

Knowsley MBC

Annual Monitoring Report

December 2005



*Knowsl@y Council*

## Executive Summary

The Annual Monitoring Report will provide an annual review of the preparation and implementation of the Council's Local Development Documents which comprise Development Plan Documents and Supplementary Planning Documents and form the authority's Local Development Framework. Under Section 35 of the Planning and Compulsory Purchase Act, each authority is required to prepare an Annual Monitoring Report by the 31<sup>st</sup> December. This report is for 2005 and covers the period of the previous financial year from the 1<sup>st</sup> April 2004 to 31<sup>st</sup> March 2005. The Annual Monitoring Report follows a defined format and its content is set out in the Act.

The Act stresses that the main purposes of the Annual Monitoring Report are:

1. To review actual progress in terms of Local Development Document preparation against the timetable and milestones in the Local Development Scheme.
2. Assess the extent to which policies in Local Development Documents are being implemented;
3. Where policies are not being implemented, explain why and set out what steps are to be taken to ensure that the policy is implemented; or whether the policy is to be amended or replaced;
4. Identify the significant effects of implementing policies in Local Development Documents and whether they are as intended; and
5. Set out whether policies are to be amended or replaced.

1. There are several changes proposed to the Local Development Scheme that the council submitted to the Secretary of State in April 2005, these are outlined in chapter three of the Annual Monitoring Report.

Unitary Development Plan Public inquiry – Knowsley is in the process of replacing its adopted Unitary Development Plan. Due to the volume of representations and resource pressure the closing date of the inquiry for the replacement plan has been delayed to the 18<sup>th</sup> January. This should not cause significant delay and the Council still plans to adopt the replacement Unitary Development Plan in May or June 2006.

Action Area (Supplementary Planning Documents) - Two areas identified in the draft replacement Unitary Development Plan as Action Areas have regeneration projects pending so the Council has decided to accelerate the production of these Supplementary Planning Documents by using consultants. As a result, work began in December 2005 rather than May 2006 on the Supplementary Planning Document for North Huyton. Work should begin on the Supplementary Planning Document for the Kirkby Town Centre Action Area in January 2006 rather than May 2006.

Joint Merseyside Waste Development Plan Document. Assuming that formal commitment is received a detailed timetable will be agreed by the five Merseyside Districts and included in the 2006 Local Development Scheme.

Proposed joint Supplementary Planning Document on transport issues

A joint Merseyside Supplementary Planning Document on transport issues is to be considered. If this is not produced at the Merseyside level the Council will produce a document for Knowsley to cover accessibility and parking standards, and will amend the Local Development Scheme accordingly.

2. 3. 4. and 5. The current policy context in Knowsley is provided by the existing 1998 adopted Unitary Development Plan and the draft replacement Unitary Development Plan, expected to be adopted in 2006. Chapter Two of the Annual Monitoring Report contains a set of contextual indicators which establish a backdrop to assist in assessing policy. Chapter Four of the Annual Monitoring Report reviews the performance of policy in detail in relation to the government's core indicators. As the 1998 adopted Unitary Development Plan is still the legal development plan, each core indicator is linked with the relevant policy from this plan. Local indicators to supplement the core output indicators will be identified for future monitoring reports.

Chapter Five identifies saved policy and assesses its implementation. Under the legislation the Unitary Development Plan and from 2006 the replacement Unitary Development Plan will form the "saved" development plans. In 2001 the Council resolved to replace the adopted 1998 Unitary Development Plan With the adoption of the replacement Unitary Development Plan, which is expected in 2006, all policy from the 1998 plan will either be replaced or updated. The main policies that are not being implemented in the current adopted plan and the reasons for this are:

Policy H1 The size and quality of the housing land supply and a more general objective to stabilise the population, has been superseded by the Plan, Monitor and Manage approach and housing figures in the current Regional Spatial Strategy.

Policy H4 Affordable Housing and housing for special needs is not being implemented for non- special needs housing due to the lack of a current overall shortage of affordable accommodation.

Policy PWM4 Evaluation of proposals for landfill sites has been superseded by the waste hierarchy concept in the government's waste strategy 2000 which identified landfill as one of the least favourable forms of waste management

Policy T12 Policy not implemented widely as it sets minimum car parking standards which is contrary to current guidance in Planning Policy Guidance 13 and the Regional Spatial Strategy.

At present it is too early to state precisely which individual policies in the replacement Unitary Development Plan will be saved and for how long, as the inspectors report for the replacement Unitary Development Plan has not yet been produced, following which changes may be made to the policies. At this stage it is considered likely that:

Strategic policies which set the overall direction of the Plan will be saved until 2009 at which point they will be reviewed and replaced within the proposed new Core Strategy

Other policies will, subject to the approval of Government Office for the North West, continue to be saved beyond 2009 provided they are still up to date.

It is the intention of Knowsley to review its monitoring process during 2006 and undertake a detailed assessment of the indicators used, establishing appropriate targets and local indicators (where applicable) in the process.

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## **Chapter 1 Introduction**

- 1.1 In 2004 the government introduced the Planning and Compulsory Purchase Act. Its main aims are to modernise the planning system by speeding up the planning process and increase flexibility enabling planning policies to be kept up to date. To achieve this, the Act makes a number of significant changes to the development plan system. Under the new system Local Development Frameworks will replace existing Unitary Development Plans and will consist of a portfolio of Local Development Documents that will deliver the planning strategy for the authority.
- 1.2 To make sure that implementation of the new system is kept on track each authority is required to produce a Local Development Scheme, this is a project plan that is publicly available and sets out the local planning authority's programme for preparing its Local Development Framework. Knowsley published its Local Development Scheme in March 2005 this is available at [www.knowsley.gov.uk](http://www.knowsley.gov.uk) in the planning section of this website, or at local libraries and the planning reception at municipal buildings, Huyton.
- 1.3 With the flexibility that has been introduced to the planning system it is important that ongoing monitoring takes place. To ensure the Local Development Framework remains robust and the policies in it are achieving what they set out to the new planning system introduced the concept of plan, monitor and manage. By measuring and reviewing policy every year, through the Annual Monitoring Report, adjustments can be made to ensure policy is achieving its purpose. The monitoring system will gather information regarding the social, environmental and economic changes in the authority and assist in establishing a credible evidence base on which policy can be based and its impact assessed.
- 1.4 Under Section 35 of the Planning and Compulsory Purchase Act, each authority is required to prepare an Annual Monitoring Report by the 31<sup>st</sup> December each year. The report covers the period of the previous year from the 1<sup>st</sup> April to 31<sup>st</sup> March. The Annual Monitoring Report follows a defined format and its content is set out in the Act. The first report must be submitted to the Office of the Deputy Prime Minister by December 2005.
- 1.5 The Act stresses that the main purposes of the Annual Monitoring Report are to:
- Review actual progress in terms of Local Development Document preparation against the timetable and milestones in the Local Development Scheme;
  - Assess the extent to which policies in Local Development Documents are being implemented;
  - Where policies are not being implemented, explain why and set out what steps are to be taken to ensure that the policy is implemented; or whether the policy is to be amended or replaced;

- Identify the significant effects of implementing policies in Local Development Documents and whether they are as intended; and
  - Set out whether policies are to be amended or replaced.
- 1.6 This first report begins to identify and explain trends relating to the authority. It should be taken into account that monitoring is in the initial stages of development and as local indicators were not determined in relation to the Unitary Development Plan, the core national indicators identified by the Office of the Deputy Prime Minister are the main indicators used. Furthermore, the information required to measure all the Office of Deputy Prime Minister's core indicators is not yet fully available and future reports will address this. Further work will also be required to determine a set of local indicators that will address the outputs of policies not covered by the core indicators.
- 1.7 A set of local contextual indicators are included which will help identify local trends, challenges and opportunities. These include indicators regarding population, housing and environment. Where it is thought appropriate a sub regional comparison is made of the contextual and core output indicators, the key authorities in the sub region being those that with Knowsley make up Greater Merseyside; St Helens, Liverpool, Halton, Wirral and Sefton.
- 1.8 As required by the 2004 Act an assessment of progress on the Local Development Scheme is also made. This will identify and update milestone achievements according to the timescale in the scheme and show where any adjustments are needed to ensure the scheme is kept on target.
- 1.9 The Annual Monitoring Report is also required to identify the extent to which policies in the Local Development Framework are being implemented. For the purposes of this report, as the Local Development Framework is not yet established, focus will be on the implementation of existing policies in the Unitary Development Plan. Knowsley is currently preparing a new Unitary Development Plan but as this has not yet been adopted the policies referred to in this section will be from the 1998 adopted Unitary Development Plan.

## **Chapter 2 Contextual Indicators**

- 2.1 The purpose of contextual indicators is to provide a backdrop against which the effects of policy implementation can be considered and the interpretation of other indicators can be informed. This section of the report will consider the wider local social, economic and environmental conditions which will help determine a baseline against which future changes can be measured.
- 2.2 Knowsley comprises a belt of small towns, suburbs and countryside, lying to the east of Liverpool. The total population of the Borough is approximately 150,000 and the largest urban areas are Kirkby, Huyton, Prescot, Whiston and Halewood. Approximately 55% of the Borough is countryside. Each of Knowsley's communities has its own quite different historical background and particular characteristics.
- 2.3 The communities within Knowsley are, probably more so than almost any other metropolitan area, a creation of the 20th century. With the exception of Prescot and a few other smaller older settlements, almost all the existing development in the area now known as Knowsley took place between the 1920s and the mid 1970s. Much of this expansion was as a result of Liverpool over-spill development. Knowsley's relationship to its neighbouring authorities is therefore very important and this report will aim to reflect that.

### **Demographic Structure and household composition**

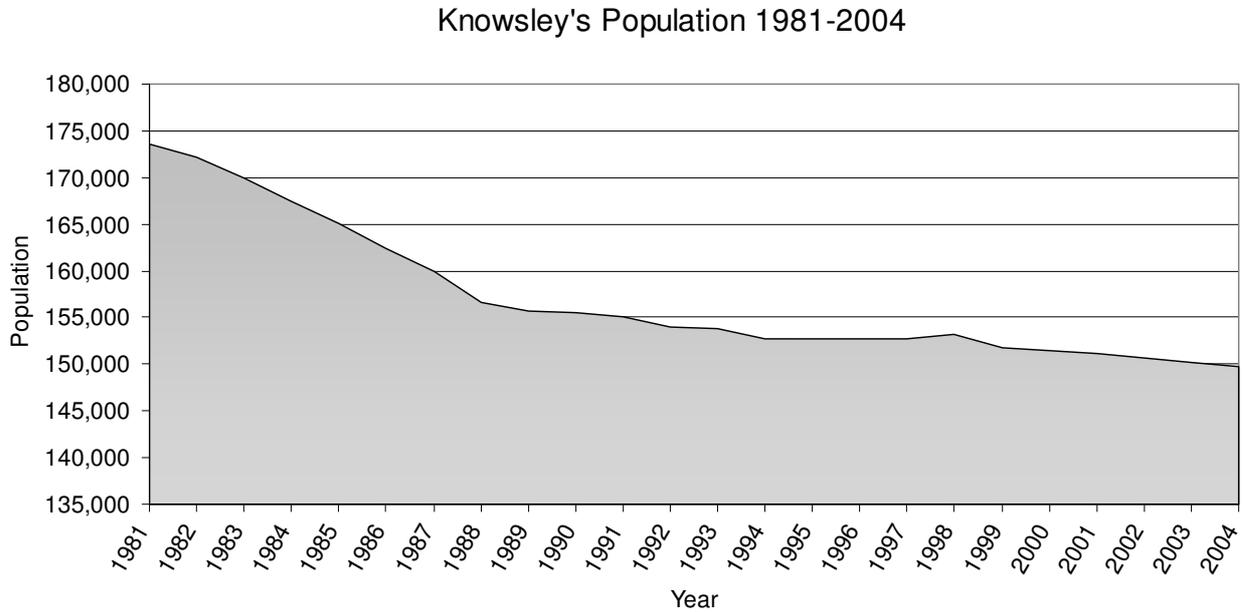
- 2.4 The purpose of this set of contextual indicators is to monitor the borough's population size, make up, housing composition and tenure type. Knowsley, along with the other boroughs in the sub region, has experienced population decline since the 1970's, socially it contains a lower than average proportion of home owners and subsequently a higher percentage of those renting accommodation. Although population decline has slowed recently it still continues to decrease, this is despite some of its neighbours experiencing a stabilisation or increase in their population.
- 2.5 The Mid Year Estimates for 2004 show that Knowsley had a total population of 149,800 which accounts for 10.8% of the population of Greater Merseyside

Table 1. Knowsley's population size mid year 2004 (Nomis 2005)

