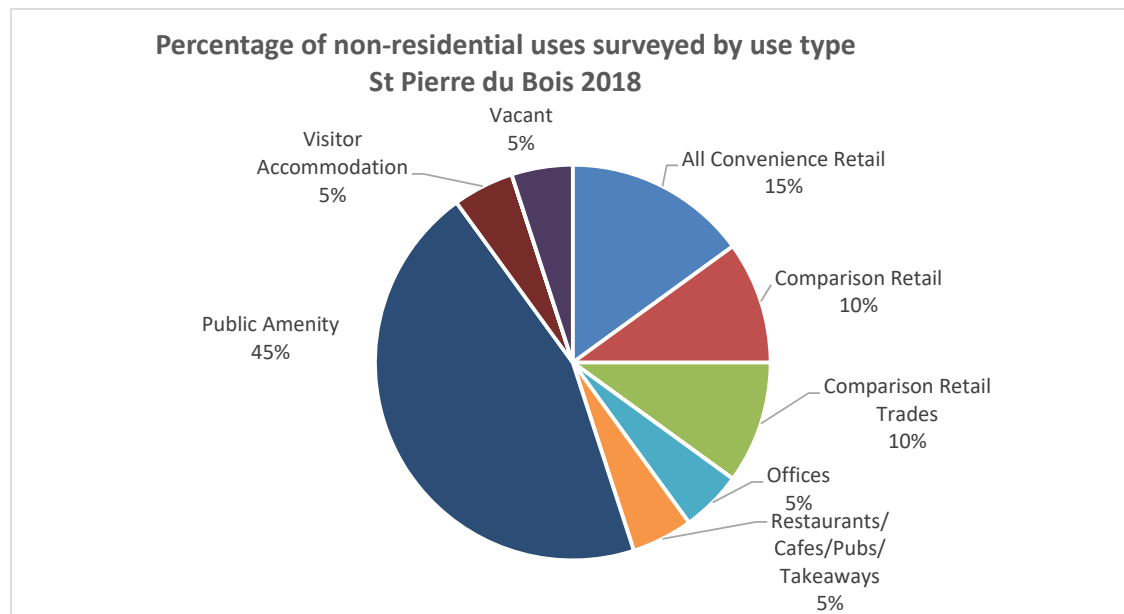


Figure 10: Percentage of total non-residential uses surveyed by use type (St Pierre du Bois)

The public amenity uses include the church, the play area adjacent Styx, the Douzaine Room, community hall and community centre, with the football pitch and training area nearby but outside the Local Centre boundary, so St Peters is well served in this regard and this contributes to some of the character of the Local Centre. As in 2017, the former Natwest Bank premises are still vacant and there have been no changes to the percentages of uses shown above. The only change observed during the survey was that Stage One dance shop had gone and a new occupier, The Chrome Company, was instead based at Rue des Brehauts. In October 2018, after the Local Centre survey had been carried out, the occupier of St Peter's Food Hall changed to 'Morrisons Daily'.

The pedestrian environment of St Pierre du Bois was reasonable but the filter in turn junction at Route de Longfrie was found to impede the pedestrian access to the general convenience store. There are generally pavements on one side of the roads in the Local Centre, though some of the roads have no pedestrian provision and crossing points could be improved.

2018 saw a consultation on the installation of a raised table at the junction of Route de Longfrie and Route de Lihou, proposed in response to ongoing speed and road safety concerns in the area. The filter in turn which is currently in place is proposed to be remarked on the table. Timescales for installation if the project is to go ahead have not yet been published.

No bicycle stands or other cycle infrastructure was noted during the survey. Dedicated accessible car parking spaces can be found at St Peters Food Hall, Styx Community Centre and at Longfrie Surgery.

L'Aumone Local Centre

L'Aumone Local Centre, whilst not the smallest of the Local Centres, has only five of the ten indicators present. However it remains an important Local Centre lying within a semi-rural area. It has an approximate residential density of 14.4 dwellings per hectare, making it the third most densely populated of the Local Centres (L'Islet and Cobo being more densely populated). L'Aumone serves a predominantly residential area as it lies within reasonable walking distance of several residential areas, including L'Aumone Estate, Le Villocq Estate, Courtil Ollivier and estates off Rue de la Perruque and Rue du Presbytere.

