



Knowsl@y Council

Annual Monitoring Report 2007



Part of the **Local Development Framework** for Knowsley

Local Development Framework Annual Monitoring Report 1 April 2006 to 31 March 2007

Executive Summary

The Planning and Compulsory Purchase Act requires every local planning authority to produce an Annual Monitoring Report (AMR) for submission to the Secretary of State.

This is the third Annual Monitoring Report (AMR) for the Knowsley Local Development Framework (LDF). It covers the period from 1 April 2006 to 31 March 2007 and contains information on the implementation of the Local Development Framework, and the effectiveness of policies within the Replacement Knowsley Unitary Development Plan.

The population of Knowsley has been in decline for 25 years but the last two years has seen a small increase. The official population projections from 2004, however, show a continued decline to 2016. The structure of the population is moving to a more aging population. In 2001, a large proportion of residents (24.7%) said that they had a limiting long-term illness. An increasing aging population may increase this problem.

Knowsley is ranked high in all measures of deprivation. It has a high crime rate, and a low measure of educational achievement. Levels of employment and pay in the Borough are both relatively low. Car ownership is low but the Borough has a high proportion of persons travelling to work by car. This suggests that many of those who travel to work by car do so from outside the Borough.

Households are comparatively large with a high proportion containing dependant children. The Borough also has a high proportion of lone parent families. The number of households is projected to rise by 4,000 by 2016.

The replacement Regional Spatial Strategy requirement of 450 dwellings per year equates to 4,050 over the same period. The replacement RSS plan period, however, started in 2003. Four years of building rates consistent with the current RSS means that, if the draft RSS is adopted, numbers in excess of the 450 net will be required to reach the RSS target. This, together with demolitions by Knowsley Housing Trust and the rebuilding of a lower number of dwellings, means that the target will in fact be 535 dwellings per year. At this rate of residential development, there is a sufficient supply of land for more than five years.

Since February 2005, the Council has been applying an interim housing constraint policy in order to restrict the number of dwellings being built in excess of the current RSS housing target and to protect the priorities of Action Areas. As planning permission has been granted in South Prescot and North Huyton Action Area and the very strong likelihood that much higher housing targets will be set, the Council will consider if it is now necessary to remove its interim housing constraint policy.

Housing completions have generally been in line with government guidance with the majority of completions being on Brownfield land, and in accessible locations.

Home ownership in the Borough is low with the average house costing 5.7 times the average annual pay. This is an increase from the previous year and suggests that there may be a growing affordability issue. The Council has commissioned a housing needs study that will, among other things, examine the need for the introduction of a requirement of affordable housing within new residential development. A Strategic Housing Land Availability Assessment is currently being developed, in cooperation with two adjoining authorities, to identify a sufficient quantity of land for residential development over the next 15 years.

Over 54,000 m² of industrial / commercial floorspace was completed between April 2006 and March 2007, however only 10,000 m² was for Offices and Industry despite a good supply of employment land being available.

The natural environment is generally fair. The quality of the rivers in the Borough has improved in the last year and there are no Air Quality Management Areas within the Borough.

Replacement Unitary Development Plan Policies

Some policies in the Replacement Unitary Development Plan (UDP) have been well used, for example Policy DQ1 (Design Quality in New Development). Others have been used less frequently. If a policy has not been used frequently it does not mean that it is not useful and needed. Policy G4 (Rural Diversification) for example was used three times in the consideration of approval of applications and only used once in reasons for refusal. This does not mean that it has not been useful because it is not known how many proposals did not come to application stage because of constraints contained within the policy.

The majority of the 82 Replacement Unitary Development Plan policies will be 'saved' for most of the three years to 2009 allowed under transitional arrangements. A full assessment has yet to be made concerning for how long each individual policy in the Replacement UDP will be "saved". It is considered likely, that some policies will be 'saved' beyond June 2009, subject to approval of the Government Office for the North West.

Local Development Framework

The preparation of the Local Development Framework is a continuous process and the Local Development Scheme will be updated annually to identify which documents are to be prepared in the subsequent three years.

Generally, production of the Local Development Framework has progressed well. The Statement of Community Involvement was adopted ahead of schedule.

The North Huyton Supplementary Development Plan was adopted on 28th February 2007 and full planning permission has been granted for the first phase consisting of 391 residential units and outline planning permission has been granted for the remainder of the 1,450 dwellings in North Huyton. The

Tower Hill (Kirkby) Action Area Supplementary Development Plan was adopted on 18 April 2007.

The Greenspace Standards and New Development Supplementary Development Plan and the Householder Developments Supplementary Development Plan were adopted ahead of schedule.

Regeneration opportunities in Kirkby Town Centre have led to the Supplementary Development Plan being produced earlier than stated in the Local Development Scheme but as an Interim Policy Statement.

The Core Strategy and the Site Allocations Development Plan Document have been delayed in order to ensure that they comply with the emerging Regional Spatial Strategy and the Housing Green paper. The Site Allocations Development Plan Document will follow approximately six months behind the Core Strategy.

It is considered that the processes and timing required by production of the Land Release for Housing Development Supplementary Development Plan would create uncertainty. The Release of Land for Housing Development Supplementary Planning Document will not now be produced and will be removed from the next Local Development Scheme.

Consultation on the Issues and Options for the joint Merseyside Waste Development Plan Document was completed in April 2007. Further evidence gathering, site selection, and policy development work is underway. This will feed into the Preferred Options which will go out to public consultation in September / October 2008. The second review of the Local Development Scheme will contain amended milestones for the joint Merseyside Waste Development Plan Document.

Public participation on the Transport Supplementary Development Plan will now commence in January 2008.

Contents

Chapter		Page
1.	Introduction	1
2.	Spatial Context	2
3.	Core Output and Local Indicators	7
4.	Unitary Development Plan	34
5.	Local Development Framework	42
6.	Conclusions	46
Appendices		
1	Sites of Biological or Local Geological Interest	50
2	Register of Listed Buildings	52
3	'Saved' policies from the Replacement Unitary Development Plan.	56
4	Completed Industrial / Commercial Floorspace	69
5	Employment Land Available by Type	71
6	Completed Retail, Office, and Leisure Development	74
7	Interim Planning Policy Housing Development	75
8	Demolitions and Replacements	77
9	Projected Dwelling Completions by Site	79
10	Net Completions and RSS Requirement	87
11	Bibliography	88
12	Glossary	89

Local Development Framework Annual Monitoring Report

1 April 2006 to 31 March 2007

Executive Summary

The Planning and Compulsory Purchase Act requires every local planning authority to produce an Annual Monitoring Report (AMR) for submission to the Secretary of State.

This is the third Annual Monitoring Report (AMR) for the Knowsley Local Development Framework (LDF). It covers the period from 1 April 2006 to 31 March 2007 and contains information on the implementation of the Local Development Framework, and the effectiveness of policies within the Replacement Knowsley Unitary Development Plan.

The population of Knowsley has been in decline for 25 years but the last two years has seen a small increase. The official population projections from 2004, however, show a continued decline to 2016. The structure of the population is moving to a more aging population. In 2001, a large proportion of residents (24.7%) said that they had a limiting long-term illness. An increasing aging population may increase this problem.

Knowsley is ranked high in all measures of deprivation. It has a high crime rate, and a low measure of educational achievement. Levels of employment and pay in the Borough are both relatively low. Car ownership is low but the Borough has a high proportion of persons travelling to work by car. This suggests that many of those who travel to work by car do so from outside the Borough.

Households are comparatively large with a high proportion containing dependant children. The Borough also has a high proportion of lone parent families. The number of households is projected to rise by 4,000 by 2016.

The replacement Regional Spatial Strategy requirement of 450 dwellings per year equates to 4,050 over the same period. The replacement RSS plan period, however, started in 2003. Four years of building rates consistent with the current RSS means that, if the draft RSS is adopted, numbers in excess of the 450 net will be required to reach the RSS target. This, together with demolitions by Knowsley Housing Trust and the rebuilding of a lower number of dwellings, means that the target will in fact be 535 dwellings per year. At this rate of residential development, there is a sufficient supply of land for more than five years.

Since February 2005, the Council has been applying an interim housing constraint policy in order to restrict the number of dwellings being built in excess of the current RSS housing target and to protect the priorities of Action Areas. As planning permission has been granted in South Prescott and North Huyton Action Area and the very strong likelihood that much higher housing targets will be set, the Council will consider if it is now necessary to remove its interim housing constraint policy.

Housing completions have generally been in line with government guidance with the majority of completions being on Brownfield land, and in accessible locations.

Home ownership in the Borough is low with the average house costing 5.7 times the average annual pay. This is an increase from the previous year and suggests that there may be a growing affordability issue. The Council has commissioned a housing needs study that will, among other things, examine the need for the introduction of a requirement of affordable housing within new residential development. A Strategic Housing Land Availability Assessment is currently being developed, in cooperation with two adjoining authorities, to identify a sufficient quantity of land for residential development over the next 15 years.

Over 54,000 m² of industrial / commercial floorspace was completed between April 2006 and March 2007, however only 10,000 m² was for Offices and Industry despite a good supply of employment land being available.

The natural environment is generally fair. The quality of the rivers in the Borough has improved in the last year and there are no Air Quality Management Areas within the Borough.

Replacement Unitary Development Plan Policies

Some policies in the Replacement Unitary Development Plan (UDP) have been well used, for example Policy DQ1 (Design Quality in New Development). Others have been used less frequently. If a policy has not been used frequently it does not mean that it is not useful and needed. Policy G4 (Rural Diversification) for example was used three times in the consideration of approval of applications and only used once in reasons for refusal. This does not mean that it has not been useful because it is not known how many proposals did not come to application stage because of constraints contained within the policy.

The majority of the 82 Replacement Unitary Development Plan policies will be 'saved' for most of the three years to 2009 allowed under transitional arrangements. A full assessment has yet to be made concerning for how long each individual policy in the Replacement UDP will be "saved". It is considered likely, that some policies will be 'saved' beyond June 2009, subject to approval of the Government Office for the North West.

Local Development Framework

The preparation of the Local Development Framework is a continuous process and the Local Development Scheme will be updated annually to identify which documents are to be prepared in the subsequent three years.

Generally, production of the Local Development Framework has progressed well. The Statement of Community Involvement was adopted ahead of schedule.

The North Huyton Supplementary Development Plan was adopted on 28th February 2007 and full planning permission has been granted for the first phase consisting of 391 residential units and outline planning permission has been granted for the remainder of the 1,450 dwellings in North Huyton. The

Tower Hill (Kirkby) Action Area Supplementary Development Plan was adopted on 18 April 2007.

The Greenspace Standards and New Development Supplementary Development Plan and the Householder Developments Supplementary Development Plan were adopted ahead of schedule.

Regeneration opportunities in Kirkby Town Centre have led to the Supplementary Development Plan being produced earlier than stated in the Local Development Scheme but as an Interim Policy Statement.

The Core Strategy and the Site Allocations Development Plan Document have been delayed in order to ensure that they comply with the emerging Regional Spatial Strategy and the Housing Green paper. The Site Allocations Development Plan Document will follow approximately six months behind the Core Strategy.

It is considered that the processes and timing required by production of the Land Release for Housing Development Supplementary Development Plan would create uncertainty. The Release of Land for Housing Development Supplementary Planning Document will not now be produced and will be removed from the next Local Development Scheme.

Consultation on the Issues and Options for the joint Merseyside Waste Development Plan Document was completed in April 2007. Further evidence gathering, site selection, and policy development work is underway. This will feed into the Preferred Options which will go out to public consultation in September / October 2008. The second review of the Local Development Scheme will contain amended milestones for the joint Merseyside Waste Development Plan Document.

Public participation on the Transport Supplementary Development Plan will now commence in January 2008.

Contents

Chapter		Page
1.	Introduction	1
2.	Spatial Context	2
3.	Core Output and Local Indicators	7
4.	Unitary Development Plan	34
5.	Local Development Framework	42
6.	Conclusions	46
Appendices		
1	Sites of Biological or Local Geological Interest	50
2	Register of Listed Buildings	52
3	'Saved' policies from the Replacement Unitary Development Plan.	56
4	Completed Industrial / Commercial Floorspace	69
5	Employment Land Available by Type	71
6	Completed Retail, Office, and Leisure Development	74
7	Interim Planning Policy Housing Development	75
8	Demolitions and Replacements	77
9	Projected Dwelling Completions by Site	79
10	Net Completions and RSS Requirement	87
11	Bibliography	88
12	Glossary	89

Local Development Framework Annual Monitoring Report
1 April 2006 to 31 March 2007

1. Introduction

- 1.1 The Planning and Compulsory Purchase Act requires every local planning authority, each year, to produce an Annual Monitoring Report (AMR) for submission to the Secretary of State. The Office of the Deputy Prime Minister's document "Local Development Framework Monitoring: A Good Practice Guide" outlines the required content for an AMR. This document is in line with that guidance.
- 1.2 This is the third Annual Monitoring Report (AMR) for the Knowsley Local Development Framework (LDF). Although the report covers the period from 1 April 2006 to 31 March 2007, in line with Department for Communities and Local Government advice, progress on the Local Development Framework subsequent to 31 March 2007 is also included.
- 1.2 The purpose of the AMR is to assess the implementation of the Local Development Scheme (LDS) and to assess the extent to which policies in local development documents (LDDs) are being achieved. Until the local development documents are produced, this, and subsequent reports, will monitor the effectiveness of "saved" policies from the Replacement Unitary Development Plan (adopted in June 2006).
- 1.3 The format of the report is:
 - Spatial context (section 2).
 - Core Output and Local Indicators (section 3).
 - Unitary Development Plan (section 4)
 - Local Development Framework (section 5).
 - Conclusions (section 6).
- 1.4 Census data throughout this document is Crown copyright and is reproduced with the permission of the Controller of HMSO. Crown Copyright. ©

2 **Spatial Context**

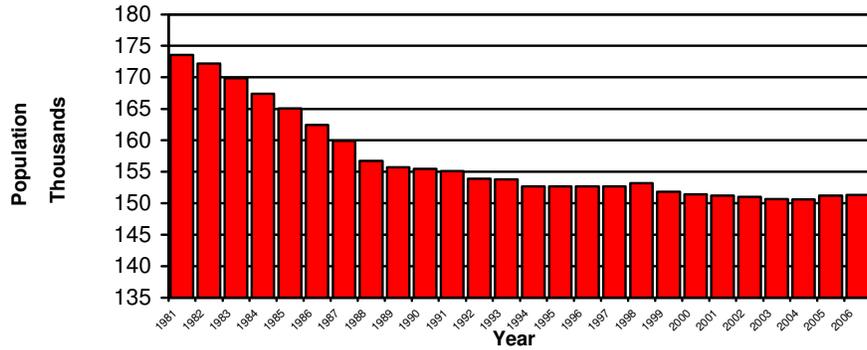
- 2.1 The purpose of this chapter is to provide a backdrop against which the effects of policy implementation can be considered. This includes the wider local social, economic and environmental conditions which will help determine a baseline against which future changes can be measured.
- 2.2 The Metropolitan Borough of Knowsley came into being on 1 April 1974. It takes its name from the village of Knowsley where the Earls of Derby have lived at Knowsley Hall since the 14th century.
- 2.3 In the remainder of this report, references to Knowsley refer to the Borough of Knowsley not the village of Knowsley.
- 2.4 Knowsley is located between Liverpool to the west and St. Helens to the east. To the north is Sefton and West Lancashire and to the south is Halton. Knowsley's relationship to its neighbouring authorities is very important and this report reflects that fact.
- 2.5 The Borough comprises a belt of towns, suburbs and countryside. The Borough covers an area of 8,620ha, of which 4,644ha is designated as Greenbelt. The largest urban areas are Kirkby, Huyton, Prescot, Whiston and Halewood. Each of Knowsley's communities has its own quite different historical background and particular characteristics. The M62, M57 and A580 (East Lancashire Road) and 4 rail lines pass through the Borough, whilst the M58 lies just outside the northern boundary of the Borough.
- 2.6 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, the majority of 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. The trend of increasing population, however, ceased in the early 1970s.
- 2.7 Knowsley is in the North West Metropolitan Area as defined by policy SD1 in *Regional Planning Guidance 13: North West, ODPM, 2003*. It is therefore in an area where wide-ranging regeneration and environmental enhancement is sought.
- 2.8 Knowsley contains the popular tourist attractions of Knowsley Safari Park and the National Wildlife Centre. The National Wildlife Centre has received the English Tourist Board Quality Assured Visitor Attraction and the North West Tourist Board Small Visitor Attraction of the Year awards.

Population

- 2.9 The Office for National Statistics (ONS), after improving their methods for estimating international migration, released 2006 mid-year population estimates together with revised estimates for 2002 to 2005. Data contained within this year's Annual Monitoring Report make use of the revised figures and are therefore different from those previously reported.

2.10 It is estimated that the population of Knowsley in June 2006 was 151,300. This is 100 more than in 2005. Figure 2.1 shows that after 25 years of significant decline, the last two years has seen a modest increase in population.

Figure 2.1 - Knowsley Population 1981-2006

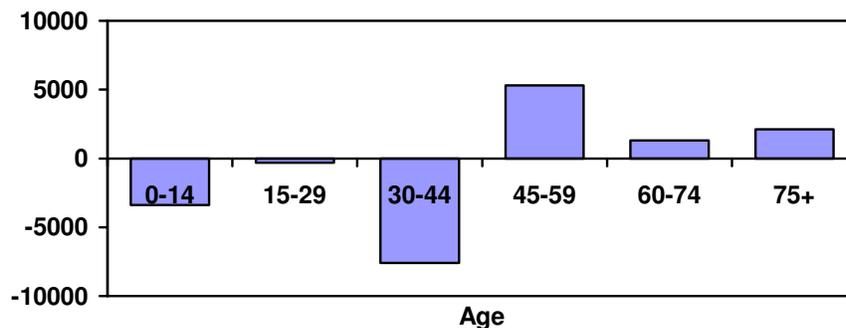


Source: Nomis, 2007

2.11 The fall in population between 1981 and 2006 masks a significant change in the structure of the population. The number of persons aged under 20 fell by 32.4% while the number of persons aged 60+ rose by 19.3%. In 1981 34.6% of the population was aged under 20. By 2006 this had fallen to 26.8%. The proportion of persons aged 60 plus rose from 14.3% to 19.6%.

2.12 The 2004 based population projection, shown in Figure 2.2, indicates what will happen if past population trends continue. It is projected that by 2016, there will be a reduction of 11,300 persons aged under 45 and an increase of 8,700 persons aged 45 and over giving an overall population decline of 2,600.

Figure 2.2 - Knowsley Population Projection 2004 to 2016



Source: Office for National Statistics, 2005

2.13 Table 2.3 shows that the population is predominantly white (98%). This is in line with the rest of Merseyside but is significantly above the level in Halton.