	Halton	Knowsley	Liverpool	St.Helens	Sefton	Wirral	Total
Total	118,900	149,800	444,500	176,700	281,800	313,100	1,484,800

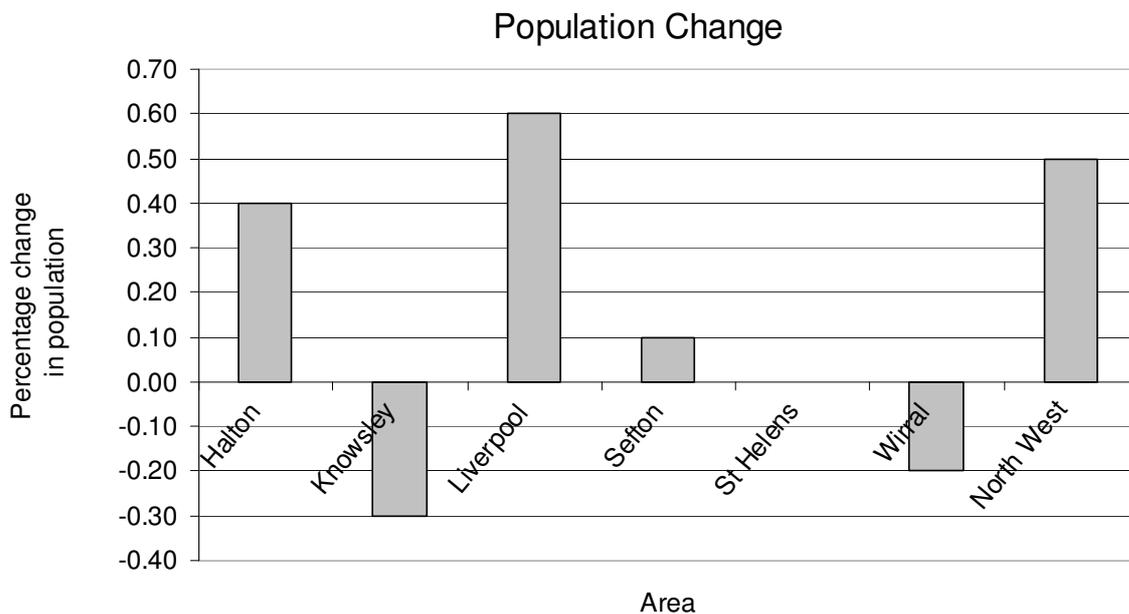
2.6 The population of Knowsley declined rapidly in the 1980s and continues to do so, albeit at a slower rate. (See Figure 1)

Figure 1. Knowsley population 1981-2004 (Nomis 2005)



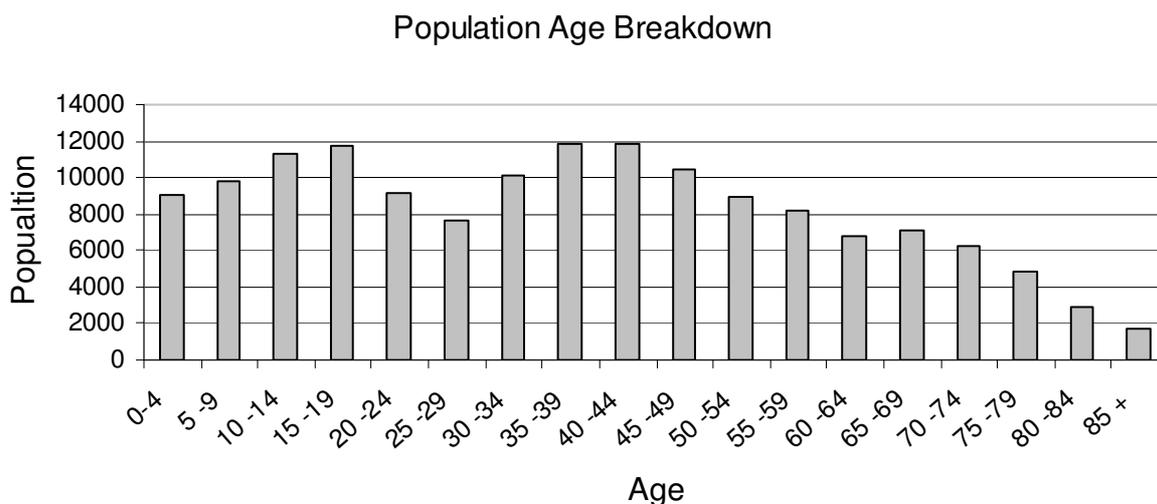
2.7 Comparing the mid year estimates between 2003 and 2004 the population in Knowsley changed by -0.3 percent. Within the sub region of Greater Merseyside this was the largest decline with Wirral dropping slightly less at -0.2%, Liverpool and Halton showed population increases, St. Helens stabilised whilst the North West had a 0.5% increase overall.

Figure 2. Sub regional population change comparison 2003 and 2004 (Nomis 2005)



2.8 The population age profile in Knowsley peaks between 35-45, if these people stay resident this will mean an increasing amount of pensioners in the borough. There is also an evident dip in the number of 20-35 year olds in the borough. Following national trends Knowsley has an ageing population make up.

Figure 3. Age structure of Knowsley's population 2004 (Nomis 2005)



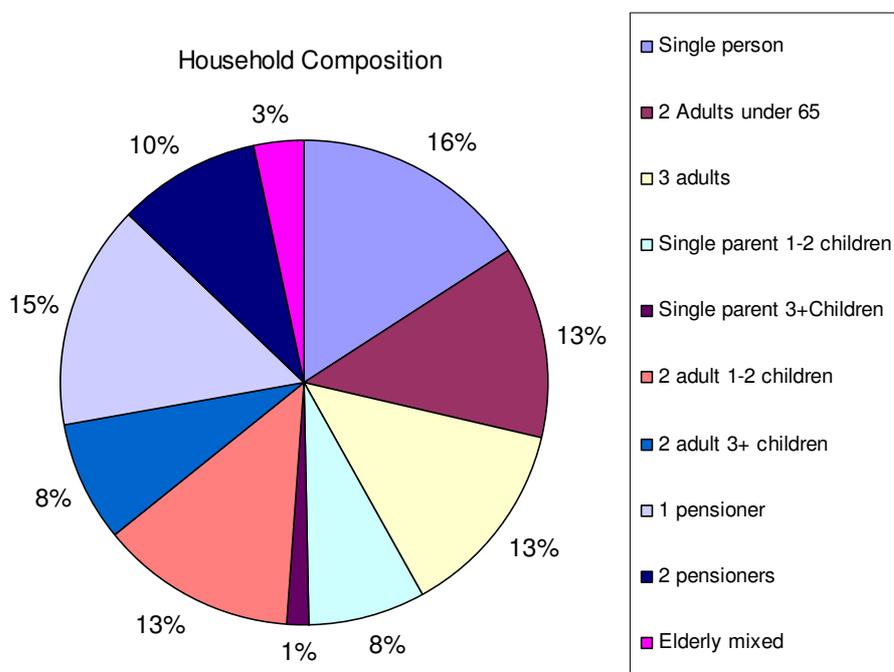
2.9 The number of non white persons in the borough equals 2% of the total population.

Table 2. Numbers of non-white population in Merseyside (Nomis 2005)

District	White	Non-white	Percent
Halton	114,300	1,200	1%
Knowsley	144,000	2,900	2%
Liverpool	400,600	24,400	6%
Sefton	268,200	5,800	2.2%
St Helens	172,200	*	*
Wirral	299,900	3,400	1.1%
Greater Merseyside	1,399,100	38,300	2.7%

2.10 There were 61,713 households in Knowsley in 2003; Figure 4, household composition, shows the mix of people the authority has resident. Changes in this can impact on housing supply needs. At 16% single person households form the highest percentage of households in the borough.

Figure 4. Household composition in Knowsley (Experian study 2004)



2.11 The most common tenure type as revealed by the 2001 Census was those that owned or were buying a house, which accounted for 61.7%. This compared to 64.9% in Greater Merseyside as a whole and shows a lower than average proportion of home owners. Within Merseyside, Knowsley has the second highest percentage of those who are living in rented accommodation at 38.3% and the highest proportion of those renting from the council or Housing Trust (24.9%), (in Knowsley’s case there are no Council owned dwellings as all stock was transferred to Knowsley Housing Trust in 2003.)

Table 3. Housing tenure in Merseyside. (2001 Census. Supplied by MIS)

Tenure	Halton		Knowsley		Liverpool		St Helens	
	No	%	No	%	No	%	%	%
Owned/ Buying	31550	65.8	37372	61.7	98856	52.6	50230	69.1
Total rented	16395	34.2	23182	38.3	60494	47.4	22466	30.9
Rental breakdown								
Rented from Council or Housing Trust	6727	14.0	15065	24.9	32604	17.4	13750	18.9
Other Social Rented	6515	13.6	4024	6.6	27890	14.8	3602	5.0
Private Rented / Living Rent Free	3153	6.6	4093	6.8	28515	15.2	5114	7.0

Table 3. Continued.

Tenure	Sefton		Wirral		Gtr Merseyside	
	No	%	No	%	No	%
Owned/ Buying	86669	74.2	97227	72.9	401904	64.9
Total rented	30179	25.9	36118	27.1	217349	35
Rental breakdown						
Rented from Council or Housing Trust	12249	10.5	14590	10.9	94985	15.3
Other Social Rented	6401	5.5	7541	5.7	55973	9.0
Private Rented / Living Rent Free	11529	9.9	13987	10.5	66391	10.7

### **Socio-Cultural Issues and deprivation**

- 2.12 Socio-cultural indicators focus on the issues of deprivation, health, crime and unemployment. The Index of Multiple Deprivation (IMD) is a useful measure in this category as it allows comparison nationally across a set of issues based upon a geographical area known as a Super Output Area (SOA). The other issues considered in this section are measured in sub regional comparison.
- 2.13 In order to compare levels of deprivation across local authorities, six summary measures of the overall index have been produced. These summary measures focus on different aspects of multiple deprivation within an area however, no single summary measure is favoured over another. For each measure, each district across England is given a rank, with a rank of 1 indicating that the district is the most deprived. Knowsley ranks third in the country in this category.
- 2.14 An important measure of deprivation is the percentage of the overall population who live in SOAs ranked in the upper ten percent most deprived nationally. The 2004 Indices of Deprivation (see Table 4) show that 52.2% of the population in the district lived in SOAs which were ranked in the top ten percent most deprived in England. This is shown in the overall measure (Table 5) as extent rank 8, which means Knowsley is the 8<sup>th</sup> highest in the measure of the proportion of its population who live in the 10% most deprived SOAs nationally.
- 2.15 Knowsley is ranked first in the country for the category called local concentration which measures hotspots of deprivation in an authority.

Table 4. Percentage of population in deprived wards (Index of Multiple Deprivation 2004)

District	Population living in 10% most deprived SOAs nationally
Halton	30.6
Knowsley	52.2
Liverpool	59.3
Sefton	19.4
St Helens	24.7
Wirral	24.7
Gtr Merseyside	37.2

Table 5. Types of deprivation in Knowsley (Index of Multiple Deprivation 2004)

Measure of Deprivation	Knowsley
Rank of employment scale	30
Rank of income scale	38
Rank of SOA score	36
Rank of SOA rank	8
Extent rank	8
Local Concentration rank	1

Unemployment

2.16 Another important measure of deprivation is the claimant rate. In Knowsley in August 2005 this stood at 3.9%. In the year from August 2004 to August 2005, the claimant count for Job Seekers Allowance reduced by -2.8%. This compares favourably to other areas with the sub regional average being a 2.4% increase, the regional increase being 5.7% and the national increase at 5.6%.

Table 6. Annual change in total claimant count Job Seekers Allowance (NOMIS)

District	August 2004	August 2005	Annual Change
Halton	2,037	2,284	12.1
Knowsley	3,608	3,507	-2.8
Liverpool	14,373	14,789	2.9
Sefton	4,468	4,198	-6.0
St Helens	2,820	2,898	2.8
Wirral	5,425	5,827	7.4
Greater Merseyside	32,731	33,503	2.4
North West	98,932	104,571	5.7
England and Wales	721,050	761,072	5.6

2.17 Long term claimant rates show the number of the population who have been on Job Seekers Allowance for over 12 months. Long term claimants (claiming for over 12 months) accounted for 17.5% of the total claimants in this district. Numerically there were 615 long term claimants. This represented a lower percentage than in Greater Merseyside as a whole.