Figure 11 shows the number of each of the indicators present.

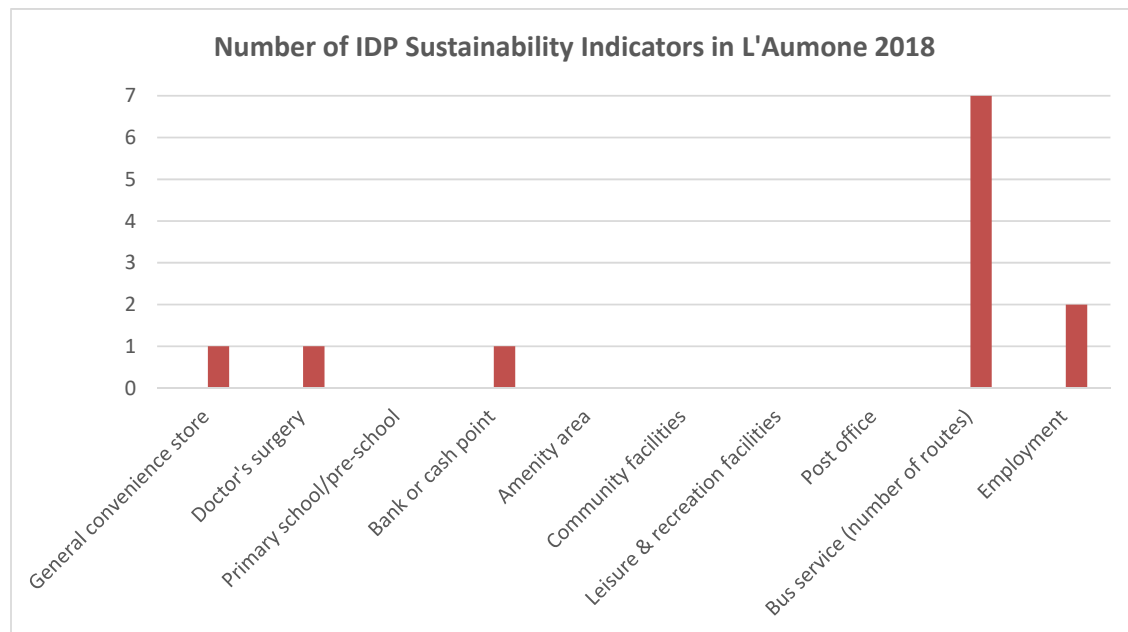


Figure 11: Number of IDP Sustainability Indicators present in L'Aumone Local Centre 2018

There are 5 of the 10 IDP indicators present in L'Aumone, including the doctors, convenience store and cash point. There was no school or pre-school, post office, amenity area or community facilities in L'Aumone at the time of the survey. The Centre is well served by bus routes which connect to Town, the west coast and north to L'Islet. The only change in provision compared to 2017 is the addition of two bus routes serving L'Aumone – the 62 (which provides a direct connection to the airport and the Princess Elizabeth Hospital) and the N2 night bus.