	Number		Percentage				
	Knowsley	Knowsley	Halton	Liverpool	St. Helens	Sefton	Wirral
White: British	144,700	96.6	89.1	97.2	95.9	95.8	97.0
White: Non British	1,900	1.3	3.1	1.2	1.9	1.9	1.3
Mixed	1,500	1.0	1.9	0.5	0.7	0.7	0.8
Asian including Asian British	600	0.4	1.9	0.5	0.7	0.6	0.5
Black including Black British	500	0.3	1.8	0.2	0.3	0.3	0.2
Chinese	500	0.3	1.7	0.2	0.4	0.4	0.3
Other	200	0.1	0.6	0.1	0.2	0.2	0.1

Source: ONS - Resident Population Estimates by Broad Ethnic Group, Broad Age and Sex, All Persons, 2004

2.14 According to the 2001 Census, 86.4% of residents said that they were either in good or fairly good health, but with 24.7% saying that they had a limiting long-term illness. Knowsley had the highest proportion of households, in Greater Merseyside, that had one or more persons with a limiting long-term illness.

2.15 *Life expectancy at birth by health and local authorities in the United Kingdom, 2003-2005* (ONS, 2006) gives the life expectancy for males as 73.9 and for females as 78.4. For males this was 0.3 years higher than for the previous year while for females it was 0.2 years higher than for the previous year. Knowsley is ranked 368 worst for males and 366 for females out of 374 districts in England and Wales.

Deprivation

2.16 The Index of Multiple Deprivation (IMD) is produced for the Government to identify distribution of deprivation across the nation. Information is analysed at Super Output Area (SOA) lower level. SOAs are subdivisions of wards.

2.17 In order to identify different types of deprivation, six measures of deprivation have been produced. For each measure, each district across

England is given a rank, with a rank of 1 indicating that the district is the most deprived in the Country and 354 as the least deprived. Table 2.4 shows the ranking of the different measures.

Table 2.4 - Types of deprivation	
Measure of Deprivation	Rank
Rank of employment scale - the number of people who are employment deprived.	30
Rank of income scale – the number of people who are income deprived.	38
Rank of SOA score - calculated by averaging the super output area scores in each district after they have been population weighted. This measure is useful because the more deprived neighbourhoods may have more extreme scores.	3
Rank of SOA rank - calculated by averaging the super output area ranks in each district after they have been population weighted. This measure is useful because it summarises the whole district, including both deprived and less deprived neighbourhoods.	8
Extent rank – is the proportion of a districts population living in the most deprived SOAs in the country and portrays how widespread high levels of deprivation are	8
Local Concentration rank – is an important way of identifying district’s hotspots of deprivation and is derived from a population weighted average of the ranks of a district’s most deprived SOAs containing exactly 10% of the district population	1
Source: Index of Multiple Deprivation 2004	

2.18 Knowsley ranked high in all categories especially in the Local Concentration, Rank of Super Output Area (SOA) score, Rank of SOA rank, and Extent rank categories and was in fact the worst in the country in the Local Concentration category.

2.19 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. In Knowsley’s case, this was 52.2% which is the second worst on Merseyside.

Crime

2.20 Knowsley had a total of 16,885 recorded crimes in 2006/7. This represented a rate of 108.5 crimes per 1000 population and is a decrease of 4.0% on the previous year. Recorded crime in Knowsley is the second highest in Merseyside and showed the smallest decrease.

2.21 The greatest reduction in crime was violence against the person which fell from 20.5 to 13.0 per 1000 population. The only category of crime

that saw an increase was sexual offences which rose from 0.7 to 1.0 per 1000 population.

Education

2.22 Table 2.5 show the proportion of students aged 15 year olds achieving 5+ A*-C grades at GCSE level in 2006. At 48.7%, Knowsley has the lowest level on Merseyside and is 9.8% lower than the national average.

Table 2.5 – Percentage of students obtaining five or more A*-C GCSEs (2006)	
Knowsley	48.7%
Liverpool	53.9%
St Helens	56.6%
Sefton	61.7%
Wirral	57.5%
Halton	52.5%
England	58.5%

Summary

2.23 The population of Knowsley has been in decline for 25 years but the last two years has seen a small increase. The official population projections from 2004, however, show a continued decline to 2016. The structure of the population is moving to a more aging population. In 2001, a large proportion of residents (24.7%) said that they had a limiting long-term illness. An increasing aging population may increase this problem.

2.24 Knowsley is ranked high in all measures of deprivation. It has a high crime rate and a low measure of educational achievement.

3. Core Output and Local Indicators

- 3.1 Indicators are measures of data or information that show what is happening in the Borough. A themed approach to indicators has been used in the Annual Monitoring Report grouping together indicators for different subject areas that reflect those used in the Unitary Development Plan. Two levels of indicator are used for each theme – core indicators and local indicators.
- 3.2 The Office of the Deputy Prime Minister (ODPM) produced a good practice guide on Local Development Framework Monitoring in 2005. This requires local authorities to monitor a set of Core Output Indicators. The main purpose of Core Output Indicators is to measure quantifiable activities that are directly related to, and are a consequence of, the implementation of planning policy. The Core Output Indicators and where the information can be found is contained within Table 3.1.
- 3.3 Local Indicators cover information that describes the local circumstances and issues facing the Borough that are not part of the Core Output Indicators.

ODPM Ref.	Description	Indicator
1a	Amount of land developed for employment by type.	Table 3.14
1b	Amount of land developed for employment by type, which is in development and/or regeneration areas defined in the Regional Spatial Strategy (RSS).	Table 3.14
1c	Percentages of 1a by type, which is on previously developed land.	Table 3.14
1d	Employment land supply by type.	Table 3.15
1e	Losses of employment land.	Table 3.16
1f	Losses of employment land to residential development.	Table 3.16
2a(i)	Past dwelling completions.	Table 3.5
2a(ii)	Current dwelling completions.	Table 3.5
2a(iii)	Future dwelling completions.	Fig. 3.12 and Appendix 10
2a(iv)	Annual dwelling requirement.	Paragraph 3.25
2a(v)	Managed dwelling requirement.	Table 3.13
2b	New and converted dwellings on previously developed land.	Table 3.7
2c(i)	Dwelling completions less than 30 dwellings per hectare.	Table 3.8
2c(ii)	Dwelling completions between 30 and 50	Table 3.8

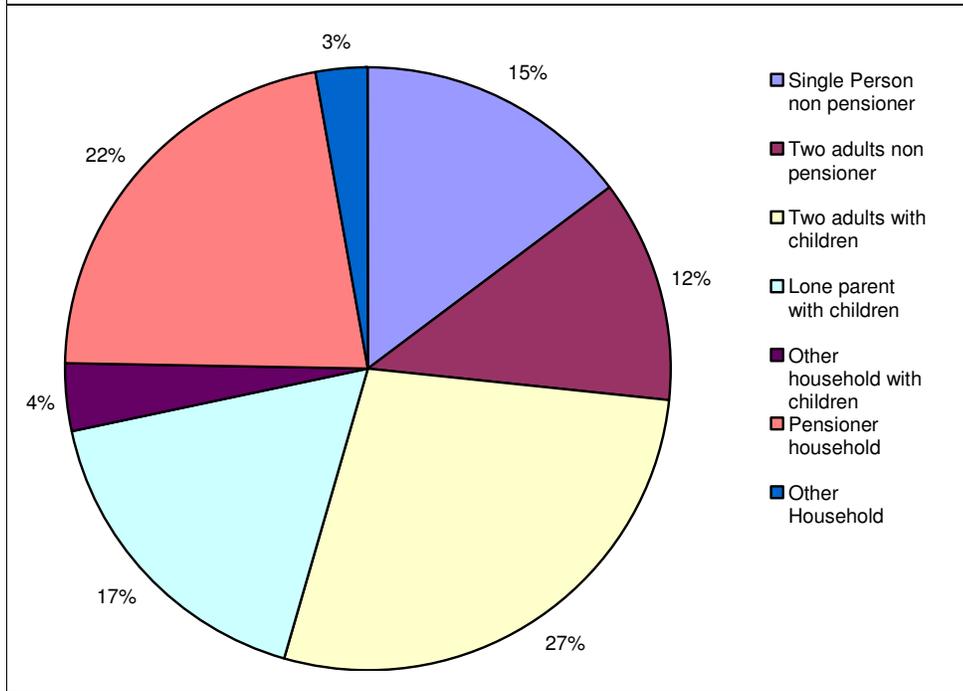
Table 3.1 Summary of ODPM Core Output Indicators		
ODPM Ref.	Description	Indicator
	dwellings per hectare.	
2c(ii)	Dwelling completions above 50 dwellings per hectare.	Table 3.8
2d	Affordable housing completions.	Table 3.11
3a	Amount of completed non-residential development within Use Classes Order (UCO) categories A, B and D complying with car-parking standards set out in the local development framework.	Table 3.23
3b	Amount of new residential development within 30 minutes public transport time of: a GP; a hospital; a primary school; a secondary school; areas of employment; and a major retail centre(s).	Table 3.24
4a	Amount of completed retail, office and leisure development.	Table 3.20
4b	Percentage of completed retail, office and leisure development in town centres.	Table 3.20
4c	Percentage of eligible open spaces managed to green flag award standard.	Table 3.26
5a	The production of primary land won aggregates (tonnes).	Paragraph 3.64
5b	The production of secondary/recycled aggregates (tonnes).	Paragraph 3.64
6a	Capacity of new waste management facilities by type.	Table 3.29
6b	Amount of municipal waste arising and managed by management type and the percentage each management type represents of the total waste managed.	Table 3.30
7	Number of planning permissions granted contrary to the advice of the Environment Agency on either flood defence or water quality.	Table 3.32
8	Change in areas and populations of biodiversity importance.	Table 3.33
9	Renewable energy capacity (MW) installed by type.	Table 3.31

Households

- 3.4 Figure 3.2 shows the household composition of Knowsley in 2001. Knowsley had the highest proportion of households, in Greater Merseyside, with dependent children (35.4%) and lone parent

households (17.3%). It also had the second lowest percentage of all pensioner households (21.9%) and single person households (29.0%) in Merseyside.

Figure 3.2 – Knowsley Household Composition (2001)



Source: 2001 Census Table T8

3.5 The Household Income Estimate produced by CACI Ltd. estimates that in 2006 there were 62,175 households within the Borough giving an average household size 2.4 persons per dwelling. Knowsley therefore has the highest average household size in Greater Merseyside.

3.6 Table 3.3 shows the forecast change in the number of households in the Borough. This is based on past trends and does not represent need.

Year	2004	2006	2011	2016	Change 2004 - 2016
	61,000	62,000	64,000	66,000	
Change		1,000	2,000	2,000	5,000
% Change		1.64	3.23	3.13	8.20

Source: Communities and Local Government

Note: household projections are an indication of the likely increase in households given the continuation of recent demographic trends.

- 3.7 Notwithstanding any reduction in the population count, the number of households in Knowsley is set to rise over the Replacement UDP plan period (2002-2016). This is due largely to the increase in the number of single-person households caused by elderly people living longer, higher rates of separation and divorce, and more young people forming single households of their own.

Housing

- 3.8 In 2001 there were 61,972 dwellings in Knowsley of which 11.7% were detached, 39.4% were semi-detached, 37.2% were terraced, and 11.7% were flats. Knowsley had the second lowest percentage of detached dwellings in Greater Merseyside with only Liverpool lower. The percentage was almost ½ that for the whole of England.
- 3.9 Table 3.4 shows that, in 2001, 61.7% of dwellings in the Borough were owner occupied, 24.9% were rented from the Council, 6.6% were rented from a Registered Social Land lord (RSL), 6.8% were privately rented or persons living rent free. Knowsley had the second lowest percentage of owner occupied dwellings in Greater Merseyside.

	Knowsley		Halton	Liverpool	Sefton	St Helens	Wirral	Greater Merseyside
	No	%	%	%	%	%	%	%
Owned / Buying	37,374	61.7	65.8	52.6	74.2	69.1	72.9	64.9
Rented from council	15,065	24.9	14.0	17.4	10.5	18.9	10.9	15.3
Other social rented	4,024	6.6	13.6	14.8	5.5	5.0	5.7	9.0
Private rented / Living rent free	4,091	6.8	6.6	15.2	9.9	7.0	10.5	10.7

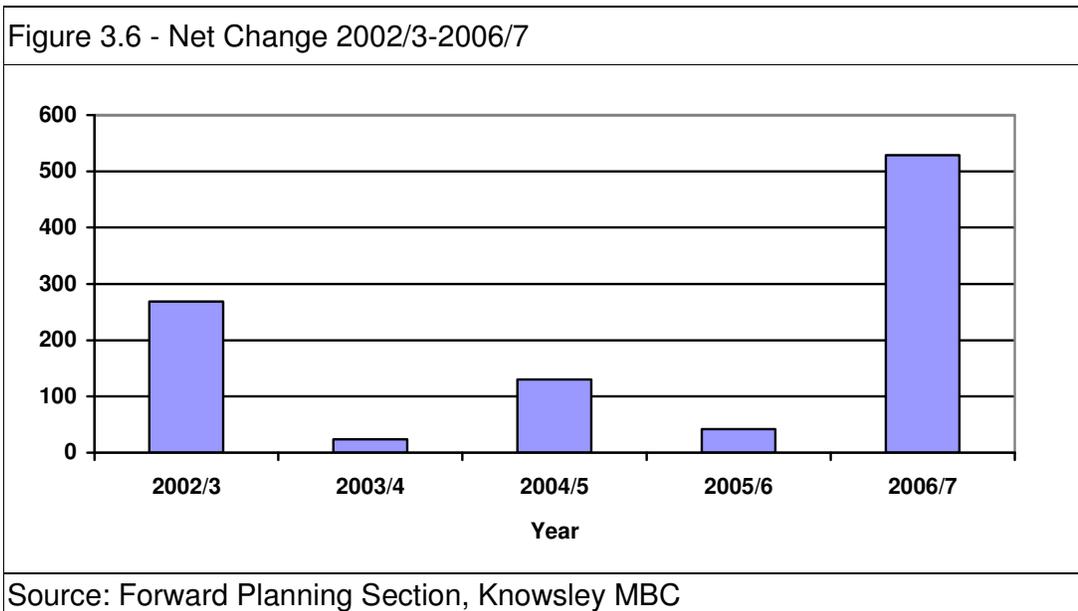
Source: 2001 Census Table T8

- 3.10 Since 2001, the number of dwellings has increased by nearly 1200. In 2002 all Council rented stock was transferred to Knowsley Housing Trust.
- 3.11 Table 3.5 and figure 3.6 shows the net change in the number of dwellings between 2002/3 and 2006/7. A large number of dwellings were demolished in the North Huyton and Tower Hill (Kirkby) Action Areas but have yet to be replaced. It is therefore expected that the numbers of additional dwellings resulting from this net change will increase in the coming years. It is fundamental to the success of these

Action Areas that the building capacity released by demolition is preserved for future house building.

	Completions	Demolitions	Net Dwellings completed
2002/3	407	138	269
2003/4	490	466	24
2004/5	549	419	130
2005/6	410	368	42
2006/7	538	12	526
Total	2394	1403	991
Mean	478.4	280.6	198.2

Source: Forward Planning Section, Knowsley MBC and Knowsley Housing Trust



3.12 The Regional Spatial Strategy requires that at least 65% of dwellings be built on previously developed land. Table 3.7 shows that during the last year the percentage of residential completions on previously developed land is significantly above the RSS requirement.

	Number of Dwellings	Percent
On allocated sites – Brownfield	42	7.8
On allocated sites – Greenfield	65	12.0
On windfall/unallocated sites – Brownfield	434	80.2
On windfall/unallocated sites – Greenfield	0	0.0
Total	541	100.0

Source: Forward Planning Section, Knowsley MBC

- 3.13 Table 3.8 contains the density at which dwellings were completed during 2005/6. It shows that the majority of new dwellings were completed at a density of 30 to 50 dwellings per hectare.

	Number of Dwellings	Percent
Gross completions at density of less than 30 dwellings per hectare (net site area of the development)	10	1.8
Gross completions at density of 30-50 dwellings per hectare (net site area of the development)	383	70.8
Gross completions at density above 50 dwellings per hectare (net site area of the development)	148	27.4
Total Completions	541	100.0

Source: Forward Planning Section, Knowsley MBC

- 3.14 Table 3.9 shows that 87% of housing completions were 2 or 3 bedroom houses or bungalows.

	1 bed	2 beds	3 beds	4 or more beds	Total
House / Bungalow	0	208	260	9	477
Flat / Apartment	0	61	0	0	61
Total	0	269	260	9	538

Source: Housing Flow Reconciliation 2006/7

- 3.15 There are currently 64,300 dwellings in Knowsley, of which 1,388 (2.2%) are vacant. This is up from 1.9% in 2006. In 2007, 1.9% of Registered Social Landlord's dwellings, and 2.7% of private sector rented dwellings were vacant.
- 3.16 Table 3.10 shows the average price of residential property in Knowsley between October and December 2006. House prices ranged between

£96,715 (an increase from £93,179 in October to December 2005) for a terraced house and £194,680 (a decrease from £200,466 in October to December 2005) for a detached property. The average price for all types of dwelling was £126,467, which was £3,778 (3.1%) higher than the previous year's quarter. Detached properties was the only house type in Knowsley to see a drop in average house price.

Detached	Semi-detached	Terraced	Flat	All types
£194,680	£130,560	£96,715	£109,260	£126,467

Source: Land Registry House Prices dataset, October to December 2006 data extracted 11/9/2007

- 3.17 The largest percentage increase in price, in Knowsley, was for semi-detached houses where prices rose by 8.0%. Flats / maisonettes rose, on average, by 5.1%.
- 3.18 October to December was the last quarter for which house type is reported by the Land Registry. Since that date only the average for all types is reported. By June 2007, the average house price had risen by a further £4,600.
- 3.19 Table 3.19 shows that the average annual pay for a full-time worker in Knowsley is £22,226. The average house price is therefore 5.7 times the average annual pay for a full-time worker. This is up from 5.5 and suggests that there may be a growing affordability issue.
- 3.20 At the time of the drafting of UDP policies, it was not considered necessary to include a policy requiring the provision of affordable housing. This was because of the substantial opportunities that existed for the provision of new owner occupied and shared ownership affordable housing as well as the transfer of stock between tenures.
- 3.21 This position has changed in line with renewed buoyancy in the North West's housing markets. Whilst Knowsley retains a much higher than average percentage of social rented housing; there is, in most areas, a healthy demand for the tenure as low income households struggle to afford market housing. Clearance of unpopular and poor condition social rented homes and modernisation in the remaining stock in recent years have also made it a more attractive proposition.
- 3.22 Table 3.11 contains the number of affordable housing completions in the last year.