Table 7. Long term Claimants as a percent of total claimants (NOMIS)

District	Long Term Claimants	Rate
Halton	260	11.4
Knowsley	615	17.5
Liverpool	3610	24.4
Sefton	735	17.5
St Helens	415	14.3
Wirral	520	8.9
Greater Merseyside	6155	18.4
North West	12675	12.1
England and Wales	102880	13.5

### Health

2.18 Lower life expectancy figures can be an indicator of deprivation. For Knowsley the most recent year that life expectancy data was available from was 2002, this showed that males in the borough had a life expectancy of 73.4 years whilst females had a life expectancy of 78 years; this is below the national average by 2.84 years for males and 2.72 years for females.

Table 8. Years of Healthy Life Expectancy (ONS)

District	Males	Females
Halton	73.9	78.2
Knowsley	73.4	78
Liverpool	72.7	77.7
Sefton	74.3	79
St Helens	75.1	79.9
Wirral	75.2	80
Greater Merseyside	n/a	n/a
North West	74.8	79.5
England	76.24	80.72

### Crime

2.19 High levels of crime can impact on quality of life and are another sign of deprivation. Knowsley had a total of 17,595 recorded crimes in 2004/2005. This equates to a rate of 117.1 per 1000 population and is above the national average of 105.1 per 1000 population but is considerably lower than the sub regional average of 125.2 per 1000 population which is inflated by Liverpool's figures of 175.2 per 1000 population.

**Table 9. Total recorded crime per 1000 population (Home Office Crime Disorder Reduction Partnership Statistics 2004/2005)**

District	April to March 2004/2005	Rate per 1000 population 2004/05
Halton	13,716	115.8
Knowsley	17,595	117.1
Liverpool	77,393	175.2
St Helens	20,218	114.4
Sefton	25,699	91.3
Wirral	29,941	95.4
Merseyside	170,846	125.2
England and Wales	5,562,691	105.1

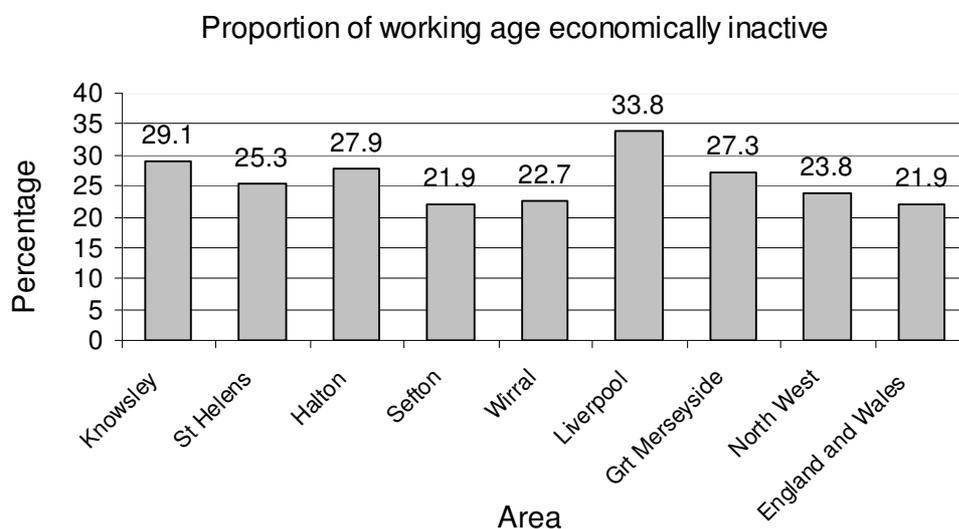
## **Economy**

2.20 This set of indicators is designed to measure the performance of the local economy. They focus on economic activity, house prices and household income.

### **Economic inactivity rates**

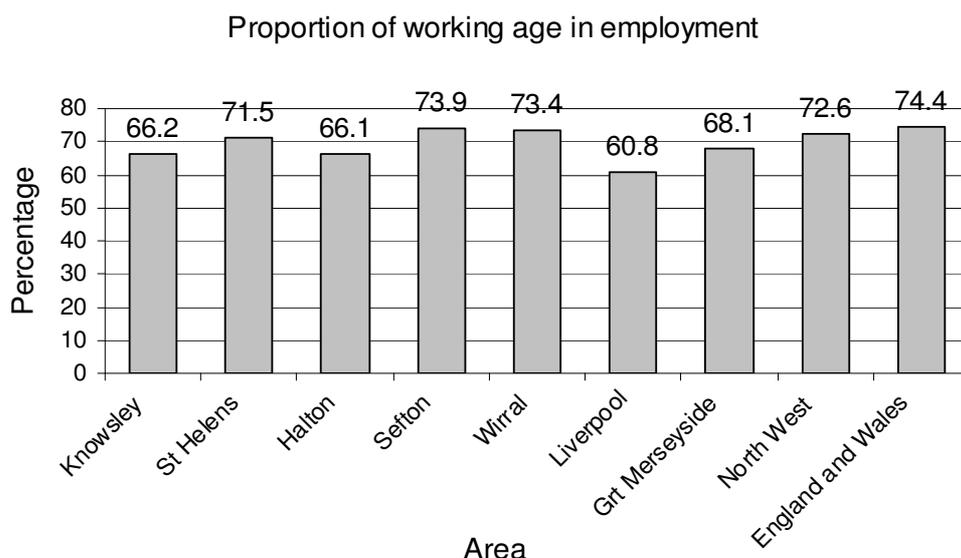
2.21.1 The proportion of working age population who are economically inactive as revealed by the Annual Population Survey in December 2004 stood at 29.1%. This compared to 27.3% in Greater Merseyside as a whole, 23.8% in the North West and 21.9% in England and Wales.

**Figure 5. Annual Population Survey, December 2004(NOMIS)**



### **Employment rates**

2.22 The proportion of working age population who are in employment in Knowsley (as shown in the Annual Population Survey from December 2004 Figure 6) is 66.2%. This compares to 68.1% in Greater Merseyside as a whole, 72.6% in the North West and 74.4% in England and Wales.

Figure 6. (Annual Population Survey, December 2004 (NOMIS))Worklessness.

2.23 Worklessness is defined as claimants of; Incapacity Benefit, Severe Disablement Allowance, Income Support and Job Seeker's Allowance, and expressed as a percentage of the working age population, it has been calculated as standing at 35.7% in Knowsley. This compares to 28.9% in Greater Merseyside as a whole.

Table 10 Proportion of working age population who are 'workless'

(DWP Benefit Claimant datasets, SOA level amalgamated to district Percentage rate based on 'working age' population supplied with dataset)

District	Workless	Workless Rate
Halton	17,810	25.1
Knowsley	30,825	35.7
Liverpool	96,010	36.5
St Helens	24,280	23.6
Sefton	34,310	22.0
Wirral	43,655	25.0
Greater Merseyside	246,890	28.9

House prices

2.24 The overall average house price in Knowsley in April-June 2005 was £119,500. The spread was between £82,701 for terraced houses and £212,008 for detached houses.

Table 11 Average house prices (Land registry house prices)

District	Detached	Semi-Detached	Terraced	Flat/Maisonette	Overall
Halton	234,859	120,339	86,038	110,637	126,537
Knowsley	212,008	119,161	82,701	87,729	119,500
Liverpool	215,213	128,762	79,685	137,605	106,136
St Helens	205,561	124,669	86,912	101,878	116,772
Sefton	283,843	160,800	90,112	132,635	156,462
Wirral	289,750	147,942	90,651	114,353	139,879
Gtr Merseyside	250,746	138,476	84,686	126,469	126,531
North West	253,376	141,306	88,941	128,131	132,015
England and Wales	285,697	170,650	143,512	174,052	184,924

Annual Household Income

2.25 The district had an average household income of £22,591. This compared to £25,030 in Greater Merseyside and £29,374 in the UK.

Table 12 Average annual household income (CACI Wealth of the Nation report 2004)

District	Number of Households	Average Household Income
Halton	51,574	£25,129
Knowsley	62,429	£22,591
Liverpool	203,794	£22,511
Sefton	121,868	£25,839
St Helens	75,710	£26,821
Wirral	141,830	£28,034
Gtr Mersey	657,205	£25,030
U K		£29,374

## Environment

2.26 Environmental indicators provide a record of the key assets in the borough's natural environment and an insight into their quality.

### Biological river water quality

2.27 In Knowsley, 0% of river length was classified as being in 'Good' biological condition in 2004. This compares to 55.34% in the North West as a whole.

73.32% was classified as being in 'Poor' biological condition and 1.72% in 'bad' biological condition. This compares to 9.24% in 'poor' condition and 1.51% in 'bad' condition in the North West.

Table 13 Biological river water quality (EA Chemistry GQA 2004)

District	Good %	Fair %	Poor %	Bad %	Total km
Halton	0.00	13.18	79.39	7.43	11.62
Knowsley	0.00	24.96	73.32	1.72	26.10
Liverpool	0.00	21.13	69.91	8.97	10.23
Sefton	0.00	53.70	33.60	12.70	26.80
St. Helens	0.00	50.06	45.84	4.11	38.22
Wirral	0.00	77.04	22.96	0.00	21.75
North West	55.34	33.92	9.24	1.51	4695.88

### Chemical river water quality

2.28 In Knowsley, 5.74% of river length was classified as being in 'Good' Chemical condition in 2004. This compares to 60.8% in the North West as a whole. 5.57% was classified as being in 'Poor' chemical condition and 42.05% in 'bad' chemical condition. This compares to 6.9% in 'poor' condition and 1.59% in 'bad' condition in the North West

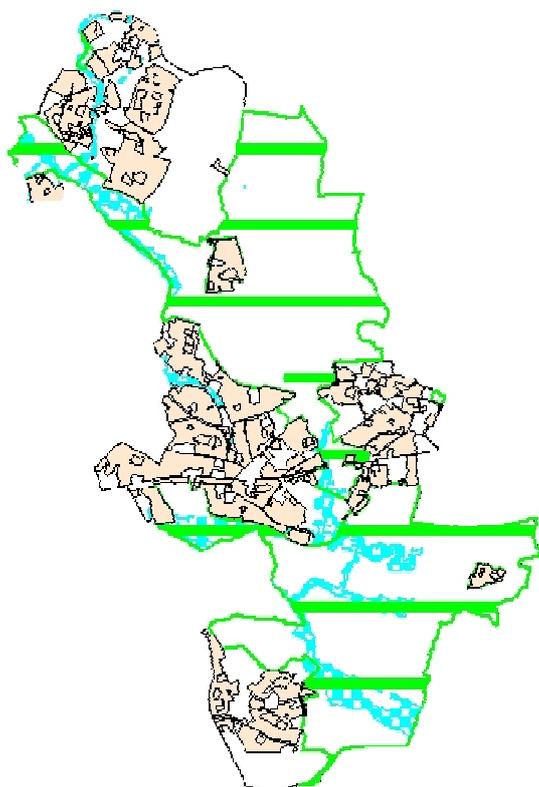
Table 14 Chemical river water quality (EA Chemistry GQA 2004)

District	Good %	Fair %	Poor %	Bad %	Total km
Halton	11.00	60.43	20.55	8.02	29.24
Knowsley	5.74	46.64	5.57	42.05	28.14
Liverpool	0.00	82.60	7.72	9.68	12.65
Sefton	9.22	79.32	8.85	2.61	47.45
St. Helens	37.53	49.96	6.59	5.92	38.22
Wirral	0.00	5.63	78.23	16.13	31.00
North West	60.8	30.71	6.9	1.59	5428

Land at risk from flooding

2.29 According to the Environment Agency, Knowsley has 4.3 Sq km of its 86.18 Sq km of land at risk of flooding. As can be seen from the map the majority of land at risk of flooding is in the green belt and should not affect residential or commercial development.

Figure 7 Flood risk areas in Knowsley (Environment Agency flood mapping 2004-2005)



Key to Map

- |               |                           |
|---------------|---------------------------|
| Green/Striped | = Green belt              |
| Blue/Spotted  | = Flood risk              |
| Brown/Block   | = Residential Development |

Sites of environmental importance

2.30 Knowsley has no national designations (SSSI, Ramsar, etc.) However, it does have a number of council designated Sites of Biological and/or Geological Interest (known as "SBIs" or "SGIs") as well as one local nature reserve (LNR).

Table 15. Sites of environmental importance (Revised draft replacement UDP 2004)

Site Location:	SBI SGI Or Local Nature Reserve
Sites in North Kirkby	6 SBI 1 LNR
Sites in South Kirkby	9 SBI 1SGI
Sites in Prescott, Whiston and Cronton	18 SBI 1 SGI
Sites in North Huyton, Stockbridge Village and Knowsley Village	8 SBI 2 SGI
Sites in South Huyton	7 SBI
Sites in Halewood and Tarbock	16 SBI

**Housing and built environment**

2.31 This set of indicators provides an assessment of the current condition and quality of the built environment in Knowsley and includes statistics on; listed buildings, housing stock condition and land use.

Listed buildings

2.32 Knowsley has a total of 94 Grade I, II\* and II listed buildings. 1 of these is Grade I listed. It has no listed buildings at risk.