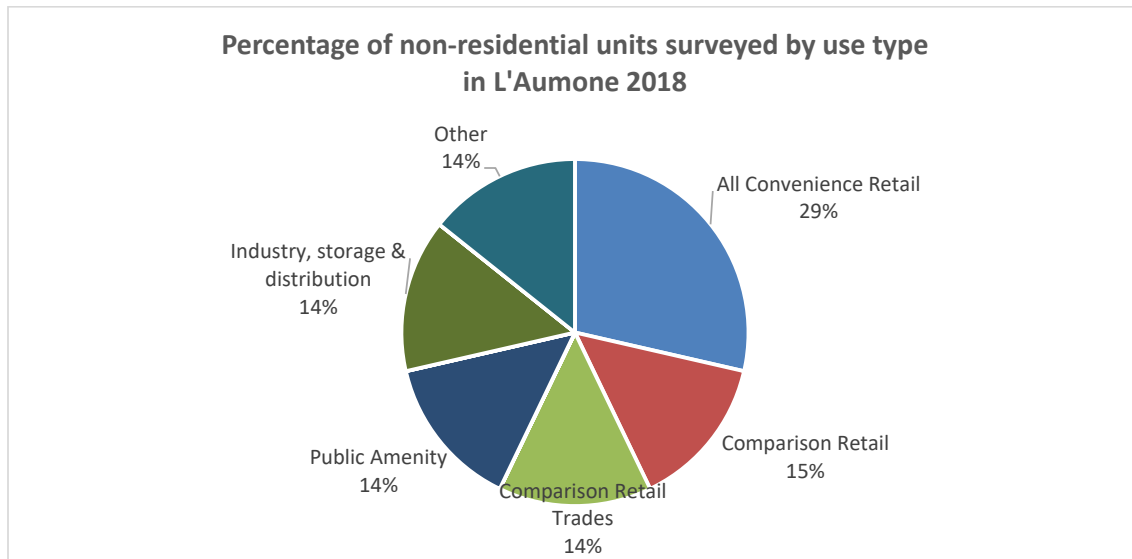


Figure 12: Percentage of total non-residential uses surveyed by use type (L'Aumone)

The public amenity use relates to the doctor's surgery, the comparison retail relates to petrol sales, and the 'other' uses comprise the residential home (which provides an employment opportunity). Convenience retail incorporates both the Co-Op En Route and also the pharmacy.

Outside of the Local Centre boundary, Le Friquet Garden Centre provides additional facilities within a short walking distance of L'Aumone Local Centre (including a café with a soft play area). Further away, but still within walking distance, are the current Grammar School and Sixth Form site on Rue des Varendes and the football ground and sports facilities at Footes Lane. Following the announcement of the move to a one-school, two-site secondary education model, the future use of the school and sixth form centre site is currently uncertain. Any changes will be reported in the future as information becomes available.

L'Aumone Local Centre lies adjacent to the Castel Hospital site and close to other sites of considerable size that are in States of Guernsey ownership. Where these sites are becoming obsolete or not fit for purpose there may be scope for considerable opportunities for development through IDP Policy S6: Strategic Opportunity Sites.

There were no bicycle stands or motorcycle parking provision noted during the survey. Accessible parking bays are provided at L'Aumone surgery. The pedestrian environment was considered to be good as there are pavements on both sides of the road and there is a pedestrian crossing on the main route through the Local Centre.

Apart from the increase in bus services noted above, there were no other changes noted to the provision of services and facilities in L'Aumone between the 2017 and 2018 surveys and there were no vacant commercial units at the time of survey.

L'Aumone continues to offer fewer facilities and services than some of the other Local Centres but the range is proportionate to the community it serves. That said, the Local Centre lacks amenity areas and community facilities.

Forest Local Centre

Forest is the smallest of the Local Centres in terms of land area, population and the number of dwellings. It has an approximate residential density of 5.8 dwellings per hectare, equal to St Peter's Local Centre. The Forest Church Conservation Area falls partly within the Local Centre, centred on the church and the small enclave of historic buildings around it. This historic hamlet, the well-cared for public realm and the rural setting, provide Forest Local Centre with a distinctive character.

Forest Local Centre is likely to serve a wide catchment due to the popularity of Forest Stores, as well as serving the local population and passing trade.

Five of the ten indicators were present at the time of survey, as shown in **Figure 13**.