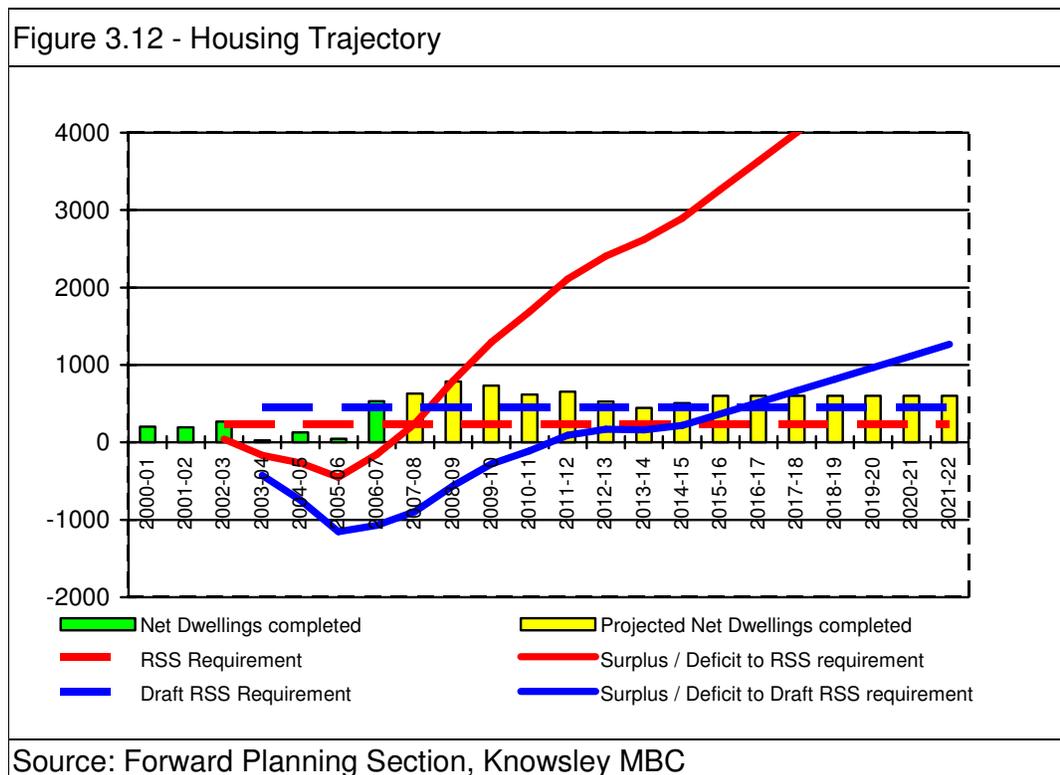
Affordable Type	Completions	Demolitions	Net Change
Rented - RSL	64	12	52
Equity	0	0	0
Total	64	12	52

Source: Housing Flow Reconciliation 2006/7

- 3.23 Future housing and planning policy will need to bring about a more sustainable tenure pattern in the Borough. Working with housing association partners, tenure diversification programmes could play an important part in this process. It is anticipated that opportunities for such “mixed communities” initiatives will be available in North Huyton, Tower Hill (Kirkby) and other existing residential areas.
- 3.24 The Council has commissioned a housing needs study that will, among other things, examine the need for the introduction of a requirement of affordable housing within new residential development.

The Housing Trajectory

3.25 Figure 3.12 shows the actual and projected net additional dwellings, together with the Regional Spatial Strategy (RSS) dwelling requirement (230 dwellings per year net of demolitions), the draft RSS requirement (450 net dwelling completions per year) and the respective RSS’s shortfall or surplus of dwellings. The projected completion rates in Figure 3.12 are based on: existing planning permissions, land allocated in the Replacement Unitary Development Plan and expected completions in the Action Areas of North Huyton, Tower Hill and South Prescot. It also makes an allowance of 107 dwellings windfall per year. This is the allowance contained within the Replacement Unitary Development Plan. Information regarding proposed future demolitions was gained from the Knowsley Housing Trust (KHT). Appendix 8 contains details of sites where demolition and replacement by KHT will take place.



- 3.26 Figure 3.12 shows that under the current RSS (*Regional Planning Guidance 13: North West, ODPM, 2003*) requirement, there is a substantial oversupply of housing. If the draft RSS is adopted with a requirement of 450 dwellings per year then the situation will change to a deficit of 1,075 dwellings. This deficit will reduce to become a surplus in 2011-12 before reaching a surplus of approximately 1,200 in 2021-22. The deficit in housing requirement during the first few years for both the current and draft versions of the RSS is, to a large extent, the result of the demolition of dwellings in the action areas that will be replaced by new build in those areas. Details of historic and projected completions and demolitions are contained in Appendix 9 and Appendix 10.
- 3.27 Since February 2005, the Council has been applying an interim housing constraint policy in order to restrict the number of dwellings being built in excess of the current RSS housing target and to protect the priorities of Action Areas.

A five-year supply

- 3.28 The *Knowsley Urban Housing Capacity Study: Final Report, Knowsley Council / White Young Green, 2004* was undertaken in co-operation with the other Merseyside districts and Halton. Based on the supply requirements of the Regional Spatial Strategy, it concluded that there was sufficient capacity to meet Knowsley's housing requirement through to 2012. The UDP adopted in 2006 identified sufficient land to meet the requirements of the Regional Spatial Strategy.
- 3.29 A Strategic Housing Land Availability Assessment (SHLAA) is currently being developed in cooperation with two adjoining authorities. This will identify a sufficient quantity of land that will enable the provision of housing that will be required during the next 15 years. The outputs from the SHLAA will inform the Land Allocation Development Plan Document, the preparation of which will run approximately six months behind the LDF's Core Strategy.
- 3.30 From 1st April 2007, PPS3 requires Local Planning Authorities to maintain a rolling five-year supply of deliverable land for housing. Table 3.13 contains a summary of the number of residential dwellings that the Council believes are capable of being delivered within the five years from April 2007 to March 2012.

Table 3.13 (2av)– Supply of deliverable land for housing within the next five years	
Total supply with extant planning permission as at 31 st March 2007	2,278
Knowsley UDP allocations (Policy H2) without planning permission as at 31 st March 2007	562
Knowsley UDP allocations (Table 5.1) without planning permission as at 31 st March 2007	1,584

Total supply	4,424
Source: Forward Planning Section, Knowsley MBC	

- 3.31 Of the sites allocated within the UDP Policy H2, land at Delph Lane / Two Butt Lane now has planning permission. In recognition of the need to remediate land at Thingwall Lane (site reference H4 within policy H2), it is considered that only 150 dwellings will be completed within the site during the next five years.
- 3.32 Of the sites allocated within Table 5.1 of the UDP, full planning permission has been granted for 391 dwellings as Phase 1 within the North Huyton Action Area. Outline planning permission has been granted for the remainder of the 1,450 dwellings in North Huyton. The supporting documentation for the application indicated an intention to complete up to 950 dwellings in the Action Area by 2012.
- 3.33 The emerging RSS for the North West sets a target of 450 dwellings per year (net of demolition replacements) for Knowsley up to 2021. This equates to a requirement of 2,250 net dwellings over the five years.
- 3.34 Figure 3.12 shows that there is a lack of alignment between the current RSS housing target figure (230 dwellings per year) and the emerging RSS target (450 dwellings per year). The cumulative effect of 220 per year misalignment for the five years from the start of the RSS plan period (2003) to adoption (2008) is a shortfall of 1,100 dwellings. If the draft RSS target is adopted, it is considered appropriate to spread the 1,100 dwelling shortfall over the remaining 13 years of the RSS plan period. This will have the effect of increasing Knowsley's annual target provision by 85 to 535 per year, that is 2,675 over 5 years.
- 3.35 The Council has been advised by Knowsley Housing Trust (KHT) of 600 demolitions in addition to the dwellings to be demolished in North Huyton. On the sites released by the 600 demolitions, KHT have identified proposed redevelopments comprising a total of 287 dwellings resulting in a net loss of 313 dwellings. Appendix 8 contains details of sites where demolition and replacement by KHT will take place.
- 3.36 If the draft RSS is adopted with a requirement of 450 dwellings per year, the housing requirement for the next five years will be 2,675 plus the 313 net loss, that is 2,988. The current five-year land supply for housing shown in Table 3.13 is therefore in excess of the requirement of the replacement RSS.
- 3.37 As planning permission has been granted in South Prescott and North Huyton Action Area and the very strong likelihood that much higher housing targets will be set, the Council will consider if it is now necessary to remove its interim housing constraint policy.
- 3.38 PPS 3 Housing states that car parking standards that result, on average, in development with more than 1.5 off-street car parking spaces per dwelling are unlikely to reflect the Government's emphasis on securing sustainable residential environments. Policies that would result in higher levels of off-street parking, especially in urban areas, should not be

adopted. This is not monitored currently. Steps will be undertaken in the next financial year to undertake such monitoring.

Economic Development

Employment Land

3.39 Table 3.14 shows the largest development for employment purposes consisted of the erection of 44,233 m² for storage purposes. This was on part of a site that was allocated for B1, B2, and B8 purposes in the UDP. Two other allocated sites were also developed, one for office use and the other for industrial purposes. The two remaining developments were completed on Greenfield land. Further details of completed industrial / commercial floorspace can be found in appendix 4.

Table 3.14 – Development of Land for Employment Purposes	
	Floorspace
1a Amount of floorspace developed for employment by type. B1(a) - Business Offices (not financial and professional services e.g. banks, estate agents etc.) B1(b) - Business Research B1(c) - Business Light Industry B2- General Industry B8 - Storage or Distribution	8130 m ² 0 m ² 0 m ² 2054 m ² 44233 m ²
1b Amount of floorspace developed for employment by type, in employment or regeneration areas. B1(a) - Business Offices (not financial and professional services e.g. banks, estate agents etc.) B1(b) - Business Research B1(c) - Business Light Industry B2- General Industry B8 - Storage or Distribution	8130 m ² (100%) 0 m ² 0 m ² 2054 m ² (100%) 44233 m ² (100%)
1c Amount of floorspace developed by employment type, which is on previously developed land. B1(a) - Business Offices (not financial and professional services e.g. banks, estate agents etc.) B1(b) - Business Research B1(c) - Business Light Industry B2- General Industry B8 - Storage or Distribution	5130 m ² (63%) 0 m ² 0 m ² 890 m ² (43%) 0 m ² (0%)
Individual site details are contained in Appendix 4.	

3.40 Table 3.15 shows that there is a 78.3 ha of land allocated for employment purposes that do not have planning permission. This is

significant below the 188.54 ha allocated in the 1998 Unitary Development Plan. There is currently 11.8 ha of land that has planning permission but where development has not commenced. Generally speaking, land that is available for employment purposes are for a mix of employment types.

Table 3.15 – (1d) Employment land available by type.	
Employment Type	Area (ha)
Allocation without Planning Permission	
B1 or B2	7.9
B1 or B2 or B8	70.4
Sub Total	78.3
Sites with Planning Permission, not started	
B1	2.1
B1(a)	0.5
B1(c) or B2 or B8	1.1
B1 or B2 or B8	6.3
B2	1.8
Sub Total	11.8
Grand Total	90.1
Individual site details are contained in Appendix 5.	

3.41 An Employment Land and Premises Study is currently being developed in cooperation with three adjoining authorities. This will identify a sufficient quantity of land for employment purposes. Outputs from the study will inform the Land Allocation Development Plan Document.

3.42 Table 3.16 shows that there has been no loss of employment land to other uses in the past year.

Table 3.16 – (1e) and (1f) Losses of Employment Land	
1e(i) in employment / regeneration area	0 ha
1e(ii) in local authority area	0 ha
1f to residential development.	0 ha

Employees

- 3.43 In 2001, 54,840 of the Borough's residents were in employment, of whom 43% worked in Knowsley, and 47% worked in the rest of Greater Merseyside. 53,102 people worked in Knowsley, of whom 44% also lived in the area, and 48% lived in the remainder of Greater Merseyside.
- 3.44 Table 3.17 shows that the most significant employment sector in Knowsley is the Public Administration, Education & Health sector (31.9%). This sector includes Council employees and employees of Whiston Hospital who make up a significant part of it. The manufacturing sector, including Jaguar, also makes a significant contribution to the local economy (22.1%).

	Knowsley	North West	GB
	%	%	%
Total employee jobs			
Full-time	70.7	68.2	67.9
Part-time	29.3	31.8	32.1
Agriculture and fishing	0.1	0.5	0.9
Energy and water	0.1	0.3	0.6
Manufacturing	22.1	12.7	11.1
Construction	4.5	4.9	4.6
Distribution, hotels & restaurants	18.9	25	24.1
Transport & communications	4.8	5.8	5.9
Banking, finance and insurance, etc	14	17.9	20.7
Public admin, education & health	31.9	28.2	26.9
Other services	3.6	4.7	5.2

Source: Annual Business Inquiry employee analysis (2005)

- 3.45 Table 3.18 shows that Knowsley is underrepresented in managerial and professional occupations. It has the lowest representation in Merseyside in these occupations. Professional occupations is at a level of just over half of the rate of Great Britain.

	Knowsley		North West (%)	Great Britain (%)
	Number	%		
Managers and senior officials	6,000	9.8	13.8	15.3
Professional occupations	4,200	6.8	12.3	13.1
Associate professional & technical occupations	6,800	11.1	13.8	14.4
Administrative and secretarial occupations	8,400	13.6	12.6	12.1
Skilled trades occupations	7,600	12.3	10.7	10.8

Personal service occupations	6,500	10.5	8.6	7.9
Sales and customer service occupations	5,900	9.6	8.5	7.6
Process, plant and machine operatives	7,200	11.7	8.1	7.2
Elementary occupations	8,700	14.1	11.3	11.3
Source: Annual Population Survey 2006 (Jan – Dec)				

3.46 Table 3.19 shows the average weekly wage for residents in full-time employment (£22,226). This is the lowest in Merseyside.

Area	Knowsley (£)	North West (£)	Great Britain (£)
Gross weekly pay			
Full Time Workers	432.9	498.1	548.0
Male Full Time Workers	461.0	549.3	604.4
Female Full Time Workers	395.6	422.8	459.1
Hourly Pay			
Full Time Workers	10.98	12.69	13.88
Male Full Time Workers	11.23	13.50	14.86
Female Full Time Workers	10.62	11.37	12.22
Source: Annual Survey of Hours and Earnings - resident analysis ONS Crown Copyright Reserved [from Nomis on 12 September 2007]			

3.47 In March 2007, the number of persons claiming Job Seeker's Allowance was 4,133. This represented 4.5% of the residents of working age which is down from 4.7% in March 2006. The number of persons claiming for twelve months or more rose by 25 to 655. This represents 16.2% of those claiming benefit.

Town Centre and Shopping

3.48 Table 3.20 shows that all of local services completions during the year were in the office sector with two developments of office accommodation being completed. One of the development sites was allocated in the UDP for B1/B2/B8 uses.

Table 3.20 – (4a and 4b) Amount and percentage of completed retail, office and leisure development.								
Location	A1 Gross Floorspace m ²		A2 Gross Floorspace m ²		B1 Gross Floorspace m ²		D2 Gross Floorspace m ²	
	No.	%	No.	%	No.	%	No.	%
In Centre	0		0		0	0	0	
Edge of Centre	0		0		0	0	0	
Out of Centre	0		0		8130	100	0	
Individual site details are contained in Appendix 6.								

Transport

3.49 Table 3.21 shows car ownership in 2001 when 41.8 % of households did not have access to a car. This was the second highest in Greater Merseyside with only Liverpool having a lower car ownership. Table 3.22, however, shows that it did have a large proportion of persons in employment (excluding home workers) who travel to work by car (66%).

Table 3.21 - Car Ownership				
	Knowsley		North West	England
	Number	%	%	%
Households with no cars or vans	25,287	41.8	30.2	26.8
Households with one car or van	24,745	40.9	43.5	43.7
Households with two cars or vans	8,946	14.8	21.5	23.6
Households with three cars or van	1,274	2.1	3.7	4.52
Households with four or more cars or vans	301	0.5	1.02	1.39
Source: 2001 Census				

Table 3.22 - Method of Travelling to Work		
	Number	Percent
Bus	30	10.6
Car / van	186	66.0
Cycle	6	2.1

Motorcycle	1	0.4
taxi	8	2.8
Train	11	3.9
Walk	40	14.2
Source: Merseyside Countywide Survey 2005/6		

3.50 Table 3.23 shows the number of completed retail, industry and leisure developments complying with car-parking standards set out in the Regional Spatial Strategy.

Table 3.23 – (3a) Amount of completed non-residential development within Use Classes Order (UCO) categories A, B and D complying with car-parking standards set out in the local development framework.			
Development types.	Number of new developments completed.	Number of new developments on sites complying with Regional Transport Strategy maximum parking standards.	Percentage complying with Regional Transport Strategy parking standards.
New industrial and commercial developments (UCOs B)	5	3	60%
New retail developments UCOs (A)	0	0	
New leisure developments (UCOs D)	0	0	
Individual site details are contained in Appendix 4.			

3.51 Of the two developments where car parking provision was in excess of the RSS standard, one was 6 over the 100 maximum, and the other was 14 over the requirement of 26 places. Improved procedures have been introduced since the second development was approved in 2004.

3.52 Table 3.24 shows how accessible new residential development is to essential services. It shows that all new residential development has been built in sustainable locations.

Table 3.24 – (3b) Amount of new residential development within 30 minutes public transport time of: a GP; a hospital; a primary school; a secondary school; areas of employment; and a major retail centre(s).		
	Number of dwellings	Percentage
Residential Development within 30 minutes public transport time of a GP	541	100
Residential Development within 30 minutes public transport time of a hospital	541	100
Residential Development within 30 minutes public transport time of primary school	541	100
Residential Development within 30 minutes public transport time of a secondary school	541	100
Residential Development within 30 minutes public transport time of area of employment	541	100
Residential Development within 30 minutes public transport time of major retail centre	541	100
Source: Transport Section Knowsley MBC		

3.53 Table 3.25 shows the number people killed or seriously injured in road traffic accidents in the Borough.

Table 3.25 – Number of people killed or seriously injured in Road Traffic Accidents								
	2003		2004		2005		2006	
	All Casualties	Child Casualties						
Knowsley	53	12	63	15	66	15	56	11
Liverpool	339	68	303	64	282	62	230	43
St Helens	87	12	81	14	70	14	70	9
Sefton	106	12	121	19	94	17	100	11
Wirral	196	32	202	26	198	38	170	33
Merseyside	781	136	770	138	710	146	626	107
Source: Transport Section Knowsley MBC								

Green Belt

3.54 The panel examining the new Regional Spatial Strategy have recommended that a review of the Green Belt should not be undertaken before 2011. It is believed that there is sufficient land for allocations to be made within the Local Development Framework and that a review of the Green Belt will not be required for a period after 2011. The Strategic Housing Land Availability Assessment (SHLAA) and the Employment Land and Premises Study that are currently being developed will give an indication of whether there is sufficient land within the urban area.