Table 16 Numbers of listed buildings; Grade 1, 2\* and Grade 2 (Department for Culture Media and Sport (Correct up to December2003))

District	Grade I	Grade II*	Grade II	Total
Knowsley	1	2	91	94
Liverpool	26	92	1,385	1,503
St Helens	2	13	117	132
Sefton	2	21	705	728
Wirral	8	27	665	700
Merseyside	39	155	2,963	3,157

Numbers of conservation areas

2.33 Knowsley has 15 conservation areas

Table 17 Number of conservation (LA Updates 2004)

District	Number of Conservation Areas
Halton	10
Knowsley	15
Liverpool	33
Sefton	25
St Helens	7
Wirral	20

Proportion of vacant dwellings

2.34 There are no local authority owned houses in Knowsley as all stock is now owned by Knowsley Housing Trust, which is why there are 0 vacant local authority (LA) dwellings. There are 195 vacant registered social landlord (RSL) dwellings which equates to 1.0% of the stock and 0 vacant other public sector dwellings. Additionally there are 515 vacant owner occupied and private rented dwellings which is 1.2 percent of the housing stock, 330 of these have been vacant for more than six months.

Table 18 Number of Vacant dwellings (ONS)

District	Vacant LA Dwellings		Vacant RSL Dwellings		Vacant 'Other Public Sector' Dwellings		Vacant Owner Occupied and Private Rented Dwellings	
	No.	%	No.	%	No.	%	No.	%
Halton	91	1.4	253	3.2	0	0.0	1,280	3.4
Knowsley	0	0	195	1.0	0	0	515	1.2
Liverpool	1,877	9.4	2,530	5.7	1,019	52.0	10,538	7.3
St. Helens	0	..	441	2.5	0	0.0	2,296	3.9
Sefton	419	3.4	296	4.3	0	0.0	4,816	4.7
Wirral	708	4.9	255	3.0	7	5.6	5,077	4.2
North West	10,887	3.5	1,450	3.2	104,518	4.3	127,473	4.2
England	39,195	2.2	6,722	8.1	585,569	3.3	664,610	3.1

Unfit dwellings

2.35 According to the office of national statistics there are 2,270 unfit dwellings in the district which is 3.6% of the total dwelling stock. All of these are owner occupied or private rented dwellings which equals 5.2% of the stock in these tenures.

Table 19 Unfit dwellings by category (ONS)

District	Total		Local Authority		RSL		'Other Public Sector'		Owner Occupied and Private Rented	
	No	%	No	%	No	%	No	%	No	%
Halton	814	1.6	0	0	0	0	0	0	814	2.2
Knowsley	2,270	3.6	0	0	0	0	0	0	2,270	5.2
Liverpool	16,383	7.8	2,393	12.0	784	1.8	1,019	52.0	12,187	8.4
St. Helens	5,711	7.5	0	0	1,845	10.6	0	0	3,866	6.6
Sefton	3,796	3.1	0	0	33	0.5	0	0	3,763	3.6
Wirral	6,439	4.5	0	0	90	1.1	0	0	6,349	5.3
NW	183,283	6.1	9,307	0.3	6,032	0.2	1,021	0	167,297	5.5
England	1,034,496	4.8	97,827	0.5	40,094	0.2	4,103	0	934,875	4.3

Derelict and Previously Developed Land (PDL)

2.36 The National Land Use Database of previously developed land (PDL) and buildings provides an inventory of Knowsley's stock of vacant and/or derelict land and buildings. It is an important record that will assist in helping the borough maximise the use of previously developed land and buildings. The total area of land recorded on the National Land Use Database (NLUD) for Knowsley is 261.6 hectares. This includes; derelict land, derelict and vacant buildings, previously developed land that is in use with and without planning permission, previously developed land or buildings redeveloped or under construction and vacant buildings. The figures below are from 2003-2004 and are the most recent available at this time.

Table 20 National Land Use Database Statistics for Knowsley 2003-2004 (NLUD 2004)

	Derelict land and buildings	PDL now vacant	PDL or buildings currently in use and allocated in local plan or with planning permission	PDL or buildings in use with redevelopment potential but no planning allocation or permission	PDL or buildings which have been redeveloped or are under construction	Vacant buildings	Total
Total no of sites	37	104	20	31	60	6	258
Total Area Hectares	85.41	92.4	23.39	6.67	50.76	2.967	261.6

## Transport

2.37 Transport indicators are important as they measure the spatial connectivity of the borough, accessibility to transport and highlight any uneven distribution of transport opportunities. Two indicators are used, these being mode of travel to work and car ownership.

### Mode of travel to work

2.38 As a percentage of all modes, the 2001 Census showed that 62.9% of people used a car/van to travel to work. The next most popular mode was bus/minibus/coach (13.2%).

Table 21 Mode of travel to work (2001 Census)

	Halton		Knowsley		Liverpool		Sefton	
Work at / from Home	3,100	6.2	2,966	5.5	8,700	5.6	8,734	7.5
Train/Tram /Metro	661	1.3	2,309	4.2	5,254	3.4	7,114	6.1
Bus/Minibus/Coach	3,584	7.1	7,200	13.2	32,835	21.2	9,282	8.0
Motorcycle/Scooter/Moped	537	1.1	414	0.8	923	0.6	946	0.8
Car/Van	36,001	71.5	34,206	62.9	85,336	55.1	73,390	63.1
Bicycle	1,022	2.0	907	1.7	2,686	1.7	3,365	2.9
Foot	4,923	9.8	5,037	9.3	16,393	10.6	11,096	9.5
Other (including Taxi)	538	1.1	1,307	2.4	2,690	1.7	2,389	2.1

Table 21 Continued

Mode	St Helens		Wirral		Greater Merseyside	
Work at / from Home	4,805	6.6	8,979	7.1	37,284	6.5
Train/Tram /Metro	1,639	2.2	7,261	5.7	24,238	4.2
Bus/Minibus/Coach	5,749	7.9	10,267	8.1	68,917	12.0
Motorcycle/Scooter/Moped	712	1.0	1,799	1.4	5,331	0.9
Car/Van	51,983	71.1	83,345	65.9	364,261	63.3
Bicycle	1,151	1.6	2,298	1.8	11,429	2.0
Foot	6,331	8.7	10,497	8.3	54,277	9.4
Other (including Taxi)	710	1.0	1,951	1.5	9,585	1.7

### Car ownership

2.39 This is another indicator of deprivation but car ownership can also have an impact upon spatial transport issues. A high proportion of Knowsley's population do not own a car, if car ownership were to increase it could cause increased stress on the transport infrastructure.

Table 22 Car ownership (Census 2001)

	Knowsley		Merseyside	England and Wales
	No.	%	%	%
Total Households	60,554	100	100	100
Households with no cars	25,287	41.8	37.6	26.58
Households with one car	24,745	40.9	41.8	43.8
Household with two cars	8,946	14.8	17.1	23.5
Household with three cars	1,274	2.1	2.8	4.5
Household with four or more cars	301	0.5	0.7	1.4

## Chapter 3

### Progress on the Local Development Scheme

- 3.1 To explain how the new planning system will operate in Knowsley, the Act requires the Council to prepare and then keep up to date a document known as the Local Development Scheme. The current Local Development Scheme for Knowsley covers the three-year period up to March 2008 and shows the documents that the Council intends to prepare, called Local Development Documents, which will form its Local Development Framework. The role of the Local Development Scheme is to let people know which Local Development Documents will be in force for Knowsley and what the programme is for the preparation of new planning documents.
- 3.2 The Local Development Scheme will be reviewed and updated on an annual basis or on a more frequent "ad hoc" basis if an urgent need arises for new Local Development Documents within a particular year. Each year, a new Local Development Scheme will be produced which will identify the programme for production of Local Development Documents over the following three-year period. The next revision of the Local Development Scheme will be submitted to Government Office at the end of March 2006.
- 3.3 The Annual Monitoring Report is required to include a review of the progress of the preparation of Local Development Documents against the timetable and milestones in the Local Development Scheme. Milestones are shown for the main Development Plan Documents as Milestones of Commencement (MC) and Milestones of Achievement (MA). This chapter reviews progress in the preparation of the Local Development Framework for the period since 31 March 2005 against the timetable in the scheme and indicates the adjustments that need to be made.
- 3.4 The Council formally submitted the Local Development Scheme to the Secretary of State in April 2005. There are now several changes proposed to the Local Development Scheme. These are listed below and shown on the 'Gant' project chart on the following pages in light grey.
- UDP Public inquiry – The draft replacement UDP for Knowsley is being considered at a public inquiry which started in September 2005. As a larger than expected number of representations were received in the immediate run up to the public inquiry and due to resource pressure in responding to the written representations at the inquiry, the closing date of the inquiry has been delayed. The inquiry is expected to formally close on 18th January 2006. This should not cause significant delay however as the Inspector is already starting to draft his report. The Council plans to adopt the UDP (following receipt of the Inspectors report) in May or June 2006.
  - Action Area Supplementary Planning Documents (SPDs) - Several areas have been identified in the draft replacement UDP as Action Areas, suitable for comprehensive regeneration and development, namely North Huyton, Tower Hill (Kirkby), and Kirkby town centre. In the Local

Development Framework the policy for these areas will be addressed through SPDs. As two of these areas have regeneration projects pending the Council has decided to accelerate the production of these SPDs by using consultants. As a result, BDP Planning started work for the Council in December 2005 on the preparation of the SPD for North Huyton (compared to the original start date of May 2006). The process is under way for appointing consultants to start the SPD for the Kirkby Town Centre Action Area. Work on this should begin in January 2006 rather than May 2006.

- Joint Merseyside Waste Development Plan Document Paragraph 2.9 of the Local Development Scheme set out the intention of the 5 Merseyside Authorities, excluding Halton, to produce a joint waste Local Development Document (LDD). Formal commitment from 4 of the 5 Districts has now been secured [as required by the Local Authorities (Functions and Responsibilities, amendment No.2, England) Regulations 2005 (SI929/2005) and the Planning and Compulsory Purchase Act, 2004 (paragraph 4C of sections 28-31).] Funding was agreed by Liverpool City Council on 30<sup>th</sup> September 2005 with support for joint working and governance for a joint Waste LDD expected following Full Council consideration early in 2006.

Assuming that formal commitment is received, a detailed timetable will be agreed by the five Merseyside Districts and the necessary specialist staff and consultants appointed to progress the joint Waste LDD. A preparation timetable for the Waste LDD will be included in the 2006 Local Development Scheme for each of the participating Districts. Consultation and public participation will be co-ordinated through each District's Statement of Community Involvement (SCI). The minimum requirements of the SCIs will be supplemented by a targeted consultation process and Communications Strategy as an integral part of the Waste LDD preparation process with public participation expected to commence in 2006.

- Proposed joint Supplementary Planning Document on transport issues Paragraph 2.20 of the Knowsley Local Development Scheme identified that the Merseyside authorities have considered a joint Supplementary Planning Document on transport issues. This is subject to formal confirmation. If this is not achieved at the Merseyside level the Council will produce a Knowsley document to cover accessibility and parking standards, and will amend the Local Development Scheme accordingly.

3.5 It is not thought cost effective to use consultants for other document preparation, all documents are expected to be produced on schedule as resource issues are resolved through increased staffing with the appointment of 3 new staff and the end of the UDP public inquiry.