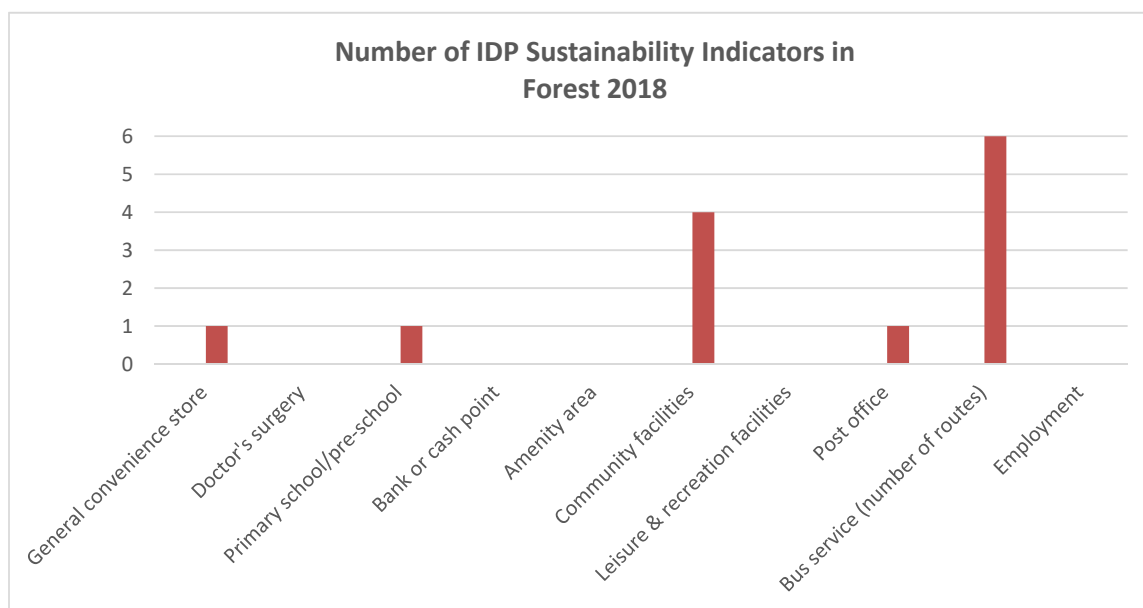


Figure 13: Number of IDP Sustainability Indicators present in Forest Local Centre 2018

There is no bank/cash point, doctor's surgery, amenity areas or employment opportunities within the Local Centre. However, there are good bus routes and the area is well linked to the airport, which in itself provides opportunities, as does Forest West Local Centre which provides complementary facilities and services. Crossing the busy road remains difficult at times with no formal crossing point, and there are no facilities for cyclists visiting the centre. No dedicated motorcycle, bicycle or accessible parking was noted during the survey.

Forest Stores provides a strong anchor for the Local Centre which includes a post office, and there are two pubs, two churches and a pre-school. In terms of the scale of provision, given that this is the smallest of the Local Centres the relative level of provision is reasonable and the bus connections to St Martin and Town are good.

Figure 14 shows the relative breakdown of uses by use type.