Urban Greenspace, Sport and Recreation

- 3.55 Table 3.26 lists the open spaces that are managed to Green Flag Award standard. This represents 15.0% of the open space that is eligible for a Green Flag award. Despite recent improvement works and being maintained to a higher standard than in previous years, McGoldrick Park did not retain its Green Flag status. Officers will be acting on the comments received from the judges and there is an expectation that McGoldrick Park will be successful in gaining a green flag award in 2008/9. It is also expected that Knowsley Cemetery will also be successful next year.

Court Hey Park	13.4
Henley Park	2.4
Sawpit Park	1.2
St. Chad's Gardens	1.3
Millbrook Park Millennium Green	13.9
KGV Playing Fields Huyton	13.7

- 3.56 The Green Space Standards and New Development SPD was adopted in November 2007.

Development Quality and the Built Environment

Listed buildings

- 3.57 Knowsley has 97 listings covering 119 listed buildings of which 1 is Grade I, 3 are Grade II*, and 115 are grade II. St Chad's Church in Old Hall Lane, Kirkby has been regraded from a 'C' classification to II*. There are currently no Knowsley listed buildings on the national buildings at risk register. See appendix 2 for a register of listed buildings in Knowsley.

Conservation areas

- 3.58 There are 15 conservation areas within Knowsley. Table 3.27 shows their locations. Three of the conservation areas are designated as Article 4 conservation areas where certain permitted development rights have been withdrawn. In 2005 a Conservation Area Appraisal was drafted for each area. As part of the continuing process, conservation management plans will be drafted for each of the conservation areas with management proposals for a five year period.

Table 3.27 - Conservation Areas
Conservation Area
Prescot Town Centre
Old Hall Lane, Kirkby
Ingoe Lane, Kirkby
Ribblers Lane, Kirkby
South Park Road, Kirkby
North Park Road, Kirkby
Huyton Church, Huyton
The Orchard, Huyton
Victoria Road/Church Road, Huyton
Roby, Huyton
Halewood Village
Knowsley Village
Tarbock Village
Tarbock Green
Town End, Cronton

3.59 There are currently no designated ancient monuments in Knowsley.

3.60 Merseyside Archaeological Services have ownership of the Sites and Monuments Record (SMR) and are contracted by the Council to update and manage the data sets.

Derelict and Previously Developed Land (PDL)

3.61 Table 3.28 contains a summary of the 2005 National Land Use Database (NLUD) of previously developed land (PDL) and buildings that are vacant. It is an important record that will assist in helping the Borough maximise the use of previously developed land and buildings.

3.62 In 2005 Knowsley had 202 sites covering 212.7 ha.

Table 3.28 - National Land Use Database (2005)		
	Number of sites	Area (ha)
Previously developed land now vacant.	107	94.0
Vacant buildings.	6	3.0
Derelict land and buildings.	37	85.4
Previously developed land or buildings currently in use and allocated in local plan or with planning permission.	20	23.4

Previously developed land or buildings currently in use with redevelopment potential but no planning allocation or permission.	32	6.9
Total	202	212.7
Source: Forward Planning Section, Knowsley MBC		

3.63 The National Land Use Database was not updated in 2007. It will be updated during 2008.

Minerals

- 3.64 Core indicators 5a and 5b require that production of primary land won aggregates and production of secondary/recycled aggregates be monitored. However, very limited data is currently available regarding primary and secondary aggregates in the North West. This is largely a result of commercial confidentiality issues surrounding producers; aggregate and mineral producers are under no statutory requirement to report their production to Minerals Planning Authorities. The Regional Aggregates Working Party (RAWP) produces an Annual Monitoring Report which details primary land won aggregate production in the North West and at sub-regional level, however information contained in this report is used in the *Annual Monitoring Report on RPG13* and therefore it was not considered necessary to include in the Knowsley AMR.
- 3.65 Data regarding the production of primary and secondary aggregates was deemed insufficiently comprehensive or robust to permit a meaningful assessment. Considerable further work is required to determine an appropriate data source which provides information at a local level. It may be necessary to work with RAWP and the other Merseyside Authorities to address this issue at a sub-regional level.

Waste

- 3.66 Core indicator 6a requires that the capacity of new waste management facilities be monitored by type. There have been no new facilities developed during the last year.
- 3.67 Construction has commenced on a waste recycling and treatment facility in Huyton Business Park. It is anticipated that the site will be operational in December 2007 and will, at full capacity, treat up to 50,000 tonnes of waste. The facility will be a pilot project that will be in operation for approximately 18 months. The process involves the receipt of Biodegradable Municipal Solid Waste (BMW) direct to the facility where it undergoes Mechanical Heat Treatment.

Table 3.29 – 6a Capacity of new waste management facilities		
Type	Amount (tonnes)	%
Recycle	0	
Composting	0	
Recover	0	
Landfill	0	

3.68 Table 3.30 shows the amount of municipal waste arising, and managed by management type. 84.1% of municipal waste was disposed of by landfill. The target set for Knowsley was 85%.

Table 3.30 – 6b Municipal Waste by Type			
BVPI	Description	Municipal Waste 2006/7	
		Tonnes	%
82a	Percentage of total tonnage of household waste arisings which have been recycled.	6,033	8.6
82b	Percentage of total tonnage of household waste arisings which have been sent for composting.	5,062	7.2
82c	Percentage of total tonnage of household waste arisings which have been used to recover heat, power and other energy sources.	79	0.1
82d	Percentage of total tonnage of household waste arisings which have been landfilled.	58,905	84.1
		70,080	100.0
Source: Merseyside Waste Disposal Authority			

Renewable Energy

3.69 Policy MW7 states that proposals for new development required in connection with the generation of energy from renewable sources will be

encouraged and permitted. It also states that any large scale new residential, commercial and industrial developments will be required to generate at least 10% of the predicted energy requirements from renewable sources, where this is practicable and viable given the type of development proposed, its location and design. Appendix 3 shows that this policy was used four times in the determination of planning applications that were approved and twice where the application was refused.

- 3.70 Table 3.31 contains details of the capacity of renewable energy facilities within the Borough. The use of wind turbines in gardens will be monitored through the planning application process, but so far no applications have been received. The Council does not monitor solar panels on the roofs of individual residential properties. Future Annual Monitoring Reports will need to consider ways of monitoring individual renewable energy schemes.

Table 3.31 – (9) Renewable energy capacity installed by type.		
Type	Name	Capacity (MW)
Sewage Gas	Huyton CHP	0.17
Source: Renewables Northwest, November 2006		

Flood Protection and Water Quality

- 3.71 Table 3.32 shows that the Environment Agency made representations relating to flood defence grounds or water quality grounds on three applications. On all three occasions a flood risk assessment was requested by the Environment Agency. On two applications flood risk assessments were given. On the third application a flood risk assessment could not be requested as it was a reserved matters application and it should have been requested at outline stage.
- 3.72 No representations were received from the Environment Agency on water quality grounds.

Table 3.32 – (7) Number of planning permissions granted contrary to the advice of the Environment Agency on either flood defence grounds or water quality.			
LPA Reference	Nature of Proposed Development	Reason for Agency Objection	Outcome
07/00125/KMBC1	Other - Major	PPG25 - Request for Flood Risk Assessment	Flood Risk Assessment was given.
06/00884/REM	Residential - Major	PPG25 - Request for Flood Risk	Flood Risk Assessment can not be

	Assessment requested for applications for reserved matters.
07/00154/KMBC1 Other - Minor PPG25 - Request for Flood Risk Assessment	Flood Risk Assessment was given.
Source: Environment Agency	

Biodiversity

Table 3.33 – (8) Change in areas and populations of biodiversity importance, including:	
(i) change in priority habitats and species (by type);	A mechanism for the monitoring of priority habitats is currently under development and this is scheduled for completion at 31 March 2008. A habitat survey has been completed and digitisation of the data is underway to provide baseline data on the amount of priority habitat across the Borough. This work forms part of the national and regional review and update of priority targets. Delays within the target setting nationally have had impacts on the Council's ability to undertake the review.
(ii) change in areas designated for their intrinsic environmental value including sites of international, national, regional, sub-regional or local significance.	Six sites were monitored in Knowsley during April - July 2007 as part of the ten year rolling programme. No losses to site areas were identified during that period. Poor or lack of management of Local Wildlife Sites remains a concern.

Environmental Protection and Nature Conservation

Air

3.73 Part IV of the Environment Act requires that local authorities assess the air quality in their area against national objectives. Where air quality in an area fails to meet these standards, the authority must declare an Air Quality Management Area and devise an Air Quality Action Plan. There are no Air Quality Management Areas within the Borough.

Biological river water quality

- 3.74 Table 3.34 shows an assessment of the quality of biological life in rivers. It is produced by comparing the number of small animals and insects in a sample of water with water from an unpolluted river. It shows that, in 2005, no stretch of river in Greater Merseyside could be described as being in “Good” biological condition.

District	Good %	Fair %	Poor %	Bad %	Total km
Knowsley	0.0	50.1	49.9	0.0	26.1
Halton	0.0	13.2	79.4	7.4	11.6
Liverpool	0.0	21.5	78.5	0.0	10.2
Sefton	0.0	47.0	40.3	12.7	26.8
St. Helens	0.0	60.7	34.1	5.2	30.1
Wirral	0.0	34.9	65.1	0.0	31.0
North West	56.0	33.9	8.7	1.4	4705.4

Source: Environment Agency Biology General Quality Assessment 2006

- 3.75 In Knowsley, 26.1 km of river was tested of which 50.1% was in fair condition and 49.9% in poor condition. This is an improvement on the previous year when 41% was in fair condition and 59% was in poor or bad condition. This is a considerable improvement on two years ago when 25% was in fair condition and 75% was in poor or bad condition.

Chemical river water quality

- 3.76 Table 3.35 shows an assessment of the amount of ammonia and oxygen in rivers.

District	Good %	Fair %	Poor %	Bad %	Total km
Knowsley	7.5	57.4	8.5	26.6	28.1
Halton	11.0	54.6	26.4	8.0	29.2
Liverpool	6.7	75.9	11.6	5.8	12.7
Sefton	7.5	84.0	5.9	2.6	47.5
St. Helens	37.5	47.3	15.2	0.0	38.2
Wirral	0.0	13.5	61.2	25.3	31.0
North West	63.2	28.9	7.0	0.8	5424.5

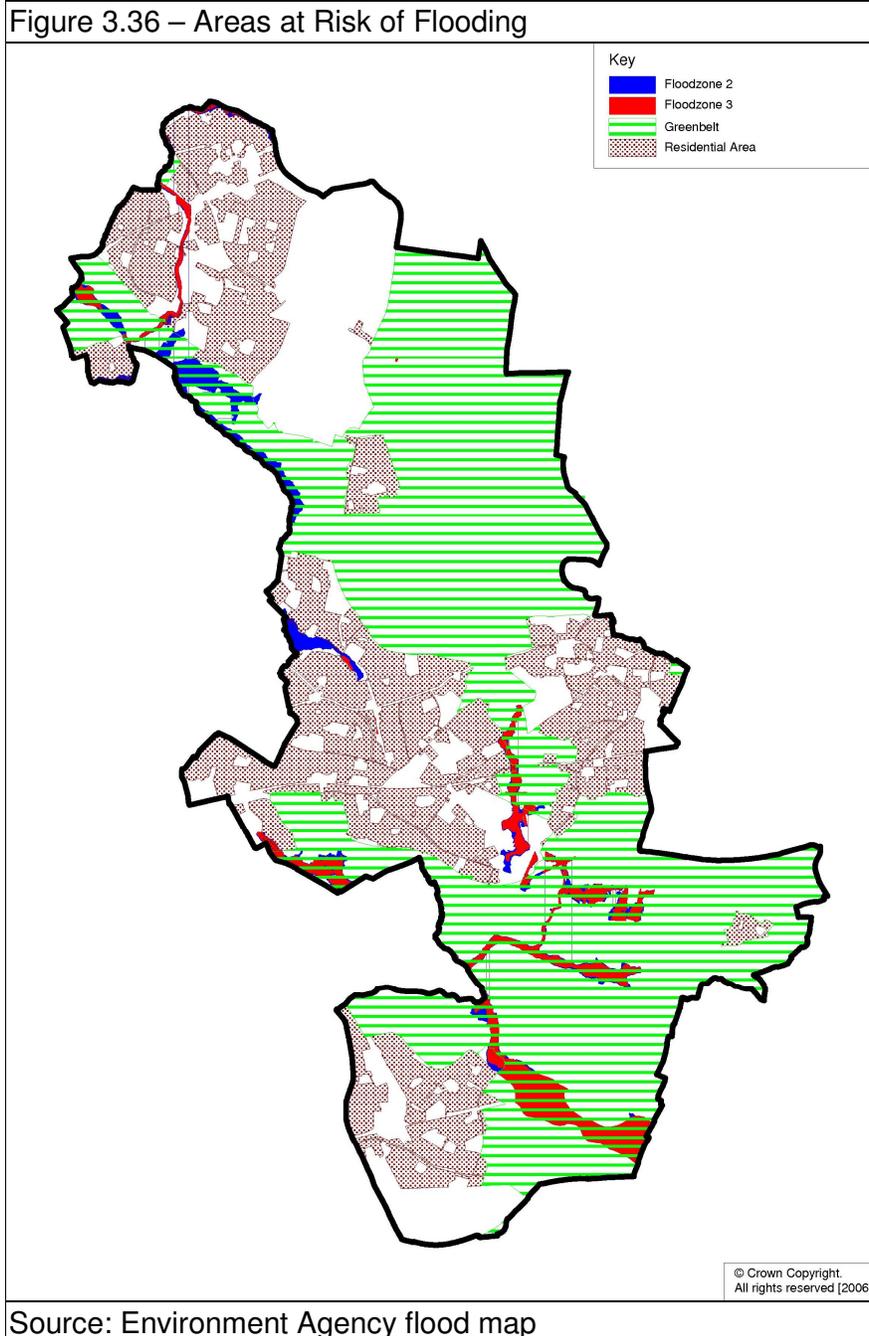
Source: Environment Agency Biology General Quality Assessment 2006

- 3.77 In 2006, 7.5% of the length of rivers in Knowsley could be described as “Good”, 57.4% as “Fair” and 35.1% as either “Poor” or “Bad”. Overall the condition of the chemical content continued to improve between 2005 and 2006 with a reduction of the percentage of river length reducing from

32.9% to 22.6% in the “Bad” category and an increase from 0.4% to 7.5% in the “Good” category.

Land at risk from flooding

- 3.78 Knowsley has 472ha of land which has a medium probability of flooding (greater than a 1 in 100 chance each year) of which 306 ha has a high probability of flooding (less than 1 in 100 chance each year).
- 3.79 Figure 3.36 shows that the majority of land at risk of flooding is in the green belt and should not affect residential or commercial development.



Sites of Environmental Importance

3.80 Knowsley does not have any Sites of Scientific Interest, Special Areas of Conservation, Special Protection Areas, or Ramsar sites. It does however have 64 Sites of Biological Interest, 4 Sites of Geological Interest and 1 Local Nature Reserve. Table 3.37 shows a summary of their general location. Appendix 1 contains a full listing of sites.

Site Location:	Sites of Biological Interest	Sites of Geological Interest	Local Nature Reserve
Sites in North Kirkby	6	0	1
Sites in South Kirkby	9	1	0
Sites in Prescott, Whiston and Cronton	18	1	0
Sites in North Huyton, Stockbridge Village and Knowsley Village	8	2	0
Sites in South Huyton	7	0	0
Sites in Halewood and Tarbock	16	0	0
Source: Replacement Unitary Development Plan, 2004			

Summary.

- 3.81 There are currently 64,300 dwellings of which 2.2% are vacant.
- 3.82 Households in the Borough are comparatively large with a high proportion containing dependant children. There is also a high proportion of lone parent families. The number of households is projected to rise by 4,000 by 2016.
- 3.83 The draft replacement Regional Spatial Strategy (RSS) requirement of 450 net dwellings per year equates to 4,050 over the same period. The replacement RSS plan period, however, started in 2003. Four years of building rates consistent with the current RSS means that, if the draft RSS is adopted, numbers in excess of the 450 net will be required to reach the RSS target. This, together with demolitions by Knowsley Housing Trust and the rebuilding of a lower number of dwellings, means that the target will in fact be 535 dwellings per year. At this rate of residential development, there is a sufficient supply of land for more than five years.
- 3.84 In order to restrict the number of dwellings being built in excess of the current RSS housing target of 230 per year, and to protect the priorities of Action Areas, in February 2005 the Council introduced an interim housing constraint policy. As planning permission has been granted in South Prescott and North Huyton Action Areas and the very strong likelihood that much higher housing targets will be set, the Council will consider if it is now necessary to remove its interim housing constraint policy.

- 3.85 A Strategic Housing Land Availability Assessment is currently being developed in cooperation with two adjoining authorities. This will identify a sufficient quantity of land that will enable the provision of housing that will be required during the next 15 years.
- 3.86 Home ownership is low in the Borough with the average house price at 5.7 times the average annual pay. This is an increase from the previous year and suggests that there may be a growing affordability issue. The Council has commissioned a housing needs study that will, among other things, examine the need for the introduction of a requirement of affordable housing within new residential development.
- 3.87 There is currently a healthy, albeit a reducing, supply of land available for employment purposes.
- 3.88 54,840 of the Borough's residents are in employment but level of pay for residents is low. Car ownership is low but the Borough has a high proportion of persons travelling to work by car. This suggests that many of those who travel to work by car do so from outside the Borough.
- 3.89 The natural environment is generally fair. The quality of the rivers in the Borough has improved in the last year and there are no Air Quality Management Areas within the Borough.

4. Unitary Development Plan

4.1 The Replacement Unitary Development Plan for Knowsley was adopted by the Council on 14th June 2006.

4.2 Table 4.1 contains the objectives of the Unitary Development Plan and assesses to what degree the objectives are being met.