(THE PAGES THAT FOLLOW SHOW THE UPDATED GANT CHART FROM THE LOCAL DEVELOPMENT SCHEME - INDICATING THE AMENDMENTS SET OUT ABOVE)

Knowsley MBC Annual Monitoring Report 2005

Document Title	Stage	A	M	J	J	A	S	O	N	D	J06	F	M	A	M	J	J	A	S	O	N	D	J07	F	M	A	M	J	J	A	S	O	N	D	J08	F	M	A	M								
<b>Knowsley Replacement Unitary Development Plan (remaining stages)</b>	Pre-Inquiry changes		MC																																												
	Public Inquiry																																														
	Inspectors report																																														
	Adoption																																														
<b>Statement of Community Involvement</b>	Early Stakeholder & Community Engagement																																														
	Public Participation: Draft Statement																																														
	Date For Submission To SoS																																														
	EXAMINATION																																														
	Estimated Date For Adoption & Publication																																														





Knowsley MBC Annual Monitoring Report 2005

Document Title	Stage	A	M	J	J	A	S	O	N	D	J06	F	M	A	M	J	J	A	S	O	N	D	J07	F	M	A	M	J	J	A	S	O	N	D	J08	F	M	A	M			
<b>Design Quality in New Development</b>	Public Participation: Draft SPD																																									
	Estimated Date For Adoption & Publication																																									
<b>ANNUAL MONITORING REPORT</b>	Publication																																									
<b>RESOURCE PRESSURES</b>																																										

## **Chapter 4 Core indicators**

- 4.1 The Annual Monitoring Report is required to assess the performance of the borough in relation to core output indicators which are defined by the Office of the Deputy Prime Minister. This chapter outlines performance, over the period 1<sup>st</sup> April 2004 to 31<sup>st</sup> March 2005, in relation to these indicators. Table 23 below lists the core indicators that are required and where information is unavailable for an indicator because a monitoring system has not been in place this is noted. This is in line with the Office of the Deputy Prime Minister's guidance for the first Annual Monitoring Report.
- 4.2 It is important to view the performance on the core output indicators in the local policy context. In Knowsley this context is currently provided by the existing Unitary Development Plan (UDP) adopted in 1998, and by the draft replacement UDP (expected to be adopted in 2006). As the adopted UDP (from 1998) is still the legally adopted development plan for the purposes of the Planning Acts, the text in relation to each core indicator below identifies any relevant policies in the adopted Plan which relate to that indicator. Under the legislation the UDP (and then from 2006 the replacement UDP) will form "saved" development plans. Further information on these (including a full list of policies in the current UDP which are not being implemented and the reason for their non-implementation) is set down in chapter 5.
- 4.3 The Council intends to identify local indicators which will supplement the core output indicators. These will be designed to monitor progress on the replacement UDP policies, once this is adopted, and will where appropriate be identified in partnership with other authorities on Merseyside. Although the draft replacement Knowsley UDP does, in chapter 14 (Appendix 1), contain some suggested indicators, these were written before the ODPM core output indicators were identified. They are also in draft form only as the Plan is still subject to any changes that the Inspector may require following the public inquiry. They are therefore subject to potential modification before the Plan is adopted in 2006.
- 4.4 In these circumstances the Council does not in this first Annual Monitoring Report identify progress on the local indicators. However, this matter will be addressed in future Annual Monitoring Reports. This first AMR therefore focuses on the Office of Deputy Prime Minister's core indicators and performance on these in relation to the adopted UDP.

Table 23 - ODPM Core Output Indicators

<b><u>Indicator Heading</u></b>	<b><u>Indicator title</u></b>	<b><u>Indicator</u></b>
1. Business Development		
	Amount of floorspace developed for employment by type	1a
	Amount of floorspace developed for employment by type in employment regeneration areas	1b
	Amount of floorspace by employment type, which is on previously developed land	1c

	Employment land available by type	1d
	Losses of employment land in (i) employment/regeneration areas and (ii) local authority area	1e
	Amount of employment land lost to residential development	1f
2. Housing		
	Housing Trajectory Showing: (i) net additional dwellings over the previous 5-year period (ii) net additional dwellings for the current year (iii) projected net additional dwellings up to the end of the relevant development plan document period or over 10 year period from its adoption, whichever is longer (iv) the annual net additional dwelling requirement (v) the annual average number of net additional dwellings needed to meet overall housing requirements, having regard to previous year' performances	2a
	Percentage of new and converted dwellings on previously developed land	2b
	Percentage of new dwellings completed at (i) less than 30 dwellings per hectare (ii) between 30 and 50 dwellings per hectare (iii) above 50 dwellings per hectare	2c
	Affordable housing completions	2d
3. Transport		
	Amount of completed non-residential development within UCOs A, B & D complying with car-parking standards set out in the Local Development Framework	3a
	Amount of new residential development within 30 minutes public transport time of a GP, hospital, primary and secondary school, employment and a major health centre	3b
4. Local Services		
	Amount of completed retail, office and leisure development	4a
	Amount of completed retail, office and leisure development in town centres	4b
	Amount of eligible open space managed to Green Flag Award standard	4c
5. Minerals (minerals planning authority only)		
	Production of primary land won aggregates	5a
	Production of secondary/recycled aggregates	5b
6. Waste		
	Capacity of new waste management facilities	6a
	Amount of municipal waste arising, and managed by	6b

	management type the % each management type represents of the waste managed	
7. Flood protection and water quality		
	Number of planning permissions granted contrary to the advice of the Environment Agency on either flood defence grounds or water quality	7
8. Biodiversity		
	Change in areas and populations of biodiversity importance including (i) change in priority habitats and species (by type) (ii) change in areas designated for their intrinsic environmental value including sites of international, national, regional or sub-regional significance	8
9. Renewable Energy		
	Renewable energy capacity installed by type	9

### **Indicator 1. Business development**

4.5 The importance placed in national and regional policy on encouraging new industrial and commercial development to occur on previously developed land and in locations identified as regeneration areas is highlighted through the inclusion of Indicators 1a, 1b and 1c in the core indicators. Relevant policies in the adopted Knowsley UDP include policies Ec1 "Provision of industrial and commercial development land"; Ec2 "Industrial and Commercial Allocations" and Ec4 "Urban Regeneration in Industrial and Commercial Areas". For the purpose of this report and as they are designed to indicate similar outputs, the first three indicators relating to business development have been bundled together.

Performance on indicators 1a (amount of floor space developed for employment by type); 1b (in employment or regeneration areas) and 1c (amount of floor space on Previously Developed Land)

4.6 Table 24 below shows the area of land developed between April 2004 and March 2005 for industrial and /or commercial use (use class B1, B2 and B8), within Knowsley and the proportion of such developments that are located in regeneration areas and on previously developed land.

Table 24. Area of land developed between April 2004 and March 2005 for industrial and or commercial use (use class B1, B2 and B8)

Description		Indicator				
Site	Use class	1a Floorspace	1b Floorspace in regeneration areas		1c Floor space on PDL	
		Area Sqm	Area Sqm	%	Area Sqm	%
Alphasonics Caddick Road, Knowsley Business Park	B1	48.3	48.3	100	48.3	100
Computer Services Corporation Kings Business Park,	B1	2972.8	2972.8	100	2972.8	100
QVC South Boundary Road Knowsley Industrial Park	B1	11519.6	11519.6	100	11519.6	100
C B Transport Overbrook Lane, Knowsley Business Park	B1	2279.8	2279.8	100	2279.8	100
Staffords Overbrook Lane, Knowsley Business Park	B8	65.3	65.3	100	65.3	100
Total Glass Overbrook Lane, Knowsley Business Park	B1	8128.8	8128.8	100	8128.8	100
Welcome Finance Hornhouse Lane, Knowsley Industrial Park	B1	18115.5	18115.5	100	18115.5	100
Florence Roby Overbrook Lane, Knowsley Business Park	B1	1745.6	1745.6	100	1745.6	100
Total		44875.7	44875.7	100	44875.7	100

Performance on indicator 1d (Employment land available by type)

- 4.7 Inclusion of Indicator 1d in the core indicators highlights the importance of monitoring the economic land supply in order to ensure that economic growth and investment is not restricted by a lack of available land and premises for new development and business creation. The sites listed in Table 25 below are allocated in the draft replacement Unitary Development Plan for business (Class B1), industrial (Class B2), or storage and distribution (Class B8) uses unless otherwise stated in the table. Table 26 indicates the other main element of the employment land supply, which is sites which already have planning permission for development.

Table 25 Indicator 1d (i) Sites allocated for employment development in the draft replacement Unitary Development Plan (December 2004)

Location:	Size:
<b>Sites in Halewood.</b>	
Ford/Jaguar Expansion Land, Speke Boulevard, Halewood	18.5
<b>Sites in Huyton Business Park</b>	
Plot 5, Whiston Enterprise Park, Fallows Way	1.1
Land at junction of Wilson Road/Stretton Way	0.7
Land adjacent to BASF Coatings and Inks Ltd, Ellis Ashton Street	0.9
<b>Sites in Knowsley Industrial Park</b>	
Perimeter Road / Acornfield Road	18.5
Depot Road	3.2
Marl Road	0.5
Arbour Lane	1.4
Hornhouse Lane	3.0
Britonwood	6.6
Moss End Way (East)	2.1
Moss End Way (West)	4.2
North Perimeter Road / Moss End Way	5.3
Land to rear of Moorgate Point, Moorgate Road	2.6
Part of Dairy Crest/Kraft site, A580	3.6
Land off Arbour Lane	1.2
Land at junction of Gores Road/Acornfield Road	0.7
Land at Webber Road	1.1
Land adjacent to Knowsley rail freight terminal, Depot Road	1.0
Land at corner of A580/Moorgate Lane	3.3
Land adjacent Delphi Delco, Hornhouse Lane, adjacent to junction with South Boundary Road	1.9
Land north of Kodak, Acornfield Road	3.3
Part of Yorkshire Imperial Metals off Coopers Lane.	1.5
Land adjacent 2 Gladeswood Road, Kirkby Industrial Park	0.5
<b>Sites in Knowsley Business Park</b>	
School Boys Plantation, Randles Road	0.5
Ainsworth Lane / Penrhyn Road	2.9
Gellings Lane / Randles Road	0.9
Davis' Pits, Randles Road	0.7
Land at junction of Penrhyn Road/School Lane	0.6
Land Between Randles Road and School Lane	1.2
Pehryhn/Villiers Road	2.1
Land adjacent to Ethel Austin Site, Ainsworth Lane	2.3
Land between Villiers Court and Overbrook Lane	0.5
Land to the east of Cross Huller, Randles Road/Gellings Road/ School Lane	1.0

Land adjacent News International, Penrhyn Road	0.6
News International expansion land, Kitling Road	3.0
Roscoes Wood, Cronton Road, Huyton (NB site not suitable for B8 uses)	7.9
<b>Total Provision of allocated sites:</b>	<b>110.8 hectares</b>

Table 26 Indicator 1d (ii) Other employment sites for which planning permission has been granted (as at 31st March 2005).

Site Name	Size (Hectares)
The Pirelli plant and adjacent former industrial land, South Prescott Action Area, Prescott.	7.8
Land bounded by Manchester Road, Station Road, the Liverpool/Wigan railway line, Warrington Road and Steley Way.	8.8
Kings Business Park - Regional Investment site (developable area remaining)	9
Former Pre-Treatment Works, Arbour Road	2.3
Deltic Way	0.5
Kraft Meadow (part of Alchemy site)	7
School Lane	7.5
Land Bounded By M57 Junction 4 Roundabout And School Lane, Knowsley Business Park	0.9
Former sports ground, Yorkshire Copper Tube Ltd, East Lancs Road (part of Alchemy site)	4
Plot 6A, The Kings Business Park	0.8
Wilson Road (site 3) (Land to rear of Halewood International)	3.5
Brickfields/Ellis Ashton Street	1.9
<b>Total</b>	<b>54 Hectares</b>

Performance on indicator 1e. Losses of employment land in (i) Development/regeneration areas and (ii) by local authority area

- 4.8 Unfortunately Knowsley does not presently collect data regarding the amount of employment land lost to other uses. Currently the only method of obtaining this information is if it is detailed on a planning application. However, this is not always recorded and therefore this method of data collection is not sufficiently robust. Future work will seek to determine a suitable method of recording this information for inclusion in future Annual Monitoring Reports.

Performance on indicator 1f. Amount of employment land lost to residential development

4.9 The inclusion of this indicator recognises the increasing pressure to redevelop or re-use existing or allocated employment sites for housing. Any employment land redeveloped for housing has to be balanced with the need to ensure an adequate and balanced supply of sites and premises for business creation and expansion. One site has been identified as being developed for residential use that was previously used for employment.

Table 27 - Employment sites lost to residential development

Site	Size	Former use	Current use	Completed
Land adjacent and to the rear of 8 Higher Road, Halewood	0.36ha	B2 and B8 uses.	47 dwellings	February 05

## **Indicator 2 - Housing**

### **Performance on indicator 2a (Housing Trajectory)**

- 4.10 The importance of monitoring housing provision is highlighted through the inclusion of this indicator in the core indicators. The Regional Spatial Strategy (RSS) outlines targets for annual housing provision and is expressed in the housing trajectory as the RSS requirement. For Knowsley this requirement is an average of 230 dwellings per year from 1st April 2002. Variance from this requirement is shown in the graph entitled "variance from RSS requirement" (Figure 8).
- 4.11 Relevant policies in the adopted Knowsley UDP include policies H1 "The Size and Quality of the Housing Land Supply"; and H2 "Residential Land Allocation". It should be noted however that policy H1 set a land supply requirement of 400 dwellings per year up to 2001. This date has now passed and the annual housing requirement figure been superseded by the Regional Spatial Strategy (published in 2003). Policy H1 is therefore no longer being implemented - the key target against which to assess performance is the RSS figure of 230 per year.
- 4.12 Information on past trends up to 2005 is sourced from Council planning and building control records. The predictions of future trends have been gathered up to 2016 because this is the Plan period for the draft replacement Unitary Development Plan and are based on;
- Future demolitions- Information regarding demolitions to 2011/12 was gained from the Knowsley Housing Trust business plan. As the Knowsley Housing Trust business plan offers predications only to 2012 and the draft replacement Unitary Development Plan covers the period to 2016, demolitions for the remaining four years are estimates based on previous figures, it is expected that there will be some slow down in the rate of demolition during this time.
  - Future completions- Completion rates are based on; existing planning permissions, land allocated in the draft replacement Unitary Development Plan and expected completions in the Action Areas of North Huyton, Tower Hill and South Prescot. The figures also include an allowance of 1,500 windfall completions 2005-2016.
- 4.13 Net additional dwellings per year are the average annual RSS requirement remaining over the plan period from 2003/04. Net completions from 2003/04 to 2009/10 seems to indicate an undersupply of housing however, over the period 2003/04 to 2015/16 it is estimated that net completions will be slightly over the total RSS requirement indicating a slight over supply of housing. The authority intends to keep its housing supply in line with the RSS requirement through the robust monitoring framework provided by policy H1 of the draft replacement UDP. The supply of land for housing will be constantly kept under review through the 'plan, monitor, and manage' mechanism within this policy and the rate of release of sites will if necessary be adjusted so as to avoid under or over provision. A Supplementary Planning Document, entitled release of land for housing development, is scheduled in the Local Development Scheme to be prepared in 2006 describing in further detail how this policy will operate.