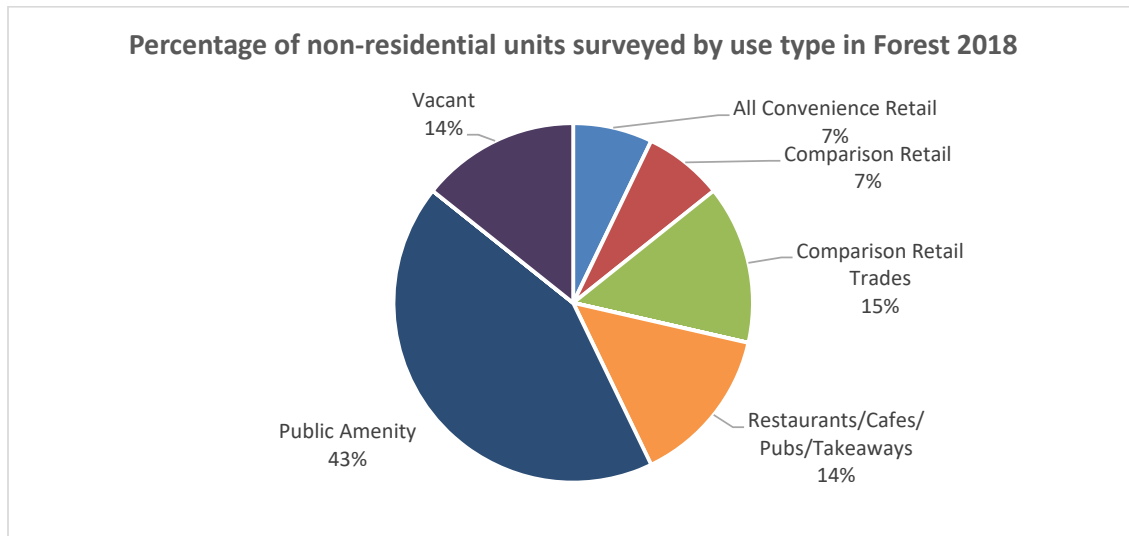


Figure 14: Percentage of total non-residential uses surveyed by use type (Forest)

The 'Public Amenity' uses in Forest Local Centre include the two churches, church hall and Air Scout hut. The Deerhound and Happy Landings constitute the Restaurant/Café/Pub category.

There have been no changes to the provision of facilities or services in Forest Local Centre since the 2017 report, though the percentages have changed slightly as the Post Office (inside Forest Stores) is now counted separately to the general convenience store. The two vacancies remained the same as in 2017, which were the former Forest Motors site and a vacant unit adjacent to Willow Tree Beauty and Neat Feet chiropodist (Rue des Croise).

Overall the Local Centre still provides a reasonable number of facilities and services though access to a cash point, doctors surgery and amenity area could benefit the Local Centre.

Summary and Conclusions

There have been very few changes within the Local Centres since the 2017 report, and as such the conclusions remain unchanged. Overall, the Local Centres remain well served, with most of the indicators listed in the IDP present in most of the Local Centres as shown in Figure 15.

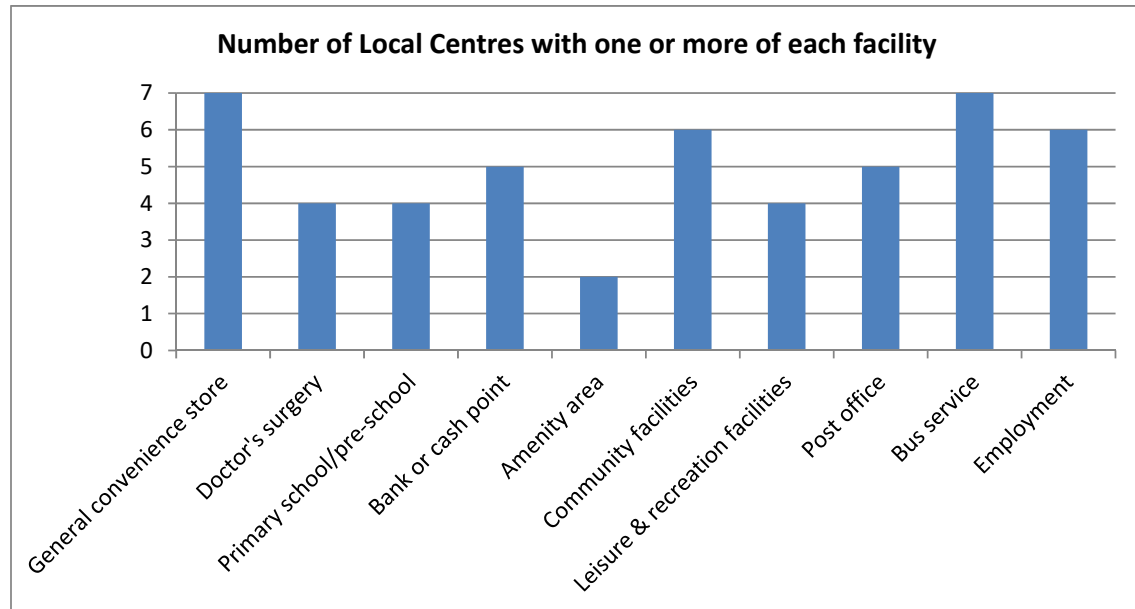


Figure 15: Number of Local Centres with one or more of each sustainability indicator

It is also important to consider the Local Centres not just on these indicators, but also in context. For example, only two of the Local Centres have amenity areas, but in some cases considerable amenity space lies just outside the Local Centre boundary (for example the beach in the case of coastal Local Centres). Similarly, in the case of Cobo and Forest, schools lie within a short distance of the Local Centre boundaries.