Objective	Related Policies	Targets	Indicators	Assessment
1. To provide additional housing in a range of locations consistent with the requirements of the Regional Spatial Strategy for the North West.	H1 H2	Net 230 dwellings/ year. Priority to urban regeneration to be built on Brownfield sites.	Figure 3.12 Paragraph 3.25	The Council has been applying an interim housing constraint policy to protect the priorities of Action Areas. The Council will consider if it is now necessary to remove its interim housing constraint policy.
2. To provide a better choice of housing in terms of tenure, type and market sector which will meet the needs and aspirations of the community.	H3	Wider choice of housing in Tower Hill and North Huyton Action Areas.	Table 3.11	Planning permission has been granted for phase 1 of North Huyton for 391 dwellings. This includes some affordable dwellings.
3. To provide a comprehensive range of employment sites and premises of different sizes, types and locations, and to safeguard existing employment land and	EC2 EC5	105.2 ha of land was allocated for employment uses.	Table 3.15	90.1 ha of land is available for employment purposes. This includes 11.8 ha of land with

Table 4.1 Unitary Development Plan Objectives				
Objective	Related Policies	Targets	Indicators	Assessment
buildings that are needed.				planning permission and 78.3 ha allocated but without planning permission.
4. To facilitate development that safeguards or creates employment, particularly in the North West Development Agency's target growth sectors.	CP1 EC4	Within the Strategic Employment Locations the main priority will be the provision of new industrial or business uses which will safeguard or provide jobs.	Appendix 5	Kings Business Park has 1.1 ha of land available for development. The site has planning permission for B1 use. There is now a need to consider a "successor" site as Kings Business Park is now virtually wholly developed.
5. To improve the provision of shopping, leisure and other uses normally associated with town centres, consistent with local needs, whilst protecting and enhancing the viability and vitality of town, district and local centres in Knowsley.	S1, S3, S4, S5, S6	To maintain the position of Kirkby, Huyton and Prescot town centres in the Merseyside hierarchy.	Appendix 3	The site of the vacated Asda store at Huyton has been redeveloped for a number of retail units. The Council is developing an interim policy statement for the regeneration of an extended Kirkby Town Centre.

Table 4.1 Unitary Development Plan Objectives				
Objective	Related Policies	Targets	Indicators	Assessment
6. To accommodate improvements to the transport network (consistent with the proposals set down in the Merseyside Local Transport Plan), which will support the regeneration objectives of the Plan.	T1, T2, T3, T4	Priority is given to schemes which would provide for development in accordance with the Local Transport Plan:	Appendix 3	Development of improvements to the Tarbock Interchange has commenced.
7. To protect and where possible increase opportunities for education, recreation, exercise and play for people in the borough where a need is demonstrated.	OS3 OS4 OS7	Development affecting an existing playing pitch or other formal sporting facility will not be permitted if it would result in any of the community areas having less than 1.85 hectares of playing pitches and other formal sporting facilities provision / 1000 residents available for public use.	Appendix 3	The Green Space Standards and New Development SPD were adopted in November 2007.
8. To locate major new development where it is accessible by a choice of walking, cycling and public transport, thereby minimising the need to travel by car.	S1 T1 T5 T6 T7	Proposals for major retail and town centre use development must be in locations which are, or which are capable of being made, easily accessible by public transport, walking and cycling. Priority is given to schemes which provide an enhanced provision of walking and cycling routes. New development should preserve and where possible enhance the walking and cycling network.	Appendix 3	In co-operation with the other local authorities on Merseyside, Knowsley is preparing an SPD entitled 'Ensuring Choice of Travel'.

Table 4.1 Unitary Development Plan Objectives				
Objective	Related Policies	Targets	Indicators	Assessment
9. To make efficient use of previously developed land and buildings in providing land for new development.	H2, EC2	Development on Greenfield sites only in exceptional circumstances. At least 65% of new residential development to be on Previously Developed Land.	Table 3.7, Table 3.14	Residential completions are significantly above the 65% previously developed land requirement. 11.1% of employment development was on land that had previously been developed. All of the allocated sites that have been developed were on Greenfield sites.
10. To ensure that waste management, minerals and energy production proposals accord with strategic sustainability objectives for Merseyside and the region as a whole and comply with best environmental practice.	MW1 MW2 MW4 MW5 MW7	Proposals for the winning and working of minerals in Knowsley should seek to demonstrate that they are environmentally acceptable. A reduction in the amount of waste going to landfill. Achieve regional waste management self-sufficiency in the North West. Large scale new residential, commercial and industrial developments to	Paragraph 3.64, Paragraph 3.65, Table 3.29, Table 3.30, Table 3.31.	Construction has commenced on a waste recycling and treatment facility in Huyton Business Park. This should be operational within the next year.

Table 4.1 Unitary Development Plan Objectives				
Objective	Related Policies	Targets	Indicators	Assessment
		produce at least 10% of predicted energy requirements from renewable resources.		
11. To protect the openness and character of the Green Belt from inappropriate development.	CP2 G1 ENV8	To protect the openness and character of the Green Belt from inappropriate development.	Appendix 3	Policies have been well used to discourage inappropriate development.
12. To support the rural economy by encouraging appropriate forms of rural diversification, and protecting agricultural land of the best and most versatile quality from permanent loss.	G3 G4	Agricultural land grades 1, 2 and 3A will be protected.	Appendix 3	Policies have been well used to encourage appropriate development.
13. To protect and where possible enhance the contribution made by open space to visual and residential amenity, ecology, culture, communities, health, access and strategic functions of space.	OS1 OS2 OS3 OS4 OS5	Substantial residential areas should have 0.5 ha general amenity use / 1000 residents, 0.05 ha allotments / 1000 residents, 0.2 ha for children's play / 1000 residents, and 1.85 ha of formal sporting facilities available for public use / 1000 residents.	Appendix 3	The Green Space Standards and New Development SPD was adopted in November 2007.
14. To protect and manage Knowsley's sites and species of nature conservation importance (including those identified as requiring protection in the North Merseyside Biodiversity Action Plan) and encourage a net gain in the biodiversity resource.	CP2 ENV9 ENV10	No loss or significant adverse effect on nature conservation interests. Development proposals will not be permitted where there is evidence that they would harm, directly or indirectly, a legally protected species or its habitat.	Appendix 3	ENV9 and ENV10 are considered to have been effective for protection of important sites and species.
15. To ensure that new	CP2	Where tree loss is	Appendix	The policies

Table 4.1 Unitary Development Plan Objectives				
Objective	Related Policies	Targets	Indicators	Assessment
development protects or enhances the Borough's stock of trees, hedges and woodland.	DQ1 DQ4	unavoidable the applicant will be required to make adequate provision for their replacement, normally including two new trees for each tree lost.	3	have worked in the protection of trees, hedges and woodland.
16. To ensure that buildings and features which represent the best of Knowsley's historic heritage are preserved or enhanced.	DQ1 DG5 DQ6 DG7 DG8 DQ9 ENV8	New development within or close to a Conservation Area must preserve or enhance the character or appearance of the Area. The Council will prepare Conservation Area Appraisals for each Conservation Area.	Paragraph 3.58	Conservation Area Appraisals have been published for each Conservation Area.
17. To ensure that new development protects or enhances the quality of air, land and the water environment in Knowsley.	ENV1	Development will not be permitted which is likely to cause significant harm to amenity as a result of impact on any of the following: a) Air quality; b) The quality of land and soil (due to contamination); or c) The quality of the water environment.	Paragraph 3.72 Table 3.32	There are no Air Quality Management Areas within the Borough. No representations were received from the Environment Agency on water quality grounds.
18. To stimulate a high design quality in new development which will: • help to create a sense of place and pride in Knowsley and its constituent communities; • respond to and enhance the character of the	CP3 DQ1 DQ3 DQ5 DQ7 DQ8	Protect and enhance the environment and amenities of people who live, work in and visit Knowsley. New development should be of a high quality design which will enhance the characteristics of the immediately	Appendix 3	Design Quality policies have been well used.

Table 4.1 Unitary Development Plan Objectives				
Objective	Related Policies	Targets	Indicators	Assessment
townscape and landscape; and • make the Borough a more attractive place to live and invest in.		surrounding area.		
19. To ensure that the design of new development: • provides for good levels of amenity and does not cause harm to amenities that ought to be protected in the public interest; • provides a good level of accessibility to the whole community (including the less mobile) making appropriate and safe provision for vehicle parking, walking, cycling and public transport; and • discourages criminal activity.	T1 T6 T7 T9 T10 DQ2	Priority is given to schemes which provide an enhanced provision of walking and cycling routes. All proposals for new development, or for the change of use of existing buildings, will be required to have adequate access for the less mobile or those who have sensory impairments.	Appendix 3 Paragraph 2.21	Policies ensuring a choice of travel have been well used. The crime rate has decreased by 4.0% on the previous year.

4.3 The Replacement UDP comprises 82 policies. Under the new planning system, these policies will be “saved” for different periods before being, in the most part, replaced by new Local Development Documents (see paragraph 4.12). A full assessment has yet to be made concerning how long each individual policy in the Replacement UDP will be “saved”. At this stage, however, it is considered likely that:

- The vision, strategic objectives and core policies (set down in chapters 3 and 4 of the UDP) will be “saved” until 2010 at which point they will be replaced by the proposed new Core Strategy;
- The strategic policies (listed in the UDP as “part 1” policies) concerning housing, economic, retail/town centres, transport, Green Belt, urban greenspace, development quality, minerals, and environmental protection will also be “saved” until 2010 at which point they will be replaced by the proposed new Core Strategy;
- The land allocations for housing, economic and shopping development would be replaced by the new Allocations Development Plan Document;

- All the policies on waste management will be "saved" until 2010 when they will be replaced by the proposed new joint Greater Merseyside Development Plan Document on Waste; and
 - More detailed development control policies in the Plan 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. Any policies which are not replaced and which do not remain up to date will lapse in June 2009.
- 4.4 Appendix 3 of this report contains a full analysis of 'saved' policies. The number referred to in "Policy considered during approval" and "Policy used in reason for refusal" is the number of occasions in which the particular policy was used in the determination of an application. The policy references are those contained within the Replacement Unitary Development Plan that was adopted on 14 June 2006.
- 4.5 Some policies have been well used, for example Policy DQ1 (Design Quality in New Development). Others have been used less frequently. If a policy has not been used frequently it does not mean that it is not useful and needed. Policy G4 (Rural Diversification) for example was used two times in the consideration of approval of applications and only used once in reasons for refusal. This does not mean that it has not been useful because it is not known how many proposals did not come to application stage because of constraints contained within the policy.

Local Development Framework

- 5.1 Under the Planning and Compulsory Purchase Act 2004, local authorities are required to produce a portfolio of documents called a Local Development Framework (LDF).
- 5.2 Transitional arrangements in the Act allowed local authorities to progress the production of development plans already commenced under the previous Act. The Knowsley Unitary Development Plan (UDP) was adopted by the Council on 14 June 2006 under the transitional arrangements.
- 5.3 Under the Act the policies of the UDP may be "saved" for up to three years from adoption (i.e. up to June 2009), during which time they must be replaced by new Local Development Document policies. However, policies may be "saved" for longer than three years provided they are still up to date and compliant with the new planning system. The decision to "save" the policies after June 2009 is subject to the agreement of Government Office for the North West.
- 5.4 The LDF and Regional Spatial Strategy together will form the statutory "development plan" for the Borough. The Regional Spatial Strategy is currently under review and will, once adopted, affect the emerging Local Development Documents.
- 5.5 The first document to be produced as part of the Knowsley Local Development Framework (LDF) was the Local Development Scheme (LDS). The LDS is a project plan for the LDF.
- 5.6 The purpose of the LDS is to:
 - list the other documents that will form part of the LDF,
 - outline the timetable showing when each stage of production will take place,
 - list the policies in the adopted Unitary Development Plan that will continue to operate, i.e. be 'saved',
 - describe the relationship between the documents that are to be produced, and
 - outline how progress will be monitored.
- 5.7 The second LDS was submitted to the Secretary of State in March 2007 and covered the period up to March 2010. A copy of the LDS is available on the Council's LDF web page (<http://www.knowsley.gov.uk/environment/planningandbuilding/lfs.html>)
- 5.8 The preparation of the Local Development Framework is a continuous process and the Local Development Scheme will be updated annually to identify which documents are to be prepared in the subsequent three years.
- 5.9 The North Huyton Action Area Supplementary Planning Document (SPD) was adopted on 28th February 2007. The SPD was allocated in the Unitary Development Plan under policy H3. Its purpose was to guide future development proposals for the North Huyton Action Area. Policy

H3, as it relates to North Huyton, states that the Action Area will be subject to comprehensive development, redevelopment, or improvement including the building of up to 1,450 new dwellings including 1,200 demolition replacements. Planning Permission was granted on 24 November 2006 for the erection of 391 residential units following the demolition of 9 houses. Development Commenced in October 2007.

Production of the Local Development Framework

Table 5.1 Local Development Framework Milestones

Document Title	Stage	LDS Date	Actual date
Statement of Community Involvement	Examination in public	May 2007	April 2007
	Adoption	July 2007	30 May 2007
Core Strategy	Start of document preparation	June 2007	
	Public participation: Issues and Options	November - December 2007	
	Public Participation: Preferred Options	September - October 2008	-
	Submission To Secretary of State	August 2009	-
	Pre-examination meeting	January 2010	-
	Examination in public	March 2010	-
	Adoption	September 2010	-
Site Allocations Development Plan Document	Start of document preparation	June 2007	
	Public participation: Issues and Options	November - December 2007	
	Public Participation: Preferred Options	September - October 2008	-
	Submission To Secretary of State	August 2009	-
	Pre-examination meeting	January 2010	-
	Examination in public	June 2010	-
	Adoption	December 2010	-
Joint Merseyside Waste Development Plan Document	Public participation: Issues and Options Report	March - April 2007	April 2007
	Public participation: preferred options and proposals	January - February 2008	Now likely to be September - October 2008
	Submission To Secretary of State	September - October 2008	Now likely to be June/July 2009
	Pre-examination meeting	March 2009	-
	Examination in public	May - June 2009	Now likely to be January – February 2010
	Adoption	April 2010	Now likely to be

Table 5.1 Local Development Framework Milestones

Document Title	Stage	LDS Date	Actual date
			November 2010
Tower Hill (Kirkby) Action Area SPD	Adoption & Publication	March 2007	18 April 2007
Kirkby Town Centre SPD (Will now be produced earlier as an Interim Policy Statement)	Public Participation: Draft SPD	December 2007	
	Adoption & Publication	July 2008	
Greenspace standards and new development SPD	Public Participation: Draft SPD	June - July 2007	7 August - 11 September 2007
	Adoption & Publication	December 2007	7 November 2007
Householder Developments SPD	Public Participation: Draft SPD	June-July 2007	16 August - 20 September 2007
	Adoption & Publication	December 2007	7 November 2007
Transport SPD	Public Participation: Draft SPD	June-July 2007	
	Adoption & Publication	December 2007	
Release of Land for Housing Development SPD	Public Participation: Draft SPD	November - December 2007	Will not now be produced.
	Adoption & Publication	June 2008	-
Design Quality in New Development SPD	Public Participation: Draft SPD	January - February 2008	-
	Adoption & Publication	September 2008	-
Annual Monitoring Report	Publication	December 2007	December 2007

5.10 Table 5.1 shows the milestones contained within the second Local Development Scheme (LDS) together with the date that the stage was achieved.

- The Statement of Community Involvement was adopted ahead of schedule.
- The Core Strategy and the Site Allocations Development Plan Document have been delayed in order to ensure that they comply with the emerging Regional Spatial Strategy and the Housing Green paper. The Site Allocations Development Plan Document will follow approximately six months behind the Core Strategy.
- The Tower Hill (Kirkby) Action Area SPD was adopted on 18 April 2007.
- Regeneration opportunities in Kirkby Town Centre have led to the SPD being produced earlier than stated in the Local Development Scheme but as an Interim Policy Statement.

- The Greenspace Standards and New Development SPD was adopted ahead of schedule.
- The Householder Developments SPD was adopted ahead of schedule.
- The government has expressed a desire for speeding the delivery of higher house building numbers. It is considered that the processes and timing required by production of the Land Release for Housing Development SPD would create uncertainty. The Release of Land for Housing Development Supplementary Planning Document will not now be produced and will be removed from the next Local Development Scheme.
- A formal commitment has been agreed by the Merseyside Districts and Halton Council to produce a joint Merseyside Waste Development Plan Document. A six-week public consultation on the Issues and Options for the Waste DPD was completed in April 2007. Further evidence gathering, site selection, and policy development work is underway taking into account representations made during the Issues and Options public consultation. This will feed into the Preferred Options which will go out to public consultation in September / October 2008. Preferred Options will also be shaped by the ongoing Sustainability Appraisal and Habitat Regulation Assessment work. The timescale for production of Preferred Options has been amended partly due to delays in reporting on key evidence gathering activities, notably the regional waste studies and the Revised Needs Assessment, and; due to potential approval risks of the Preferred Options report during the local government election period (April to June 2008). The timetable for public consultation on Preferred Options has now been revised to manage these risks. Consequently this has had a knock-on effect for Submission, Examination In Public and Adoption stages. The second review of the Local Development Scheme will contain amended milestones for the joint Merseyside Waste Development Plan Document.
- Public participation on the Transport SPD will now commence in January 2008.

6. Conclusions

- 6.1 The population of Knowsley has been in decline for 25 years but the last two years has seen a small increase. The official population projections from 2004, however, show a continued decline to 2016. The structure of the population is moving to a more aging population. In 2001, a large proportion of residents (24.7%) said that they had a limiting long-term illness. An increasing aging population may increase this problem.
- 6.2 Knowsley is ranked high in all measures of deprivation. It has a high crime rate, and a low measure of educational achievement. Levels of employment and pay in the Borough are both low. Car ownership is low but the Borough has a high proportion of persons travelling to work by car. This suggests that many of those who travel to work by car do so from outside the Borough.
- 6.3 Households are comparatively large with a high proportion containing dependant children. The Borough also has a high proportion of lone parent families. The number of households is projected to rise by 4,000 by 2016. The replacement Regional Spatial Strategy requirement of 450 dwellings per year which equates to 4,050 over the same period. The replacement RSS plan period, however, started in 2003. Four years of building rates consistent with the current RSS means that, if the draft RSS is adopted, numbers in excess of the 450 net will be required to reach the RSS target. This, together with demolitions by Knowsley Housing Trust and the rebuilding of a lower number of dwellings, means that the target will in fact be 535 dwellings per year. At this rate of residential development, there is a sufficient supply of land for more than five years.
- 6.4 Housing completions have generally been in line with government guidance with the majority of completions being on Brownfield land, and in accessible locations.
- 6.5 Since February 2005, the Council has been applying an interim housing constraint policy in order to restrict the number of dwellings being built in excess of the current RSS housing target and to protect the priorities of Action Areas. As planning permission has been granted in South Prescot and North Huyton Action Area and the very strong likelihood that much higher housing targets will be set, the Council will consider if it is now necessary to remove its interim housing constraint policy.
- 6.6 Home ownership in the Borough is low with the average house costing 5.7 times the average annual pay. This is an increase from the previous year and suggests that there may be a growing affordability issue. The Council has commissioned a housing needs study that will, among other things, examine the need for the introduction of a requirement of affordable housing within new residential development. A Strategic Housing Land Availability Assessment is currently being developed, in cooperation with two adjoining authorities, to identify a sufficient quantity of land for residential development over the next 15 years.
- 6.7 Over 54,000 m² of industrial / commercial floorspace was completed between April 2006 and March 2007, however only 10,000 m² was for

Offices and Industry despite a good supply of employment land being available.