Figure 8 Variance from RSS requirement

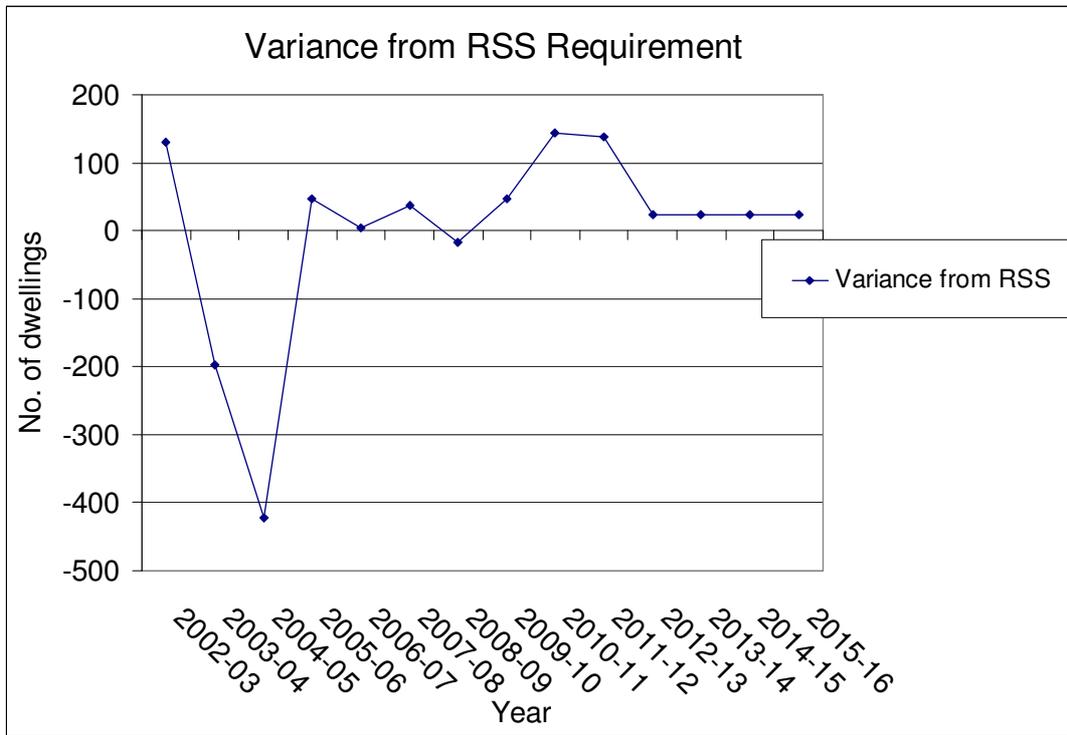
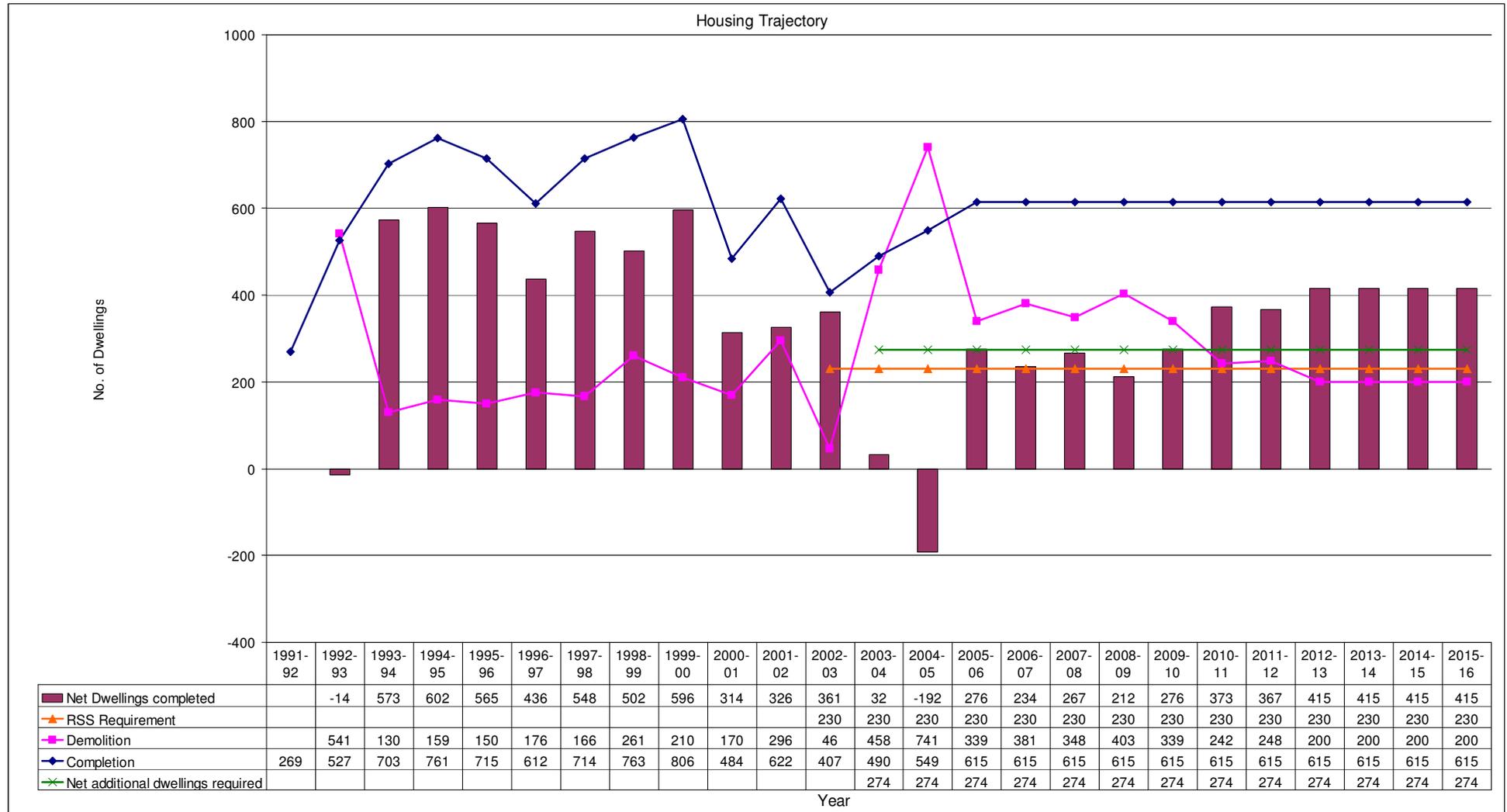


Figure 9 Performance on indicator 2a Housing Trajectory



Performance on indicator 2b. Percentage of new and converted dwellings on previously developed land

4.14 The Regional Spatial Strategy sets a target that, for Knowsley and for other authorities in Merseyside outside Liverpool, at least 65% of new housing should be on previously developed land. The figures in Table 28 below indicate that based on the stock of planning permissions as at 31st March 2004, this target should be achieved in Knowsley.

Table 28

	New housing on PDL	New housing on Greenfield	Total for all Site Types
a. The total number of dwellings with outstanding planning permissions at 31 <sup>st</sup> March 2004	1,051	409	<b>1,460</b>
b. The total (gross) number of dwellings granted planning permissions between 1 <sup>st</sup> April 2003 and 31 <sup>st</sup> March 2004	520	31	<b>551</b>
c. The total number of dwellings on allocated sites (likely to be developed) <u>without planning permission</u> up to date plan at 31 <sup>st</sup> March 2005	497	-	<b>497</b>

Performance on indicator 2c Percentage of new dwellings completed at: (i) Less than 30 dwellings per hectare (ii) Between 30 and 50 dwellings per hectare and (iii) Above 50 dwellings per hectare

4.15 Table 29 below indicates the majority of new dwellings were completed at a density of 30 to 50 dwellings per hectare. This complies with government policy in Planning Policy Guidance note 3 "Housing".

Table 29

	Number of Dwellings
(i) Gross completions at density of less than 30 dwellings per hectare (net site area of the development)	57
(ii) Gross completions at density of 30-50 dwellings per hectare (net site area of the development)	408
(iii) Gross completions at density above 50 dwellings per hectare (net site area of the development)	84
<b>Total Completions</b>	<b>549</b>

Performance on indicator 2d - Affordable housing

- 4.16 Policy H4 of the adopted Knowsley UDP "Affordable housing and housing for special needs" stated that the Council will use its planning powers to ensure that affordable housing is provided for a range of specific groups. However, more recent housing studies carried out for the Council (including the Knowsley MBC Housing Need and Market Demand Study, April 2002) indicate that there is not a general shortage (across all tenures) of affordable housing. For this reason this policy is not being implemented extensively and no statistics have been collected on this indicator to date. The draft replacement UDP does not include a general policy on affordable housing, although it does contain a more targeted "exceptions" policy for proposals which meet special needs even where this would exceed RSS housing numbers (see policy H1 of the draft replacement UDP).
- 4.17 The essential issue concerning the provision of affordable housing is considered to be an imbalance in supply, with surpluses in the social rented sector being accompanied by shortages in other sectors. To address this the authority is pursuing a policy of demolishing unpopular former local authority stock and replacing it in the same area by affordable units in other tenures, of a more suitable type, to meet current needs. It is anticipated that opportunities for this will be available in North Huyton, Tower Hill (Kirkby) and other existing residential areas. The Council and the Knowsley Housing Trust will be able to use their powers as landlord and through the relevant funding agencies and regeneration partnerships, to ensure that new development in these areas is of a type which meets current housing needs. Average house prices will be monitored to ensure a steady supply of affordable housing in the appropriate tenure range.

**Indicator 3 Transport**Performance on indicator 3a (Percentage of completed non-residential development complying with car-parking standards set out in the Local Development Framework)

- 4.18 Policy T12 of the adopted Knowsley UDP contains car parking standards. However, these are out of date due to the fact that (contrary to more recent government policy in Planning Policy Guidance note 13 "Transport" and in the Regional Spatial Strategy) they are minimum and not maximum standards. This policy is therefore not currently being implemented. The Council is currently, with other authorities on Merseyside, preparing a Supplementary Planning Document on transport which will include maximum car parking standards to complement those in PPG13 and the RSS.
- 4.19 Unfortunately Knowsley does not presently collect data regarding the percentage of completed non-residential development complying with car-parking standards. Work on the Local Development Framework will set these targets and a suitable method of recording this information for inclusion in future Annual Monitoring Reports will be developed.

Performance on indicator 3b (Percentage of new residential development within 30 minutes public transport time of a GP, hospital, primary and secondary school, employment and a major health centre)

4.20 The purpose of this indicator is to identify how accessible new developments are to local amenities. The current adopted UDP contains a policy (T1: "Integrated Policy for Public Transport") which is highly relevant to this indicator. The figures show that all residential developments in the monitoring period were within 30 minutes public transport time of community facilities.

Table 30. Percentage of new residential development within 30 minutes public transport time of a GP, hospital, primary and secondary school, employment and a major health centre. (Council planning and Transportation figures 2005)

<b>Amenity</b>	<b>% That is accessible from new residential development</b>
School	100%
Primary School	100%
GP	100%
Major Retail	100%
Hospital	100%
Employment	100%

### **Indicator 4 Local Services**

Performance on indicator 4a (amount of completed retail, office and leisure development respectively) and 4b (Percentage of completed retail, office and leisure development respectively in town centres)

4.21 Policy S1 of the adopted UDP "Retail Development within existing town centres" encouraged retail proposals to locate in existing town centres. Table 31 shows the total amount of floorspace of new retail, office and leisure developments in 2004/05 and the proportion of this floorspace which is located within the town centres of Huyton, Kirkby or Prescot.