Pedestrian and bicycle infrastructure improvements could be made within all of the Local Centres and there are improvements proposed for example at St Peter's where it is proposed to install a raised table at a filter in turn junction. However each is well served in terms of the number of bus routes. Accessibility is important in terms of the IDP objectives in relation to infrastructure and inclusivity, as well as the wider States objectives relating to health and wellbeing.

The policies in the IDP place significant emphasis on the individual character, setting and scale of the Local Centres when considering development proposals, and the annual survey contributes to evidencing the individual nature of each Local Centre. For example, the largest Local Centre, St Martin, had the greatest range of sustainability indicators as well as other services and facilities and is a different scale to the more rural Local Centre of St Pierre du Bois, which still contains a range of facilities and services that serve the local community but where there are fewer non-residential uses. Forest, for example, has a low residential density and fewer facilities but complements the provision at Forest West.

Table 2 below shows the proportion of non-residential uses relative to the number of dwellings in the Local Centre, to give an idea of how the level of facilities relates to the local community (the number of non-residential units divided by the number of dwellings within the Local Centre). This is scaled up in the final column of the table to give an approximate number of non-residential units per 100 dwellings simply for the purposes of comparing the figures (whole figures being easier to compare).

Table 2: Proportion of non-residential units relative to the number of dwellings within each Local Centre

Local Centre	Number of dwellings at December 2018	Number of non-residential 'units'* observed during survey	Approximate number of non-residential units per dwelling within Local Centre	Approximate number of non-residential units per 100 dwellings
St Martin	424	77	0.18	18
Cobo	294	23	0.07	7
L'Islet	321	30	0.09	9
Forest West	146	16	0.10	10
St Pierre du Bois	71	20	0.28	28
L'Aumone	114	7	0.06	6
Forest	34	14	0.41	41

*'Units' in this report refers to amenity areas as well as buildings.

The number of units surveyed in each Local Centre has changed in some cases since 2017 because where different uses occur within the same building these have now been separated out to give a better indication of the range of non-residential uses within the Local Centres. For example, the increase in the number of non-residential units in Forest is because the Post Office has been counted separately to Forest Stores. This is part of the process of improving our data over time and ensuring that changes are more visible in the data (for example if the Forest Stores Post Office was to close).

Interestingly, St Pierre du Bois and Forest Local Centres have the highest ratio of non-residential to residential units, highlighting that relative to the size of the Local Centre, both have a reasonable number of facilities and services. The relative importance of these non-residential units to the sustainability of the Local Centre may be somewhat different however, for example a general convenience store is considered a critical element, whereas comparison retail is not. However it does suggest the function of the Local Centre, with Forest perhaps serving more passing trade (as a result to the links to the airport, for example and with the 'anchor' of Forest Stores), and St Pierre du Bois potentially serving a wider rural area, given its greater distance to a Main Centre and its high proportion of public amenity uses.

The number of vacancies in each of the Local Centres was observed during the survey. L'Islet had both the highest number and highest percentage of vacancies within any Local Centre, however the St Martin's Hotel site in St Martin remains a significant vacancy, given

the size of the site. A notable vacancy which remains in St Pierre du Bois is the former Natwest Bank.

Overall each of the Local Centres continue to be sustainable and to provide vital services and facilities to the community and each retains at least one convenience store which is considered critical for a Local Centre. Whilst each unique Centre has opportunities to improve, none appear to show significant signs of decline and the number of indicators present in each Local Centre appears proportionate to its size, location and function.

Contact Us for further information and advice at: Planning Service, Sir Charles Frossard House, St Peter Port. GY1 1FH Telephone 01481 717200 Email planning@gov.gg

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