- 6.8 The natural environment is generally fair. The quality of the rivers in the Borough has improved in the last year and there are no Air Quality Management Areas.

Replacement Unitary Development Plan Policies

- 6.9 The Replacement Unitary Development Plan for Knowsley was adopted by the Council on 14th June 2006. Some of its policies have been well used, for example Policy DQ1. Others have been used less frequently. If a policy has not been used frequently it does not mean that it is not useful and needed. Policy G4 for example was used three times in the consideration of approval of applications and only used once in reasons for refusal. This does not mean that it has not been useful because it is not known how many proposals did not come to application stage because of constraints contained within the policy.
- 6.10 The majority of the 82 Replacement UDP will be 'saved' for most of the three years to 2009 allowed under transitional arrangements. A full assessment has yet to be made concerning for how long each individual policy in the Replacement UDP will be "saved". It is considered likely, that some policies will be 'saved' beyond June 2009, subject to approval of the Government Office for the North West.

Local Development Framework

- 6.11 The preparation of the Local Development Framework is a continuous process and the Local Development Scheme will be updated annually to identify which documents are to be prepared in the subsequent three years.
- 6.12 Generally, production of the Local Development Framework has progressed well. The Statement of Community Involvement was adopted ahead of schedule.
- 6.13 The North Huyton SPD was adopted on 28th February 2007 and full planning permission has been granted for the first phase consisting of 391 residential units. The Tower Hill (Kirkby) Action Area SPD was adopted on 18 April 2007.
- 6.14 The Greenspace Standards and New Development SPD and the Householder Developments SPD were adopted ahead of schedule.
- 6.15 Regeneration opportunities in Kirkby Town Centre have led to the SPD being produced earlier than stated in the Local Development Scheme but as an Interim Policy Statement.
- 6.16 The Core Strategy and the Site Allocations Development Plan Document have been delayed in order to ensure that they comply with the emerging Regional Spatial Strategy and the Housing Green paper. The Site

Allocations Development Plan Document will follow approximately six months behind the Core Strategy.

- 6.17 It is considered that the processes and timing required by production of the Land Release for Housing Development SPD would create uncertainty. The Release of Land for Housing Development Supplementary Planning Document will not now be produced and will be removed from the next Local Development Scheme.
- 6.18 Consultation on the Issues and Options for the joint Merseyside Waste Development Plan Document was completed in April 2007. Further evidence gathering, site selection, and policy development work is underway. This will feed into the Preferred Options which will go out to public consultation in September / October 2008. The second review of the Local Development Scheme will contain amended milestones for the joint Merseyside Waste Development Plan Document.
- 6.19 Public participation on the Transport SPD will now commence in January 2008.

Appendices

Appendix 1 - Sites of Biological or Local Geological Interest

Appendix 2 - Register of Listed Buildings

Appendix 3 - 'Saved' policies from the Replacement Unitary Development Plan.

Appendix 4 - Completed Industrial / Commercial Floorspace

Appendix 5 - Employment Land Available by Type

Appendix 6 - Completed Retail, Office, and Leisure Development

Appendix 7 - Interim Planning Policy Housing Development

Appendix 8 - Demolitions and Replacements

Appendix 9 - Projected Dwelling Completions by Site

Appendix 10 – Net Completions and RSS Requirement

Appendix 11 - Bibliography

Appendix 12 - Glossary

Appendix 1 - Sites of Biological or Local Geological Interest

Site Name:	Site of Biological or Local Geological Interest
North Kirkby	
Charley Wood, Kirkby	SBI
Acornfield Plantation, Kirkby	SBI / Local Nature Reserve
Mossland, west of Johnson's Cottage, Kirkby	SBI
Moss Plantation and Brown Birches, Kirkby	SBI
Simonswood Brook, Kirkby	SBI
Kirkby Brook, Northwood	SBI
South Kirkby	
Kraft Operational Land, Kirkby	SBI
Mill Brook, Westvale	SBI
Wango Lane Wetland, M57, Kirkby	SBI
Otis Meadow, Kirkby	SBI
Meadow, Kirkby (Mill) Brook, south of Old Hall Lane	SBI
River Alt, Kirkby	SBI
Croxteth Brook	SBI
Kirkby Brook	SBI / SLGI
Kirkby Brook Waterfall	SLGI
Prescot, Whiston and Cronton	
Carr Lane Lake, Prescot	SBI
Lickers Lane Wood, Whiston	SBI
Woodland, Sandfield Park, Whiston	SBI
Tushingam's Pond, Whiston	SBI
Big Water, Halsnead	SBI
Strettles Bog, Cronton Road	SBI
Mine Waste, Cronton	SBI
Pex Hill Country Park	SBI
George's Wood, Cronton	SBI
Stadt Moers Q2 and visitor centre, Whiston	SBI
Stadt Moers Park, Quadrant 4	SBI / SLGI
Rough Head Wood, Cronton	SBI
The Old Wood, north, Halsnead	SBI
The Old Wood, south, Halsnead	SBI
Copse, south of A58, Prescot	SBI
Land, east of Fox's Bank Brook	SBI
Alder Brook, Cronton	SBI
Cronton Mineral Line	SLGI
North Huyton, Stockbridge Village and Knowsley Village	
Knowsley Park	SBI / SLGI
Little Wood, Stockbridge Village	SBI
Howard's Pits, Knowsley	SBI

Appendix 1 - Sites of Biological or Local Geological Interest

Site Name:	Site of Biological or Local Geological Interest
The Roughts, Knowsley Village	SBI
Meakin's Pits, adj. M57	SBI
Aker's Pits, M57, Knowsley Village	SBI
Knowsley Brook	SBI / SLGI
River Alt, Seth Powell Way	SBI
Grassland, west of Seth Powell Way, Huyton	SBI
South Huyton	
Huyton Lane Wetland, Huyton	SBI
Court Hey Park, Huyton	SBI
Coppice Lane Council Depot, Huyton	SBI
Bowring Park Golf Course, south of M62	SBI
Ten Acre Pits, Huyton	SBI
Huyton and Prescott Golf Club	SBI
Stadt Moers Quadrant 3, Huyton	SBI
Halewood and Tarbock	
Dagger's Bridge Wood, Tarbock	SBI
Ox Lane Wood, Tarbock	SBI
Brickwall Covert, Tarbock	SBI
Cartbridge Lane Wood, Halewood	SBI
Green's Bridge Plantation, Halewood	SBI
Halewood Triangle	SBI
Ash Lane hedge, ditch and grassland, Halewood	SBI
Flood plain, Ditton Brook, Halewood	SBI
Crab Tree Rough & Hopyard Wood North, Halewood	SBI
Netherley Brook	SBI
Netherley Brook, tributary	SBI
Mill Brook, Netherley	SBI
Ochre Brook, Tarbock	SBI
Ditton Brook, Halewood	SBI
Tarbock Green ditch	SBI
Dog Clough Brook, Tarbock	SBI

Appendix 2 - Register of Listed Buildings

PLACE	GRADE	LOCATION	
CRONTON	II 1.	Holly Farm House - Chapel Lane	
	II 2.	Cronton Cross - Hall Lane	
	II 3.	Gate Piers and gates at Cronton Hall - Hall Lane	
	II 4.	Sunnyside Farmhouse - Hall Lane	
	II 5.	Townsend Farmhouse - Hall Lane	
	II 6.	Stocks - Smithy Lane	
	II 7.	The Field - The Roundabout	
HALEWOOD	II 8.	St Nicholas Church - Church Road	
	II 9.	Foxhill House - Foxhill Lane	
HUYTON	II 10.	Yew Tree House Farm - Higher Road	
	II 11.	Railway Bridge - Archway Road	
	II 12.	Village Cross - Bluebell Lane	
	II 13.	Railway Bridge - Childwall Lane	
	II 14.	Church of St Bartholomew - Church Road, Roby	
	II 15.	Railway Bridge - Greystone Road	
	II 16.	Park Hall - Huyton Hey Road	
	II 17.	Newland - Huyton Hey Road including Moorland 1 Victoria Road	
	II 18.	Huyton Hey - Huyton Hey Road	
	II* 19.	Church of St Michael's - Huyton Lane	
	II 20.	Monument - Church of St Michael's - Huyton Lane	
	II 21.	Gateway 1, Church of St Michael's - Huyton Lane	
	II 22.	Gateway 2, Church of St Michael's - Huyton Lane	
	II 23.	Hurst Hall/Golf Club- Huyton Lane	
	II 24.	The Hazels - Liverpool Road	
	II 25.	Stables - The Hazels - Liverpool Road	
	II 26.	Milestone - Liverpool Road	
	II 27.	Railway Bridge - Pilch Lane East	
	II 28.	66 Roby Road - Roby	
	II 29.	Roby Toll House - Roby Road	
	II 30.	Roby Cross - Roby Road	
	II 31.	20 & 22 St Mary's Road	
	II 32.	1,2,3,4 & 5 Station Road	
	II 33.	Thingwall Hall - Thingwall Lane	
	II 34.	United Reform Church - Victoria Road	
	II 35.	Walled Garden - Liverpool Road	
	II 36.	Greenhill - The Orchard	
	KIRKBY	II 37.	Railway Public House & Langtree Cottage - Glovers Brow
		II 38.	Carters Arms Public House - Glovers Brow

Appendix 2 - Register of Listed Buildings

PLACE	GRADE	LOCATION
	II	39. The Cottage - Glovers Brow
	II	40. The Smithy, 1 & 3 - Mill Lane
	II	41. 38 & 40 North Park Road
	II	42. 14 & 16 South Park Road
	II	43. Waverley House - South Park Road
	II	44. Whitefield House - Pigeon House, Ingoe Lane
	II	45. Corporation Rent Office - Ingoe Lane
	II	46. Dovecote - Ingoe Lane
	II	47. Sefton Cottage - Kirkby Row
	II*	48. St Chad's Church - Old Hall Lane
	II	49. Vicarage Old Hall Lane/1-2 - Austin Close
	II	50. Stables- To North of Vicarage, Old Hall Lane/3 Austin Close
	II	51. Gate Piers to South of Vicarage, entrance to Austin Close off Old Hall Lane
	II	52. Kirkby Hall Lodge - Old Hall Lane
	II	53. 63 & 65 Ribblers Lane
	II	54. 81 & 83 Ribblers Lane
	II	55. 101 & 103 Ribblers Lane
	II	56. 121 & 123 Ribblers Lane
	II	57. 118, 120 & 122 Sefton Arms Cottages, Ribblers Lane
	II	58. 16 North Park Road
	II	59. Kirkby War Memorial, Old Hall Lane (July 07)
KNOWSLEY	II*	60. Knowsley Hall - Knowsley Park and all curtilage props.
	C	61. St Mary's Church - Knowsley Lane
	II	62. Gellings Farm House off Randles Road
	II	63. School Cottages, 224, 226 Knowsley Lane
	II	64. Littlewood Lodge
	II	65. Knowsley Vicarage - Tithebarn Lane
PRESCOT	II	66. 6 Beesley Road
	II	67. 34 Church Street – Prescott Museum
	I	68. Church of St Mary
	II	69. 2 Derby Street
	II	70. 44-50 Derby Street
	II	71. 52 & 54 Derby Street (Clockface)
	II	72. Stable Block, Derby Street (Clockface)
	II	73. 30 Eccleston Street
	II	74. 3 High Street
	II	75. 11 High Street
	II	76. 37 High Street

Appendix 2 - Register of Listed Buildings

PLACE	GRADE	LOCATION
	II 77	48-50 St Helens Road
	II 78	2 Vicarage Place
	II 79	4 Vicarage Place
	II 80	6 Vicarage Place
	II 81	10 Vicarage Place
	II 82	14 Vicarage Place
	II 83	Church of Our Lady Immaculate - Vicarage Place
	II 84	The Lancashire Watch Factory - Albany Road
	II 85	Detached Workshop to the rear of No. 20 Grosvenor Road
	II 86	No. 17 Atherton Street
	II. 87	No. 9 Market Place with former workshop to rear
TARBOCK	II 88	Rose Cottage/Heathgate - Greensbridge Lane
	II 89	Tarbock Hall Farm House - Ox Lane
WHISTON	II 90	NE Lodge (Rainhill Lodge) to Halsnead Park - Fox's Bank Lane
	II 91	Gate Piers to NE Lodge to Halsnead Park, Fox's Bank Lane
	II 92	Old Halsnead - Fox's Bank Lane
	II 93	Barn at Snapegate - Fox's Bank Lane
	II 94	Sandfield Cottage - Lickers Lane
	C 95	St Nicholas' Church - Windy Arbor Road
	II 96	Carr House Farmhouse - Windy Arbor Lane
	II 97	Carr House Barn - Windy Arbor Road

97	Listings
119	Listed Buildings
1	Grade I
3	Grade II*
115	Grade II

Appendix 3 - 'Saved' Policies from the Replacement Unitary Development Plan (adopted June 2006)

Policy Reference	Policy Title	No. of times Policy considered in Permission	No. of times Policy considered in Refusal	Analysis	Action
DQ1	Design Quality in New Development	766	96	Design Quality Policy is the primary policy in determining planning applications for new development in terms of building design, access, massing and density.	The policy works well therefore no changes are required. Updates from CABE on design principles should be monitored. Drafting of Supplementary Planning Document describing the implications of policy DQ1 for individual types of development is currently being drafted.
DQ2	Security in the Built Environment	102	13	An important policy used independently and with DQ1 and the designing out crime initiative.	No action necessary.
DQ3	Gateway Sites and Corridors	5	0	An important policy that seeks to enhance the visual appearance of strategic gateways and transport corridors.	No action necessary.
DQ4	Trees and Development	39	6	Trees and development is the primary policy in determining planning applications which impact on the borough's tree cover. The policy works well and has been incorporated effectively.	No action necessary.
DQ5	Development in Conservation Areas	48	10	Conservation areas undergo continual change. This policy allows the management of change through preservation and enhancement. The policy works	Conservation Management Plans to be produced.

Appendix 3 - 'Saved' Policies from the Replacement Unitary Development Plan (adopted June 2006)

Policy Reference	Policy Title	No. of times Policy considered in Permission	No. of times Policy considered in Refusal	Analysis	Action
				well independently and in conjunction with PPG15. Place specific documentation supports the policy in the form of Conservation Management Plans.	
DQ6	Demolition of Buildings and Structures in Conservation Areas	4	2	Protection of significant historic buildings in conservation areas is vital to maintain a sense of place. This policy is rarely used but is paramount in determining prospective demolitions within the historic environment. Policy works well.	No action necessary.
DQ7	Listed Buildings	16	4	Listed Buildings are a finite resource this policy is essential for the protection and conservation of significant historic buildings. An important and effective policy.	No change to policy. Continue to monitor the outcomes of the ongoing DCMS Heritage Protection and Unified Process (2007/8).
DQ8	Historic Parks and Gardens	0	0	An important policy though rarely used due to the limited number of historic parks in the Borough.	No action necessary.

Appendix 3 - 'Saved' Policies from the Replacement Unitary Development Plan (adopted June 2006)

Policy Reference	Policy Title	No. of times Policy considered in Permission	No. of times Policy considered in Refusal	Analysis	Action
DQ9	Sites and Areas of Archaeological Importance	3	3	Archaeology policy is rarely used but is important. Strong links with DQ5 and DQ7 and PPG16.	No action necessary. Detailed guidance on archaeology and the development process may be set out in a Supplementary Planning Document for which drafting will commence in August 2007.
EC1	Strategy for Provision of Employment Land	4	0	Has been incorporated effectively within the Development Control process.	No action necessary,
EC2	Sites Allocated for Employment Development	5	0	Has been incorporated effectively within the Development Control process.	No action necessary
EC3	Primarily Industrial Areas	37	2	Has been incorporated effectively within the Development Control process.	No action necessary.
EC4	Regional Investment Site: Kings Business Park	4	0	Has been incorporated effectively within the Development Control process.	No action necessary.
EC5	South Prescott Action Area	4	0	Has been incorporated effectively within the Development Control process.	No action necessary.
EC6	Tourism and Cultural Development	0	0	Has been incorporated effectively within the Development Control process.	No action necessary.
ENV1	Control of Pollution in New Development	23	4	The policy has been well used for a number of new developments.	No action necessary.

Appendix 3 - 'Saved' Policies from the Replacement Unitary Development Plan (adopted June 2006)

Policy Reference	Policy Title	No. of times Policy considered in Permission	No. of times Policy considered in Refusal	Analysis	Action
ENV2	Noise and Vibration	39	7	This policy is necessary and useful for a number of sites	No action necessary.
ENV3	Light Pollution	12	0	This policy has been effective for some applications in the borough. Although It is not used often it is an important policy for some sites.	No action necessary.
ENV4	Hazardous Substances	1	0	The policy has been used once to good effect.	No action necessary.
ENV5	Contaminated Land	18	2	This policy has been effective for some applications in the borough. Although It is not used often it is an important policy for some sites.	No action necessary.
ENV6	Landfill Gas	3	3	Although this policy has not been used it is necessary for some sites	The policy will be used until the plan is revised again.
ENV7	Flood Risk and Drainage	4	0	A useful policy that limits flood risk in the borough.	No action necessary.
ENV8	Telecommunications Developments	5	10	An important policy that seeks to ensure that telecommunications developments do not compromise environmental quality.	No action necessary.
ENV9	Protection of Habitats and Designated Sites	6	0	This policy has been effective for protection of important habitats.	No action necessary.
ENV10	Protection of Species	11	0	This policy has been effective for protection of important species.	No action necessary.

Appendix 3 - 'Saved' Policies from the Replacement Unitary Development Plan (adopted June 2006)

Policy Reference	Policy Title	No. of times Policy considered in Permission	No. of times Policy considered in Refusal	Analysis	Action
G1	Development within the Green Belt	26	15	A useful policy that is encouraging appropriate development within the green belt and refusing inappropriate development.	No action necessary.
G2	Landscape Character and Amenities of the Green Belt	18	7	A useful policy that is preserving the character of the green belt.	No action necessary.
G3	Agricultural Land	5	3	A useful policy encouraging appropriate agricultural development.	No action necessary.
G4	Rural Diversification	2	1	A useful policy that supports the rural economy through diversification.	No action necessary.
G5	Existing Major Developed Sites in the Green Belt	0	0	A useful policy guiding development for the four major sites listed in the plan.	No action necessary.
G6	Conversion or Change of Use of Existing Buildings in the Green Belt	4	1	A very useful policy that provides clear guidance.	No action necessary.
G7	Alteration, Extension or Replacement of Existing Dwellings in the Green Belt	21	6	A very useful policy that provides clear guidance.	No action necessary.
G8	Agricultural or Equestrian Development	5	4	A policy that is not often used because of the type of development that it relates to. It is important, however, to ensure that developments that are appropriate in the Green Belt are not detrimental to the openness of the Green Belt or to visual amenity.	No action necessary.