Table 31

Floorspace Area of New Retail, Office and Leisure Developments and the proportion within Town Centres, in Knowsley

	Total Floor space	% Developed in Town Centres	Use Class A1		Use Class A2		Use Class B1a		Use Class D2	
			Total Floor space	% in Town Centres	Total Floor space	% in Town Centres	Total Floor space	% in Town Centres	Total Floor space	% in Town Centres
Lathom Road, Huyton	13656	100	13656	100	0	0	1,704	100	0	0

Source Regional Planning Guidance monitoring form 2004/2005

Performance on Indicator 4c Percentage of eligible open spaces managed to green flag award standard

4.22 The importance of open space as an asset for local communities is recognised with the inclusion of this indicator. Policy En13 "Urban Greenspace" of the adopted UDP is relevant to this indicator. It is important that good quality space is provided and the green flag award scheme is designed to encourage this. The extent to which the open space within Knowsley is managed to the nationally recognised green flag award standard is shown below. The figures do not include; Knowsley Country Park, which is a private estate, Old Colliery, which is a disused colliery and Stadt Moers Country Park which is an informal country park and therefore ineligible for green flag status.

Table 32 - Total space eligible (PMP study 2005)

Type of open space	Size in hectares
Parks and gardens	88.46
Natural and semi-natural urban green spaces	177.76
Amenity green space	196.06
Provision for young people	4.15
Allotments	4.27
Cemeteries and Church yards	9.61
Total	476.16

Table 33 - Green flag awarded space

Site	Size	Percentage of eligible space 476.16
St Chad's Gardens	1.2 ha	
Milbrook park Millennium Green	13ha	
Henley Park	2.3	
King George V playing fields	15 ha	
Total	31.5 ha	6.6%

**Indicator 5 Minerals**Performance on indicator 5a (production of Primary Land Won Aggregates) and 5b (Production of Secondary/Recycled Aggregates)

4.23 Policy PWM10 "Primary Aggregates Resources and Workings" of the current adopted UDP is relevant to these indicators. Unfortunately the data required to show the production of primary land won aggregates and the production of secondary/recycled aggregates is currently unavailable. Future monitoring will seek to establish a method of collecting data for these indicators.

**Indicator 6 Waste****Performance on indicator 6a (Capacity of new Waste Management Facilities by Type)**

4.24 Policies PWM4, 5, 6 and 7 of the adopted UDP are relevant to this indicator and indicator 6b below. There were no new waste management facilities introduced during the period by the Merseyside Waste Disposal Authority for the management of waste delivered by Knowsley MBC when acting as a Waste Collection Authority. The Council does not currently monitor the provision of new privately operated facilities, such as waste transfer stations, materials recovery plants or scrap yards. Information on these will be provided in future monitoring reports.

**Performance on indicator 6b (Amount of municipal waste arising and managed by management type and the percentage each management type represent of the waste managed)**

4.25 A summary of waste delivered to the Merseyside Waste Disposal Authority by Knowsley MBC when acting as a Waste Collection Authority (in the 2004/05 Financial Year) is given in Table 34 below.

**Table 34**

Waste Type	Tonnes	Management Type	% of total
Household & Commercial (Excluding fridges)	68,987	Landfill	91.61%
Delivered household & commercial fridges	200	Recycled	0.27%
Recycling Credit Payments			8.02%
- Knowsley MBC	5,842	Recycled	
- Knowsley 3rd Party	195	Recycled	
Clinical Waste	78	Incineration	0.10%
<b>Total</b>	<b>75,302</b>		<b>100%</b>

**Indicator 7 - Flood protection and water quality**

- 4.26 This indicator measures the number of planning permissions granted contrary to the advice of the Environment Agency on either flood defence grounds or water quality.
- 4.27 Policy En2 of the adopted UDP ("Drainage of new development") of the adopted UDP aims to ensure that development is not permitted which would cause or be subject to unacceptable risk from flooding. This indicator is designed to monitor the extent to which planning permissions are granted in areas of known flood risk or in areas of poor water quality. The Environment Agency records the numbers of objections it makes to planning applications on flood defence grounds in order to monitor the amount of new development in flood risk areas. There were no such objections made in 2004/2005.

**Indicator 8 - Biodiversity****Change in areas and populations of biodiversity importance including****i. Change in priority habitats and species (by type)**

- 4.28 Policy En20 of the adopted UDP ("Protection of sites of biological, ecological and geological importance" aims to protect sites of biological importance from harmful development. Currently data is not available to enable reporting on change for either habitats or species. This situation is common across the UK and is found across Merseyside. It is unlikely that these changes will be monitored fully on an annual basis as the current biodiversity reporting system envisages 3 yearly reporting. This issue needs to be resolved on a Merseyside-wide basis.

**ii. Change in areas designated for their intrinsic environmental value including sites of international, national, regional, sub-regional or local significance**

- 4.29 For the purposes of the 2005 Annual Monitoring Report, data detailing the Sites of Biological Interest, Sites of Geological Interest and local nature reserves are shown. Knowsley has no international or nationally recognised sites.

**Table 35**

Site Location:	Sites of Biological and/or Geological Interest
Sites in North Kirkby	6 SBI
Sites in South Kirkby	8 SBI 1 SBI/SGI
Sites in Prescott, Whiston and Cronton	17 SBI 2 SBI/SGI 1 SGI 1 Local Nature Reserve
Sites in North Huyton, Stockbridge Village and Knowsley Village	7 SBI 1 SBI/SGI
Sites in South Huyton	7 SBI
Sites in Halewood and Tarbock	16 SBI

**Indicator 9 - Renewable Energy**

- 4.30 Policy Ec7 of the adopted UDP aims to encourage proposals for renewable energy provided they meet criteria set in the policy. There are no significant facilities for the harnessing of renewable energy in Knowsley.

## **Chapter 5 Implementation of Saved Policies**

- 5.1 The Annual Monitoring Report is required to identify any policies in Local Development Documents or in "saved" development plans from the old planning system which are not being implemented. It is also required to identify the reasons for non-implementation, where this is happening and what the Council intends to do to address such situations.
- 5.2 In Knowsley no Local Development Documents have yet been produced under the new system. This chapter therefore concentrates on describing the "saved" development plans in Knowsley and identifying any policies in these which are not being implemented.

### **Context. The Knowsley Unitary development Plan and the draft replacement UDP**

- 5.3 The Planning and Compulsory Purchase Act 2004 aims to ensure a smooth transition from the old to the new planning system. It therefore contains powers for Councils to:
- "Save" existing Development Plan policies which had already been adopted before commencement of the new Act for a period of up to three years (i.e. until 2007); and
  - Continue to prepare and then adopt plans which were emerging when the new Act was commenced in 2004. Policies in such cases can be "saved" for up to three years following adoption of the Plan.
- 5.4 Policies may, subject to the agreement of Government Office for the North West, be saved for longer than the three years if they are still up to date. If not, they will either need to be deleted or replaced by policies in new Local Development Documents. Prior to the new Act, the main local planning document in Knowsley was the Unitary Development Plan which was adopted in 1998. The Council intends to "save" the existing adopted UDP as the Development Plan for Knowsley until the replacement UDP is adopted in 2006.
- 5.5 The Council resolved to replace the UDP in 2001. A first draft of the replacement UDP was placed on deposit for public comment in late 2003, and a revised draft was placed on deposit from 14th December 2004 to 25th January 2005. A public inquiry is currently in progress and the Council expects to receive the inspectors report in March 2006 with a view to adopting the replacement UDP in May 2006.
- 5.6 At present it is too early to state precisely the period for which individual policies in the replacement UDP will be "saved". This is because the inspectors report for the replacement UDP has not yet been produced, following which changes may be made to the policies. However, at this stage it is considered likely that:
- Strategic policies which set the overall direction of the Plan (listed in the revised draft UDP December 2004 as Core and "Part 1" policies) will be "saved" until 2009 at which point they will be reviewed and replaced within the proposed new Core Strategy (see list in Appendix 2).

- Other policies (see list in Appendix 3) will (subject to the approval of Government Office for the North West) continue to be "saved" beyond 2009 provided they are still up to date.

5.7 Following the adoption of the replacement UDP expected in May 2006 a more detailed analysis will be carried out to identify the likely periods for which individual policies will be "saved", the results of which will then be identified in future Annual Monitoring Reports.

#### Implementation of the current adopted Knowsley UDP, 1998

5.8 The adopted UDP has statutory status as the development plan for Knowsley. As such the Council considers that most of its policies are implemented, primarily through the development control process. However, the Council has identified a number of important objectives and policies which have been superseded by more recent government or regional policies. These are identified in Table 36 below together with the reasons for non-implementation.

Table 36 - policies in the adopted UDP which are not being implemented

<u>Name of Objective/Policy</u>	<u>Reason for non-implementation</u>
General objective - which is in summary to stabilise the population	Superseded by the Plan, Monitor and Manage approach and housing figures in the current Regional Spatial Strategy
Policy H1 "The size and quality of the housing land supply"	As above
Policy H4 "Affordable Housing and housing for special needs"	Not implemented for non- special needs housing due to the lack of a current overall shortage of affordable accommodation (NB this situation is to be kept under review given recent rises in house prices in Knowsley).
Policy PWM4 "Evaluation of proposals for landfill sites"	Superseded by the waste hierarchy concept in the governments waste strategy 2000 which identified landfill as one of the least favourable forms of waste management.
Policy T12	Policy not implemented widely as it sets minimum car parking standards which is contrary to current guidance in Planning Policy Guidance 13 and the Regional Spatial Strategy.

5.9 More refined information on the implementation of current UDP policies can be obtained by analysing the use of policies in decisions on planning applications. The information collected in the list of policies used in refusals during the 2004/2005 period highlights which policies have been used as part of the development control decision making process. The policy used the most (see Table 37 and figure 10 below) was H7, domestic extensions and garages, the

householder development policies in general being the ones most frequently used. If adopted in the revised UDP policy H11, Extension and alterations to residential properties, will replace all the householder development policies.

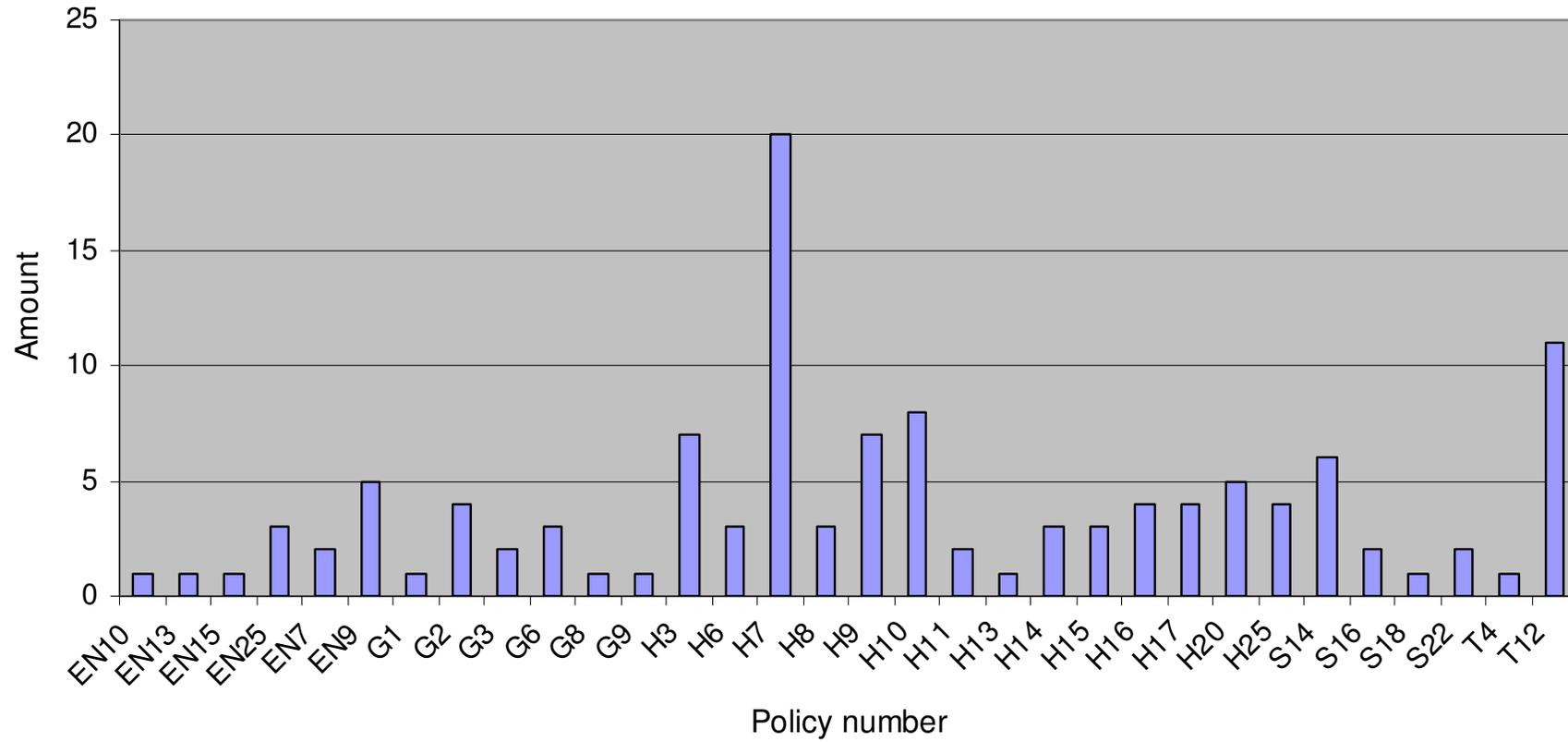
- 5.10 There are a number of other policies that have not been implemented during 2004/2005 which may be redundant. However, as all the policies from the adopted 1998 UDP currently used are due to be replaced when the revised draft UDP is adopted in May 2006, they are not all listed here.