Appendix 3 - 'Saved' Policies from the Replacement Unitary Development Plan (adopted June 2006)

Policy Reference	Policy Title	No. of times Policy considered in Permission	No. of times Policy considered in Refusal	Analysis	Action
H1	Strategic Housing Land Requirements and Supply	18	6	A key strategic policy controlling the release of land for housing development.	No action necessary.
H2	Sites Allocated for Housing Development	1	2	Although only used once, a key policy in ensuring an adequate supply of land for housing.	No action necessary.
H3	North Huyton and Tower Hill (Kirkby) Action Areas	4	0	A key policy identifying priority areas for housing development.	The Supplementary Planning Document for North Huyton adopted in February 2007. The Tower Hill SPD was adopted in April 2007.
H4	Development Opportunity Sites (Valley Road, Kirkby)	0	0	Policy that clarifies appropriate uses for a strategic site.	No action necessary.
H5	Development within Primarily Residential Areas	496	61	Useful policy in development control decisions.	No action necessary.
H6	Treatment and Redevelopment of Housing Clearance Sites	0	0	Policy needed to ensure that cleared sites do not have a detrimental affect on their surrounding area.	No action necessary
H7	Provision of Flats, Nursing and Residential Homes, Hostels, and Houses In Multiple Occupation (HMOs)	9	4	Policy is needed to avoid a cumulative effect of a predominance of this use in localised areas.	No action necessary.
H8	Extensions and Alterations to Residential Properties	469	49	A very useful policy used for considering proposals for house extensions etc.	No action necessary.

Appendix 3 - 'Saved' Policies from the Replacement Unitary Development Plan (adopted June 2006)

Policy Reference	Policy Title	No. of times Policy considered in Permission	No. of times Policy considered in Refusal	Analysis	Action
H9	Sites for Gypsies, Travelling Show People and other Itinerants	0	0	Planning Circular 01/2006 requires that appropriate land for Gypsy and Traveller sites be identified.	Additional guidance on policy will be given in the replacement of Regional Spatial Strategy.
MW1	Protection, Winning and Working of Minerals Resources	0	0	This is a new policy within the Replacement UDP.	No action necessary.
MW2	Proposals for Minerals Developments	0	0	This is a new policy within the Replacement UDP.	No action necessary.
MW3	Onshore Oil, Gas and Coal Bed Methane	0	0	Necessary to ensure that the environment is protected.	No action necessary.
MW4	Waste Management Strategy	1	0	An important policy outlining the strategy for waste management.	It is anticipated that a joint Merseyside Waste Development Plan Document will be adopted in 2010.
MW5	Waste Management and Treatment Facilities	1	0	An important policy that sets the criteria against which planning applications for waste facilities will be determined.	The criteria will be reviewed by the joint Merseyside Waste Development Plan Document.
MW6	Landfill or Landraising	1	0	An important policy that sets the criteria against which planning applications that includes landfill or landraising will be determined.	The criteria will be reviewed by the joint Merseyside Waste Development Plan Document.
MW7	Renewable Energy	4	2	This policy relates to large scale development.	No action necessary.

Appendix 3 - 'Saved' Policies from the Replacement Unitary Development Plan (adopted June 2006)

Policy Reference	Policy Title	No. of times Policy considered in Permission	No. of times Policy considered in Refusal	Analysis	Action
OS1	Strategy for Urban Greenspace and Sport and Recreation	12	3	Has been incorporated effectively within the DC consultation process.	No action needed. The process of obtaining contributions through planning obligations will be clarified in the Greenspace Standards and New Development SPD.
OS2	Urban Greenspace	15	4	Has been incorporated effectively within the DC consultation process.	Utilise baseline data incorporated in the Greenspace Standards and New Development SPD process to ensure policy is implemented effectively.
OS3	Quantitative Standards - Public Open Space for General Amenity Use and Children's Play	12	5	Has been incorporated effectively within the DC consultation process.	Assess provision within the Borough to determine priorities for the Greenspace Standards and New Development SPD to address.
OS4	Protection of Playing Pitches and other Formal Sporting Facilities	0	1	Has been incorporated effectively within the DC consultation process.	Utilise baseline data incorporated in the Greenspace Standards and New Development SPD process to ensure policy is implemented effectively.
OS5	Public Open Space and Recreational Facilities to Meet the Needs of New Development	18	3	Has been incorporated effectively within the DC consultation process.	Process for contribution will be further refined within the Greenspace Standards and New Development SPD.

Appendix 3 - 'Saved' Policies from the Replacement Unitary Development Plan (adopted June 2006)

Policy Reference	Policy Title	No. of times Policy considered in Permission	No. of times Policy considered in Refusal	Analysis	Action
OS6	Location of Major New Sporting and Recreational Facilities	1	0	Has been incorporated effectively within the DC consultation process.	Assess provision within the Borough to determine priorities for the Greenspace Standards and New Development SPD to address.
OS7	Educational Uses and Sites	24	0	Has been incorporated effectively within the DC consultation process.	No action needed.
PA1	Planning Agreements	2	0	Policy contains criteria limiting instances where planning agreements can be entered into.	An SPD is required.
S1	Retail and Town Centre Development Strategy	5	0	An important policy that seeks to ensure vitality and viability of town centres.	No action needed.
S2	Diversification of Uses within Existing Centres	9	1	An important policy that seeks to ensure a good mix of retail types within the town centres.	No action needed.
S3	Huyton Town Centre	4	0	A policy to ensure that Huyton Town Centre develops in an appropriate scale and nature.	No action needed.
S4	Kirkby Town Centre Action Area	2	0	A centre designated as an Action Area.	May be progressed as an SPD.
S5	Prescot Town Centre	6	0	A policy to ensure that Prescot Town Centre develops in an appropriate scale and nature.	No action needed.
S6	The Ravens Court (Halewood) Action Area	1	1	A policy to ensure Ravens Court provides a mixture of uses.	No action needed.

Appendix 3 - 'Saved' Policies from the Replacement Unitary Development Plan (adopted June 2006)

Policy Reference	Policy Title	No. of times Policy considered in Permission	No. of times Policy considered in Refusal	Analysis	Action
S7	Local Centres and Parades	5	2	A policy that seeks to ensure that local shopping needs can be met in local shopping centres.	No action needed.
S8	Location of Development for Town Centre Uses	7	0	Sets the criteria against which planning applications will be considered for town centre uses outside of town centre.	No action needed.
S9	Shop Fronts and Security Shutters	6	2	A policy that seeks to ensure that new shop fronts complement and/or improve the street scene.	No action needed.
S10	Advertisements	30	3	A policy to ensure that advertisements do not have a significant adverse effect on the environment.	No action needed.
T1	An Integrated Transport System	0	0	A policy to support the aims of Merseyside Local transport Plan – a sustainable and integrated transport system.	Adoption of a Merseyside Transport SPD is expected in August 2007.
T2	Merseytram System	2	0	The Merseytram system is a key element of the Merseyside Local Transport Plan.	No action needed.
T3	Other Public Transport Schemes	2	0	An important policy that seeks to ensure improvement to the public transport system.	No action needed.
T4	Major Highway Schemes	0	0	A policy to support the implementation of two major highway schemes.	No action needed.
T5	Location of Major Traffic Generating	8	2	A policy that describes what	No action needed.

Appendix 3 - 'Saved' Policies from the Replacement Unitary Development Plan (adopted June 2006)

Policy Reference	Policy Title	No. of times Policy considered in Permission	No. of times Policy considered in Refusal	Analysis	Action
	New Development			constitutes major traffic generating development and seeks to ensure that it will be in a sustainable location.	
T6	Ensuring Choice of Travel to Serve New Developments	54	11	A policy that seeks to ensure that new development is served by a choice of modes of travel.	No action needed.
T7	New Development and Walking & Cycling Routes	12	6	A policy that seeks to ensure that new development will preserve and where possible enhance the walking and cycling network.	No action needed.
T8	Transport Assessments	8	3	A policy that requires a transport assessment to accompany a planning application for certain forms of development.	No action needed.
T9	Travel Plans	9	0	A policy that requires a travel plan to accompany a planning application for certain forms of development.	No action needed.
T10	Access for the Less Mobile	20	3	A policy that seeks to ensure that all new development will be accessible to the less mobile.	No action needed.
T11	Taxi Facilities	1	0	A policy that seeks to ensure that development of new taxi facilities is not to the detriment of its neighbours.	No action needed.
T12	Aerodrome Safeguarding	0	0	Safeguarding Zones around airports and aerodromes are established by the Secretary of	No action needed.

Appendix 3 - 'Saved' Policies from the Replacement Unitary Development Plan (adopted June 2006)

Policy Reference	Policy Title	No. of times Policy considered in Permission	No. of times Policy considered in Refusal	Analysis	Action
				State and defined on safeguarding maps issued by the Civil Aviation Authority.	

Appendix 4 - Land Developed for Employment

Planning App. No.	Address	Description	Type	Floorspace (m ²) gross	Location	Brownfield	Car Parking
05/01046/FUL	Land at junction of Wilson Road/Stretton Way	Erection of 20 no. Office units (use class B1), together with construction of new vehicular/pedestrian access and car parking	B1(a)	3000	Out of Centre	No	106
06/00200/FUL	Chums, Unity Grove, Knowsley Business Park, Knowsley, Merseyside	Erection of two storey extension to form office accommodation and construction of extended car parking area, together with erection of 1.8m high security fencing and retaining wall	B1(a)	5130	Out of Centre	Yes	16
03/00386/FUL	Land adjacent Unit H, Beckett Close, Knowsley Industrial Park, Knowsley	Erection of 4 no. Units for B1, B2 and B8 use	B2	890	Out of Centre	Yes	16
04/00332/FUL	Davis' Pits, Randles Road	Erection of four industrial units with associated parking.	B2	1164	Out of Centre	No	40
05/00624/FUL	Land between Acornfield Plantation and Charley Wood, Off Acornfield Road, Knowsley Industrial Park, Kirkby	Erection of approx. 44,233 sq.m building for B2/B8 industrial/warehouse use with associated office accommodation, together with construction of associated vehicular/pedestrian access, parking, servicing and landscaping works	B8	44233	Out of Centre	No	467
Total				54417			

Source: Forward Planning Section Knowsley MBC

Appendix 5 - Indicator 1d (i) Employment Land Available by Type

Allocation without Planning Permission				
Policy Ref	Location:	Size (ha)	Employment Type	Brownfield Type
E2	Roscoe's Wood, Cronton Road, Huyton (NB site not suitable for B8 uses)	7.9	B1/B2	Yes
	B1/B2 Total	7.9		
E1	Ford/Jaguar Expansion Land, Speke Boulevard, Halewood	7.6	B1/B2/B8	No
E4	Plot 5, Whiston Enterprise Park, Fallows Way	0.6	B1/B2/B8	No
E6	Perimeter Road / Acornfield Road	7.6	B1/B2/B8	No
E7	Depot Road	3.2	B1/B2/B8	No
E8	Marl Road	0.5	B1/B2/B8	No
E9	Arbour Lane	1.4	B1/B2/B8	Yes
E10	Hornhouse Lane	3.0	B1/B2/B8	No
E12	Britonwood	6.6	B1/B2/B8	No
E13	Moss End Way (East)	2.1	B1/B2/B8	No
E14	Moss End Way (West)	4.2	B1/B2/B8	No
E15	North Perimeter Road / Moss End Way	5.3	B1/B2/B8	No
E17	School Boys Plantation, Randles Road	0.5	B1/B2/B8	No
E18	Ainsworth Lane / Penrhyn Road	2.9	B1/B2/B8	No
E19	Gellings Lane / Randles Road	0.9	B1/B2/B8	No
E23	Land at junction of Penrhyn Road/School Lane	0.6	B1/B2/B8	No
E24	Land Between Randles Road and School Lane	1.2	B1/B2/B8	No
E25	Part of Dairy Crest/Kraft site, A580	3.6	B1/B2/B8	Yes
E26	Land off Arbour Lane	1.2	B1/B2/B8	No
E27	Penrhyn/Villiers Road	2.1	B1/B2/B8	Yes
E28	Land at junction of Gores Road/Acornfield Road	0.7	B1/B2/B8	No
E31	Land adjacent to Knowsley rail freight terminal, Depot Road	1.0	B1/B2/B8	No
E32	Land adjacent to Ethel Austin Site, Ainsworth Lane	2.3	B1/B2/B8	No
E33	Land at corner of A580/Moorgate Lane	3.3	B1/B2/B8	No
E35	Land adjacent Delphi Delco, Hornhouse Lane, adjacent to junction with South Boundary Road	1.8	B1/B2/B8	No
E36	Land between Villiers Court and Overbrook Lane	0.5	B1/B2/B8	No

E37	Land to the east of Cross Huller, Randles Road/Gellings Road/ School Lane	1.0	B1/B2/B8	No
E38	Land north of Kodak, Acornfield Road	3.3	B1/B2/B8	No
E41	Land adjacent to BASF Coatings and Inks Ltd, Ellis Ashton Street	0.9	B1/B2/B8	No
E42	Land adjacent 2 Gladeswood Road, Kirkby Industrial Park	0.5	B1/B2/B8	Yes
	B1/B2/B8 Total	70.4		
	Allocation without Planning Permission Total	78.3		
Sites with Planning Permission, not started				
Planning Application Number	Location	Site Area (ha)	Employment Type	Brownfield
05/00746/FUL	Kings Business Park, Liverpool Road, Prescot, Knowsley	1.1	B1	Yes
05/00788/FUL	Land to rear of Delphi Delco, at junction of South Boundary Road / Hornhouse Lane, Knowsley Industrial Park, Kirkby	0.3	B1	Yes
06/00307/OUT	Hoopers Insurance Assessors, Admin Road, Knowsley Industrial Park, Kirkby, Knowsley, L33 7TX	0.5	B1	Yes
07/00182/FUL	Land Fronting D Evans Electrical, Wilson Road, Huyton, Knowsley, L36 6JF	0.2	B1	No
	B1 Total	2.1		
06/00886/REM	Sidney H Hooper And Co Ltd, Kirkby New Lodge, South Boundary Road, Knowsley Industrial Park, Kirkby, Knowsley, L33 7SF	0.5	B1(a)	Yes
	B1(a) Total	0.5		
06/00087/FUL	Premises To Rear Of Robcliffe Ltd Ellis Ashton Street Huyton Knowsley L36 6B	0.1	B1(c),B2,B8	Yes
06/00248/FUL	Land To North Of CDMS, Fallows Way, Whiston, Knowsley	0.8	B1(c),B2,B8	No
06/00541/FUL	Land To Rear Of Acorn Business Centre, Lees Road, Knowsley Industrial Park, Kirkby, Knowsley	0.2	B1(c),B2,B8	Yes
	B1(c),B2,B8 Total	1.1		

04/00480/FUL	Land off Deltic Way, Knowsley Industrial Park, Kirkby, Knowsley	0.1	B1,B2,B8	Yes
06/00744/FUL	Part of Yorkshire Imperial Metals off Coopers Lane.	5.1	B1/B2/B8	No
07/00144/FUL	Land at Webber Road	1.1	B1/B2/B8	Yes
	B1/B2/B8 Total	6.3		
04/00450/COU	Former Brick Construction Industry Training Workshops, South Boundary Road, Knowsley Industrial Park, Kirkby	1.5	B2	Yes
04/00937/FUL	Land at Junction of Wilson Road and Link Road, Huyton, Knowsley	0.3	B2	No
	B2 Total	1.8		
	Sites with Planning Permission, not started Total	11.8		

Appendix 6 – Completed Retail, Office, and Leisure Development

Planning Application Number	Address	Description	Type	Floors pace (m ²)	Location	Brownfield	Car Park Spaces
05/01046/FUL	Land at junction of Wilson Road/Stretton Way	Erection of 20 no. Office units (use class B1), together with construction of new vehicular/pedestrian access and car parking	B1(a)	3000	Out of Centre	No	106
06/00200/FUL	Chums, Unity Grove, Knowsley Business Park, Knowsley, Merseyside	Erection of two storey extension to form office accommodation and construction of extended car parking area, together with erection of 1.8m high security fencing and retaining wall	B1(a)	5130	Out of Centre	Yes	16
Total				8130			
Source: Forward Planning Section Knowsley MBC							

Appendix 7 – Interim Planning Policy Housing Development

Planning permission for new housing development over the period of this policy will only be granted where the development would:

1. provide significant social, environmental and/or economic regeneration benefits, where:
 - The development is required as part of regeneration proposals for the North Huyton, Tower Hill, Kirkby or South Prescott Action Area.
 - The development would be located outside the above areas but the applicant has demonstrated that it will enable exceptional regeneration benefits in accordance with the Council's priorities;
 - The development is essential to secure the future of a Listed Building to ensure its appropriate preservation;
 - The development is essential to secure the future of an important historic building within, or would otherwise benefit the character of, an existing Conservation Area.
 - The development would comprise conversion of existing buildings in the Green Belt to residential use where they are an important feature in the rural scene, are readily accessible by public transport and meet the criteria in the Knowsley Draft Replacement Unitary Development Plan, Policy G7.
 - The development would remove a non-conforming use which is harmful to existing residential amenity and cannot otherwise be controlled
 - The development would provide ancillary accommodation for an elderly relative within the curtilage of an existing dwelling.
 - The development would constitute sub-division of an existing dwelling to form a larger number of dwelling units (provided that the proposal does not have an adverse effect on the character of the area); or
 - The development would change the use of an existing empty or under-used commercial building in the urban area to residential use, provided that residential use is compatible with the surrounding area; and in the case of re-use of a building that was used for employment purposes the Council is satisfied that it is not still needed for this use.
2. Provide housing to meet identified special needs such as for the elderly or less mobile in accordance with the Council's Supporting People, Homelessness and/or Housing Strategies."
3. Provide a key dwelling for an agricultural or forestry worker which satisfies the policy tests set down in the governments Planning Policy Statement 7 "Sustainable Development in Rural Areas"
4. Constitute substitution of house types on sites covered by existing planning permissions subject to there being no increase in numbers higher than the original number of permitted dwellings.

5. Constitute replacement of dwellings which have been demolished since 1st April 2002 on no more than a one-for-one basis within the site or on an immediately adjacent site.

Applications to renew an existing permission, or extend the time allowed to submit details under an existing permission, will not be permitted unless the development falls into one of the above categories.

(Note: the above policy was approved by the Council in November 2005 and applies to all residential development in the Borough. It should be read in conjunction with policy H1 of the Knowsley Replacement Unitary Development Plan.