Table 37 List of policies used in refusals

Policy Ref	Policy Description
EN10	Protection and improvement of listed buildings.
EN13	Urban green space.
EN15	Public open space standards and protection from development of privately owned open spaces.
EN25	Protection and improvement of trees and woodlands during development.
EN7	Telecommunications developments.
EN9	Protection and improvement of conservation areas.
G1	Definition and permanence of green belt.
G2	Development in green belt.
G3	Alterations Extensions and Replacement of existing dwellings in the green belt.
G6	Conversion of buildings in the green belt to other uses.
G8	Diversification of the rural economy.
G9	Dwellings for key workers.
H3	Development within predominantly residential areas
H6	Design standards for residential developments
H7	Domestic extensions and garages
H8	Extensions to existing dwellings car parking and highway safety
H9	Domestic rear extensions
H10	Residential two storey side extensions
H11	Extensions to the front of residential properties
H13	Height and roof design extensions
H14	Dormer extension on corner plots
H15	Residential extensions on corner plots
H16	Gates walls and fences
H17	Minimum space standards in new development
H20	Non conforming uses in residential areas
H25	Residential Infill Development
S14	Non-Retail Service Uses A2, A3, D2, Sui Generis) including financial and professional services, hot food shops, amusement centres, public houses and Disco's.
S16	The Design of Shop Fronts
S18	Advertisements in Conservation Areas with Associated listed buildings
S22	Advertisements on Business Forecourts and on Flags
T4	Pedestrian access
T12	Parking standards

Figure 10

### Policy use in Planning Permission Refusal



## **Chapter 6 Future monitoring**

- 6.1 This is the first Annual Monitoring Report for Knowsley and its main focus is to provide an initial baseline assessment of the borough. It establishes a set of contextual indicators using data that relates to the main social, economic and environmental features of the borough. Indicators relating to the Office of Deputy Prime Minister's core output indicators areas are also presented and where monitoring systems are either not in place or did not produce sufficient data this is explained.
- 6.2 Gaps have been identified (see Chapter 4) in data relating to core output indicators; 1e losses of employment land, 3a percentage of completed non-residential development complying with car-parking standards, 5 minerals and aggregates, 8 biodiversity-change in areas and populations of biodiversity importance. Work will need to be undertaken to establish consistent data sources and this may require collaboration across the 6 Greater Merseyside districts, regional and national organisations.
- 6.3 The 2005 Annual Monitoring Report has also undertaken the first evaluation of existing Unitary Development Plan policies, and the findings highlighted in Chapter 5 of this report will feed directly into the creation of the Development Plan Documents in the Local Development Framework.
- 6.4 It is the intention of Knowsley to review its monitoring process during 2006 and undertake a detailed assessment of the indicators used. Knowsley also intends to identify local indicators which will address the outputs of policies not covered by the Office of Deputy Prime Minister's core indicators and which, when combined will provide a robust assessment of policy implementation.

# Appendices

## Appendix 1

### Indicators and targets from the revised draft replacement UDP.

	<p><b><u>Indicators of success and targets</u></b></p> <p><b><u>(NB the list is interim, pending the plan adoption, and will be revised in line with the national core indicators for local planning documents).</u></b></p>
<u>Housing</u>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>▪ Number of new and converted dwellings provided (target: 230 on average per year in addition to demolition replacements).</li> <li>▪ Numbers of existing dwellings which are demolished.</li> <li>▪ Housing land supply (measured by number of dwellings - including existing allocations and planning permissions) compared to Regional Planning Guidance requirements.</li> <li>▪ Percentage of new homes (including both new-build and conversions) built on previously developed land (target: 50% over the period to 2007 rising to 65% by the end of the Plan period).</li> <li>▪ Percentage of new dwellings completed at:             <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>(i) Less than 30 dwellings per hectare (net)</li> <li>(ii) Between 30 and 50 dwellings per hectare (net) and</li> <li>(iii) Above 50 dwellings per hectare (net).</li> </ul> </li> </ul>
<u>The Economy</u>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>▪ Amount of land (hectares) developed for employment uses – Use Classes B1, B2 and B8.</li> <li>▪ Employment land supply by area and type (class B1, B2 and B8)</li> <li>▪ Percentage of land (by area and type) developed for economic (class B1, B2 and B8) uses which is “previously developed”.</li> <li>▪ Loss of employment land through development for other uses.</li> </ul>
<u>Shopping</u>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>▪ Amount of new shopping floorspace for convenience, comparison and bulky goods shopping granted permission within the plan period (measured separately for Prescot,</li> </ul>

	<p>Huyton and Kirkby town centres and for “out of centre” developments).</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>▪ Amount of new floorspace for a) office uses and b) leisure uses (measured separately for Prescot, Huyton and Kirkby town centres and for “out of centre” developments).</li> <li>▪ Vitality and viability of town, district and local centres as measured by: diversity of uses; retailer representation; shopping rents; proportion of vacant street level property; commercial yields; pedestrian flows; occurrence of crime; and environmental quality.</li> </ul>
<u>Transport</u>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>▪ Number of improvements to public transport secured as a result of new development.</li> <li>▪ % of major new development located within 400 metres walking distance of an existing or proposed bus stop and / or within 800 metres of a Merseytram stop rail station.</li> <li>▪ Percentage of new non-residential development complying with maximum car parking standards</li> <li>▪ Number of Travel Plans submitted with planning applications or as a result of conditions imposed on permissions.</li> </ul>
<u>Green Belt and the Rural Economy</u>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>▪ Area of Green Belt land lost to inappropriate development.</li> <li>▪ Area of best and most versatile agricultural land lost to irreversible development.</li> <li>▪ Numbers of new recreational and tourism developments permitted in the Green Belt.</li> </ul>
<u>Urban Greenspace, Sport and Recreation</u>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>▪ Area covered by playing fields and other forms of public open spaces in all parts of the Borough, measured against the Plan’s minimum quantitative standards (target: see standards in policy OS3 and policy OS4).</li> <li>▪ Number of quantitative or qualitative improvements made to sport, recreational facilities or open space of all kinds as a result of planning decisions.</li> </ul>
<u>Design Quality and the Built Environment</u>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>▪ Number of new housing developments awarded certification under the “Secured by Design” scheme.</li> <li>▪ Number of new developments subject to design awards.</li> <li>▪ Number of Listed Buildings or buildings in</li> </ul>

	Conservation Areas lost without justification as a result of new development (target: nil).
<u>Design Quality and the Built Environment</u>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>▪ Annual percentage of waste which is recycled or composted (target: 25% of household waste by end of Plan period).</li> </ul>
<u>Environmental Protection and Nature Conservation</u>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>▪ Number of new developments permitted in areas of high flood risk (target: none without appropriate flood attenuations measures).</li> <li>▪ Number of sustainable drainage systems implemented in new development.</li> <li>▪ Number of contaminated sites cleaned up as a result of new development proposals.</li> <li>▪ Numbers of designated nature conservation sites adversely affected by development (target: none without carefully documented justification).</li> <li>▪ Number of schemes to manage, create or enhance natural habitats implemented as a result of conditions or legal agreements attached to planning permissions.</li> </ul>

**Appendix 2****Strategic policies in the revised draft replacement UDP**

This Appendix lists the policies in the revised draft replacement Knowsley UDP (December 2004) which are either core policies (in chapter 3A of the Plan) or "part 1" policies. These policies are likely to be saved following adoption of the Plan in 2006 for a three year period until 2009, at which point they are proposed to be reviewed and replaced within the new Core Strategy.

Other policies may also be included in the Core Strategy, for example concerning the Action Areas, town centres, design quality, environmental protection and the use of planning agreements.

Policy No.	Policy title	Future proposed action
CP1	Regeneration and development priority areas	Core strategy
CP2	Environmental Assets	Core strategy
CP3	Development Quality	Core strategy
H1	Strategic housing and land requirements and supply	Core strategy
EC1A	Strategy for provision of employment land	Core strategy
S1	Retail and town centre development strategy	Core strategy
T1	An integrated transport system	Core strategy
OS1	Strategy for urban Green space and sport	Core strategy
MW1A	Protection winning and working of minerals resources	Core strategy
MW4	Waste management strategy	Core strategy

**Appendix 3****List of "non strategic" policies in the revised draft replacement UDP**

This appendix lists all the policies in the revised draft replacement UDP which are not listed as strategic or part 1 policies. Many of these policies are unlikely to feature in the new Core Strategy (due for adoption in 2009). However, the Council is likely, subject to the approval of Government Office for the North West and subject to them, remaining up to date, to want to "save" most of these policies beyond 2009. A full review of precisely which policies will be saved will be carried out in 2006.

Policy Number	Title	Proposed use
H4	Sites allocated for housing development	Save
H6	North Huyton and Tower hill	Save
H7	Development opportunity site Valley road Kirkby	Save
H8	Development within Primarily residential areas	Save
H9	Treatment and redevelopment of housing clearance sites	Save
H10	Provision of flats nursing and residential homes hostels and housing in multiple occupation	Save
H11	Extensions and alterations to residential properties	Save
H12	Sites for gypsies, travelling show people and other itinerants	Save
EC3	Primarily Industrial Areas	Save
EC5	King business park	Save
EC6	South Prescott action area	Save
EC7	Tourism and cultural development	Save
S1	Retail and town centre development strategy	Save
S2	Diversification of uses within town centre	Save
S3	Huyton town centre	Save
S4	Kirby town centre action area	Save
S5	Prescott town centre	Save
S6	The ravens court action area	Save
S7	Local centres and parades	Save
S9	Shop fronts and Security shutters	Save
S10	Advertisements	Save
T1	Integrated transport system	Save
T2	Merseytram System	Save
T3	Other public transport systems	Save
T4	Major highway schemes	Save

T5	Location of major traffic generating new development	Save
T6	Ensuring choice of travel to serve new developments	Save
T7	New development and walking and cycling routes	Save
T8	Transport assessments	Save
T9	Travel plans	Save
T10	Access for the less mobile	Save
T11	Taxi facilities	Save
T12	Aerodrome Safeguarding policy	Save
G2	Development within the green belt	Save
G3	Landscape character and amenities of the green belt	Save
G4	Agricultural land	Save
G5	Rural diversification	Save
G6	Existing major developed sites in the green belt	Save
G7	Conversion or change of use of existing buildings in the green belt	Save
G8	Alteration extension or replacement of existing dwellings in the green belt	Save
G9	Agricultural or equestrian development	Save
DQ1	Design quality in new development	Save
DQ2	Security in the built environment	Save
DQ3	Gateway sites and corridors	Save
DQ4	Trees and development	Save
DQ5	Development in conservation areas	Save
DQ6	Demolition of buildings and structures in conservation areas	Save
DQ7	Listed buildings	Save
DQ8	Historic parks and gardens	Save
DQ9	Sites and areas of archaeological importance	Save
MW3	On shore oil, gas and coal bed methane	Save
MW4	Waste management strategy	Save
MW5	Waste management and treatment facilities	Save
MW6	Landfill or land raising	Save
MW7	Renewable energy	Save
ENV2	Noise and vibration	Save
ENV3	Light pollution	Save
ENV4	Hazardous substances	Save
ENV5	Contaminated land	Save
ENV6	Flood risk and drainage	Save
ENV7	Telecommunications developments	Save
ENV8	Protection of habitats and designated sites	Save
ENV9	Protection of species	Save