Appendix 8 – Demolitions and Replacements

Site	Area	No of units on site	Proposed replacement units (Estimate)	Difference
Blakeacre Road	Halewood	30	12	-18
Camberley Drive	Halewood	21	14	-7
Marsden Road	Halewood	16	6	-10
Penmann Cres	Halewood	24	16	-8
Radnor Close	Halewood	6	2	-4
Alamein Road	Huyton	192	79	-113
Browning Close	Huyton	30	10	-20
Dryden Grove	Huyton	24	13	-11
Huyton House Close	Huyton	25	20	-5
Kipling Avenue	Huyton	60	30	-30
Reeds Road	Huyton	12	4	-8
Lordens Close	Huyton NDC	20	16	-4
Birkin Walk / Birkin Road / Birkin Close	Kirkby	20	10	-10
Bridge View Drive	Kirkby	4	2	-2
Broad Lane	Kirkby	12	6	-6
Copthorne Road	Kirkby	16	8	-8
Coton Way	Kirkby	6	2	-4
Dalry Walk	Kirkby	6	6	0
Didsbury Close	Kirkby	6	2	-4
Halstead Walk	Kirkby	6	2	-4
Houlston Walk	Kirkby	8	3	-5
Jarrett Road	Kirkby	4	2	-2
Kenbury Close	Kirkby	4	2	-2
Kramar Walk	Kirkby	6	2	-4
Overton Close	Kirkby	4	2	-2
Scoter Road	Kirkby	6	2	-4
Thistley Hey Road	Kirkby	14	8	-6
Westhead Ave	Kirkby	6	2	-4
Westhead Ave/ Burnard Crescent	Kirkby	12	4	-8
Total		600	287	-313

Appendix 9 - Projected Dwelling Completions by Site

Ref. No.	Site name	Site total	Remaining dwellings	Projection of dwellings for future years													
				2007 /08	2008 /09	2009 /10	2010 /11	2011 /12	2012 /13	2013 /14	2014 /15	2015 /16	2016 /17	2017 /18	2018 /19	2019 /20	2020 /21
Sites with extant planning permission, at 1st April 2007																	
1094	Disused Quarry, Delph Lane, Whiston	84	79	50	29	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
1099.1	land adjacent to 16 Gregson Road, Prescott	8	6	8	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
1138.4	North End Garage site, Gerrards Lane, Halewood	6	6	6	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
1143.1	land adjacent & to the rear of 8-10 Higher Road, Halewood	47	13	13	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
1192	Roughwood Dri, ex-St Kevins School site, Kirkby	334	162	70	70	22	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
1200	James Holt Ave/Dagnall Rd, Kirkby	34	2	2	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
1201.3	21-25 Trentham road, Kirkby	2	2	2	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
1216	land at Round Hey, SV	2	2	2	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
1229.1	143 Kemble St. and 140 Warrington Road, Prescott	6	6	6	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
1237.1	former St Joseph's RC Infant School,Edenfield Crescent, Huyton	12	12	12	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
1237.3	former doctor's surgery, 132 Longview Drive,huyton	3	3	3	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
1242	Rimmer Ave, Roby	18	9	9	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
1256.3	Off Hall Lane, Huyton Quarry.	10	10	5	5	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
1274	Bramcote Rd, Northwood, Kirkby	7	7	3	4	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
1278.2	Overton Close, Westvale, Kirkby	21	21	10	11	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
1280	Overton Close/Tithebarn Lane, Kirkby	23	3	3	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
1281	Marnwood Walk, Kirkby	12	12	6	6	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
1286	Elstead Road/Whitefield Drive,	4	4	4	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0

Ref. No.	Site name	Site total	Remaining dwellings	Projection of dwellings for future years																
				2007 /08	2008 /09	2009 /10	2010 /11	2011 /12	2012 /13	2013 /14	2014 /15	2015 /16	2016 /17	2017 /18	2018 /19	2019 /20	2020 /21	2021 /22		
Kirkby																				
1290.1	27-29A High St., Prescott	9	9	6	3	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0		
1290.2	19-25 High Street, Prescott	13	2	2	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0		
1298.1	ex-Newsagent's 26 Kemble Street, Prescott	3	3	3	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0		
1298.3	former shops, 28,30&32 Kemble Street, Prescott	3	3	3	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0		
1298.4	land at Zion Chapel and 68 Kemble St., Prescott	9	9	6	3	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0		
1299.1	former Eagle & Child, 1-3 Scotchbarn Lane, Prescott	5	5	3	2	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0		
1301	RAOB Centenary Club/landoff Medbourne Cres, Southdene, Kirkby	26	26	10	16	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0		
1330.2	land to the rear of 29 and 30 Lower Close, Halewood	1	1	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0		
1335	Sanderling Road/Clorain Road, Kirkby	8	8	4	4	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0		
1339.1	land adjacent to 11 Leigh Hey Crescent, Kirkby	2	2	2	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0		
1349.1	Land at the junction of Henlow Avenue/Leeside Avenue, Kirkby	8	1	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0		
1352.1	Medbourne Crescent/Grosmont Road, Kirkby.	14	3	3	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0		
1363	Whitefield Drive/Lingtree Rd, Kirkby	24	9	6	3	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0		
1379.2	former garage, 200-202 Pilch Lane, Huyton	32	32	12	20	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0		
1414.1	former 6-10 Ledsham Road, Kirkby	2	2	2	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0		
1415	Land at Bolton Av/Lognor Road, Westvale, Kirkby..	8	7	7	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0		
1425.1	former walk-up flats, 40-44 Pershore Road, Kirkby	2	2	2	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0		

Ref. No.	Site name	Site total	Remaining dwellings	Projection of dwellings for future years															
				2007 /08	2008 /09	2009 /10	2010 /11	2011 /12	2012 /13	2013 /14	2014 /15	2015 /16	2016 /17	2017 /18	2018 /19	2019 /20	2020 /21	2021 /22	
1425.2	former 37-41 Pershore Road, Kirkby	2	2	2	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	
1440.1	The Boffin PH, Britonside Ave., Kirkby	17	17	17	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	
1452	Land off Lyelake Rd, Southdene, Kirkby	9	9	3	6	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	
1457	Land off Brookhey Drive, Northwood, Kirkby	14	3	3	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	
1500.1	land adjacent to Westvale Social Club, Richard Hesketh Drive, Kirkby	7	7	3	4	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	
1501	Land Off Thursby Crescent, Southdene, Kirkby	16	12	6	6	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	
1509.1	601 Princess Drive, Huyton	15	15	5	10	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	
1542.1	207-209 Tarbock Road, Huyton	33	33	33	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	
1553	Woodfarm Hey, Stockbridge Village	33	33	0	20	13	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	
1556.1	former doctor's surgery, 79 Bewley Drive, Kirkby	2	2	2	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	
1580.1	53-57 Shirdley Avenue, Kirkby	2	2	0	2	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	
1598.1	Land adjacent/ to the rear of medical centre, 79 Bigdale Drive, Kirkby	16	16	0	16	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	
1610.2	former shop, 43 Essex Road, Huyton	2	2	0	2	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	
1627	former Labour Club site, Woolfall Cres, Huyton	32	32	12	20	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	
1629.1	former St Lukes RC Primary School, Shaw lane, Prescot	26	26	6	20	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	
1657.2	Land Adjacent to Kenbury Rd, Kirkby	3	3	3	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	
1687	Behind 196-199 Blakeacre Rd, Halewood	7	5	5	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	
1691.1	St Columbas Parochial Club, Hillside Road, Huyton	28	12	6	6	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	
1692.3	former maisonettes at 1 - 25 Stanford Crescent, Halewood	11	11	6	5	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	

Ref. No.	Site name	Site total	Remaining dwellings	Projection of dwellings for future years															
				2007 /08	2008 /09	2009 /10	2010 /11	2011 /12	2012 /13	2013 /14	2014 /15	2015 /16	2016 /17	2017 /18	2018 /19	2019 /20	2020 /21	2021 /22	
1693	45-55B Reeds Road, Huyton	2	2	2	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
1769	Former BICC works, Manchester Road/Station Road/Bridge Road, Prescot.	413		0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
1769.3	land between People's and Prescot Station, Bridge Road, Prescot	120		0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
1786.1	5 Pinnington Place, Huyton	6	6	4	2	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
1791.1	former Marconi Club, Roby Road, Roby	30	30	0	20	10	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
1797.1	former Phoenix PH, Milestone Hey, Stockbridge Village	19	19	5	14	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
1803.1	land between 16 and 18 Marsden Road, Halewood	2	1	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
1822.1	site of former Parochial Church, 167 Warrington Road, Prescot	6	6	2	4	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
1822.2	10 Sinclair Avenue, Prescot	1	1	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
1825	Marled Hey, Stockbridge Village	18	18	0	18	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
1831	Hillside Hotel, 83 Liverpool Road, Huyton	44	28	28	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
1977	60 St Marys Rd, Huyton	5	5	0	5	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
2008.1	Golden Eagle Hotel, Cherryfield Drive, Kirkby	80	80	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
2011	land to rear of 8-18 Quernmore Road, Northwood, Kirkby.	9	9	3	6	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
2030.1	land to rear of 12-18 Longview Road, Prescot	1	1	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
2034.1	Land between 33 and 35 Antons Road, Halewood	18	1	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
2041.1	land adjacent to 7 Spinney Road, Kirkby	1	1	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0

Ref. No.	Site name	Site total	Remaining dwellings	Projection of dwellings for future years																
				2007 /08	2008 /09	2009 /10	2010 /11	2011 /12	2012 /13	2013 /14	2014 /15	2015 /16	2016 /17	2017 /18	2018 /19	2019 /20	2020 /21	2021 /22		
2077.1	former 76-90A Edenhall Drive, Halewood	7	1	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	
2082.2	land between 43-87 Camberley Drive, Halewood	33	15	10	5	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	
2089	Land at Derwent Close & former English Martyrs School site, Kirkby	112	93	55	38	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	
2198.1	20 Knowsley Park Lane, Prescott	10	10	4	6	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	
2227.1	Repsol Srvce Station, Twickenham Drive, Huyton	48	2	2	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	
2264.1	former Brookside Club, Brookside Road, Prescott	28	27	15	12	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	
2274.2	land adjacent to Littlebrook Cottages, Bewley Drive, Kirkby	114	15	15	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	
2277	The Sports hall, Former Huyton College, The Orchard, Huyton	37	37	15	22	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	
2286.1	land at the southern corner of Old Farm Road, Kirkby	6	6	4	2	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	
2291	Former Millbridge School, Mill Lane, Kirkby Park	8	7	7	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	
2292.1	land adj 20 Normandy Road, Huyton	4	2	2	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	
2300	Land to the rear of 1 The Poplars, Hall Lane, Huyton	21	5	5	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	
3002	North Huyton Phase 1, former Beechwood & land at Hillside Ave, Huyton	391		0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	
3003	former 137-139 (A&B), Broad Lane, Kirkby	4	4	0	4	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	
1001.8	Land West of Saxon Way	253	13	13	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	
1140	Trispen Clo/Okell Dri, Halewood	29	15	15	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	
1381.5	Land adjacent to 8 & 9 Smithford Walk, Tarbock	10	10	10	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	

Ref. No.	Site name	Site total	Remaining dwellings	Projection of dwellings for future years														
				2007 /08	2008 /09	2009 /10	2010 /11	2011 /12	2012 /13	2013 /14	2014 /15	2015 /16	2016 /17	2017 /18	2018 /19	2019 /20	2020 /21	2021 /22
1761.1	Court Farm (south), including Cartbridge school Site, Halewood	246	53	35	18	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
1819	Adj. St. Catherines, The Orchard, Huyton	2	2	2	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
2142	Rear of 1-21(odds) Coral Av. and 79-139(odds) Kingsway	30	30	30	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
2247	Land off The Withins, Stockbridge Village	74	74	0	0	30	44	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Action Areas																		
	North Huyton		1450	0	150	250	250	300	200	150	150	0	0					
	South Prescot		533	60	80	120	120	113	40	0	0	0	0					
	Tower Hill		600	0	60	80	100	100	100	100	60	0	0					
Other UDP Allocations																		
	Former Bridgefield Forum, Halewood (H1)		250	0	30	80	70	70	0	0	0	0	0					
	Former flats Kipling Avenue, Huyton (H2)		25	0	25	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0					
	Former Wingate Towers, Huyton (H3)		70	0	30	40	0	0	0	0	0	0	0					
	Land at Thingwall Lane, Huyton (H4)		350	0	0	0	30	120	120	80	0	0	0					
	Land adj St Andrew's Church Hall, Halewood (H5)		30	0	0	20	10	0	0	0	0	0	0					
	Quarryside Drive, Kirkby (H6)		17	0	10	7	0	0	0	0	0	0	0					
	Trecastle Road, Kirkby (H8)		20	0	10	10	0	0	0	0	0	0	0					
	Dev opportunity site, Valley Rd., Kirkby (Policy H3)		225	0	0	50	100	75	0	0	0	0	0					

Ref. No.	Site name	Site total	Remaining dwellings	Projection of dwellings for future years														
				2007 /08	2008 /09	2009 /10	2010 /11	2011 /12	2012 /13	2013 /14	2014 /15	2015 /16	2016 /17	2017 /18	2018 /19	2019 /20	2020 /21	2021 /22
Demolition Replacements																		
	Total number notified by Knowsley Housing Trust		600	0	40	120	120	100	100	100	0	0	0					
	Sites identified in Land Allocation DPD & Windfall			0	0	0	0	0	70	120	400	600	600	600	600	600	600	600
				748	904	852	844	878	630	550	610	600	600	600	600	600	600	600

Appendix 10 – Net Completions and RSS Requirement

Draft RSS

Year	Completions	Demolitions	Net Dwellings completed	Projected Net Dwellings completed	Dwellings so far in Draft RSS period	Draft RSS Requirement	Total Draft RSS Requirement	Surplus / Deficit to Draft RSS requirement
2000-01	372	170	202					
2001-02	430	236	194					
2002-03	407	138	269					
2003-04	490	466	24		24	450	450	-426
2004-05	549	419	130		154	450	900	-746
2005-06	410	368	42		196	450	1350	-1154
2006-07	541	12	529		725	450	1800	-1075
2007-08	748	120		628	1353	450	2250	-897
2008-09	904	120		784	2137	450	2700	-563
2009-10	852	120		732	2869	450	3150	-281
2010-11	844	225		619	3488	450	3600	-112
2011-12	878	225		653	4141	450	4050	91
2012-13	630	105		525	4666	450	4500	166
2013-14	550	105		445	5111	450	4950	161
2014-15	610	105		505	5616	450	5400	216
2015-16	600	0		600	6216	450	5850	366
2016-17	600	0		600	6816	450	6300	516
2017-18	600	0		600	7416	450	6750	666
2018-19	600	0		600	8016	450	7200	816
2019-20	600	0		600	8616	450	7650	966
2020-21	600	0		600	9216	450	8100	1116
2021-22	600	0		600	9816	450	8550	1266

RSS /RPG13

Year	Completion	Demolition	Net Dwellings completed	Projected Net Dwellings completed	Dwellings so far in RSS/RPG13 period	Draft RSS Requirement	Total Draft RSS Requirement	Surplus / Deficit to Draft RSS requirement
2000-01	372	170	202					
2001-02	430	236	194					
2002-03	407	138	269		269	230	230	39
2003-04	490	466	24		293	230	460	-167
2004-05	549	419	130		423	230	690	-267
2005-06	410	368	42		465	230	920	-455
2006-07	541	12	529		994	230	1150	-156
2007-08	748	120		628	1622	230	1380	242
2008-09	904	120		784	2406	230	1610	796
2009-10	852	120		732	3138	230	1840	1298
2010-11	844	225		619	3757	230	2070	1687
2011-12	878	225		653	4410	230	2300	2110
2012-13	630	105		525	4935	230	2530	2405
2013-14	550	105		445	5380	230	2760	2620
2014-15	610	105		505	5885	230	2990	2895
2015-16	600	0		600	6485	230	3220	3265
2016-17	600	0		600	7085	230	3450	3635
2017-18	600	0		600	7685	230	3680	4005
2018-19	600	0		600	8285	230	3910	4375
2019-20	600	0		600	8885	230	4140	4745
2020-21	600	0		600	9485	230	4370	5115
2021-22	600	0		600	10085	230	4600	5485

Appendix 11 - Bibliography

Annual Monitoring Report on RPG13 (North West Regional Assembly, published annually)

Knowsley Replacement Unitary Development Plan (Knowsley MBC, 2006)

Local Development Framework Monitoring: A Good Practice Guide (ODPM, 2005)

Life expectancy at birth by health and local authorities in the United Kingdom, 2002-2004 (ONS, 2005)

Planning Policy Guidance 3: Housing (ODPM, 2000)

Regional Planning Guidance for the North West (RPG13) (ODPM, 2003)

Appendix 12 - Glossary

Annual Monitoring Report	A document produced annually that assesses the extent to which the policies in Local Development Documents are being achieved.
Local Development Framework (LDF)	A portfolio of documents that includes: <ul style="list-style-type: none">• a Local Development Scheme,• a Statement of Community Involvement,• a Core Strategy,• Development Plan Documents, for example housing and employment land allocations,• Supplementary Planning Documents,• a Proposals Map, and• an Annual Monitoring Report.
Office of the Deputy Prime Minister	The government department which was responsible for planning and local government.
Output Areas (OAs)	This is the smallest area for which tables of results are published in the 2001 Census. Output Areas have an average of 125 households.
Scoping Report	A Report that describes the scope and the methodology to be used in the Sustainability Appraisal and Strategic Environmental Assessment.
Strategic Environmental Assessment (SEA)	The European Directive 2001/42/EC requires that an assessment be made of the effects that certain plans and programmes will have on the environment.
Super Output Areas (SOAs)	Super Output Areas (SOAs) were created by the Office for National Statistics to provide an improved basis for comparison of statistics across the country. There will be three sizes of Super Output Area. <ul style="list-style-type: none">▪ Lower level built up of 4 to 6 Output Areas. This level will be used for most purposes.▪ Middle level – built up of 4 to 6 Lower level SOAs▪ Upper level – boundaries not yet determined but will comprise 4 to 6 Middle level SOAs.
Supplementary Planning Document (SPD)	Additional policy guidance which supplements the policies and proposals in the Development Plan.
Sustainability Appraisal (SA)	A document produced to ensure that development proceeds in a sustainable manner through the improved integration of sustainability issues into the plan making process. At the heart of the idea of sustainable development is the principle of ensuring a better quality of life for everyone, now and for future generations.
Unitary Development Plan (UDP)	A borough-wide statutory development plan which that Council was required to prepare under the Town and Country Planning Act 1990. It sets out the Council's proposals for the development and use of the land. The current UDP was adopted on 14 June 2006.