



Annual Monitoring Report 2010



Executive Summary

Executive Summary

Local Development Framework Annual Monitoring Report

1 April 2009 to 31 March 2010

Introduction

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 sixth Annual Monitoring Report (AMR) for the Knowsley Local Development Framework (LDF). It covers the period from 1 April 2009 to 31 March 2010. It describes the economic, social and environmental wellbeing of Knowsley and progress on key planning objectives such as housing delivery, town centre regeneration and economic development. It also contains information on the effectiveness of policies within the Knowsley Replacement Unitary Development Plan (2006) and progress on the preparation of the Local Development Framework.

The Borough of Knowsley

The Borough of Knowsley contains the four main townships of Huyton, Kirkby, Prescot / Whiston and Halewood together with the smaller villages of Cronton and Knowsley Village and extensive countryside areas designated as Green Belt.

Knowsley in 2010

Population and deprivation

After 25 years of decline, the population of Knowsley has been showing signs of stabilisation over the last 10 years. Over the coming years the population is projected to increase but the structure is expected to change to a more ageing population. Although life expectancy levels have increased, the Borough's level is still among the lowest in the Country. In the 2001 Census, almost $\frac{1}{4}$ of residents said that they had a limiting long-term illness. An increasing ageing population may exasperate this issue.

Despite significant progress being made in recent years, Knowsley is still ranked high in all measures of deprivation. It has high crime and unemployment rates compared to many other areas. Although educational attainment continues to increase, the level for the Borough is the lowest in the country.

The Local Development Framework (LDF) will need to consider how the Council's population stabilisation strategy can successfully be continued and what the implications that the change in the age structure will have for housing, employment, and health provision. It will also need to consider how the underlying causes of deprivation and disadvantage can be tackled.

Housing needs and housing delivery

There are currently 64,570 dwellings in Knowsley, of which 4.45% are empty. This is a reduction due, in part, to an increased co-operation with owners bringing properties back into use.

Last year saw a significant drop in the number of dwellings built (273). There has, however, been a significant upturn in building rates between April and September 2010. All of the dwellings were in accessible locations and 92% were on land that had previously been developed. Last year 104 affordable dwellings were completed and 240 were demolished. Most of which were in North Huyton.

Executive Summary

Households in the Borough are comparatively large with a high proportion containing dependant children and lone parent households. The number of households in Knowsley is projected to rise by 7,000 over the plan period for the Local Development Framework.

A Strategic Housing Land Availability Assessment (SHLAA) was developed to identify land that will be required for housing for the next 15 years. The SHLAA identified a deliverable supply in excess five years but was well short of the 15 year supply needed for the LDF's Core Strategy.

The average price for an entry level house is 4.9 times the average annual pay for a resident working full-time. Affordability is therefore an issue.

The 2008 Merseyside Gypsy and Traveller Accommodation Needs Assessment identified a need of five permanent pitches in the Borough and ten transit pitches across Merseyside. The Regional Strategy Technical Background Paper, however, found that the Borough has a need for ten permanent pitches and five transit pitches. There are currently no pitches for Gypsies and Travellers in the Borough.

The LDF will need to consider whether the shortfall in land for housing should be met on land that is currently in the Green Belt or whether a contribution from adjacent local authorities will be required. It should also consider the level of affordable accommodation that will be required in all sectors. It will need to consider the level of need for permanent and transit pitches for Gypsies and Travellers and identify the sites(s) that will accommodate the need.

Employment and the Economy

54,840 of the Borough's residents are in employment. Generally, pay levels for residents is low. Although car ownership is low, the Borough has a high proportion of persons travelling to work by car. A high proportion of people who work in the Borough live outside the Borough. A high proportion of residents who work are employed outside of the Borough. This suggests that there is a mismatch between jobs provided and resident's skills. It also indicates a possible significant contribution to carbon emissions with resultant impact on climate change and lowering of air quality.

The Borough has 151.7 ha of land that was allocated in the UDP for employment purposes, is within employment areas, or has planning permission for employment uses. The *Joint Employment Land Study (2010)*, however, states that only 83 ha of land is available or will be available within three years. The study concluded that the Local Development Framework will need to identify an additional 95 to 111 ha of additional employment land for the period up to 2026. It also stated, however, that up to 36 hectares could be provided through the remodelling of the existing employment areas. The findings of the study included a buffer of 20% uplift, the LDF will need to consider if, in the current economic climate the uplift will be required. If the 20% uplift is not applied then the requirement can be reduced to 77.8 ha for the period up to 2027.

The LDF will need to consider whether the shortfall in land for employment should be met on land that is currently in the Green Belt or whether a contribution from adjacent local authorities will be required.

Town centres and retailing

Knowsley's town centres of Huyton, Prescott and Kirkby perform a valuable shopping function for local residents. They are, however, failing to perform well as locations for shopping, leisure and others town centres uses and suffer from high levels of 'leakage' of expenditure to other centres. Knowsley also has 20 smaller local centres plus a number of smaller parades some of which are experiencing difficulties. The Local Development Framework will have to consider how the vitality and viability of the town centres can be enhanced and how a sustainable and successful future for Knowsley's local shopping centres and parades can be ensured.

Executive Summary

Environmental issues and waste management

The Borough contains 4,644 ha of land that is designated as Green Belt. This represents 54% of the Borough. The Borough also contains a large number of open spaces including some maintained to Green Flag standard.

The natural environment is generally fair. The biological quality of the rivers in the Borough continues to be poor. There are no Air Quality Management Areas within the Borough. The Greenspace Standards and New Development Supplementary Planning Document (Greenspace SPD) sets minimum standards for the quality, quantity and accessibility of different forms of greenspace in the urban area. The general principle is that where there is a "surplus" of a particular type of greenspace there may be scope to redevelop some of the areas for other uses, however this is not the case where the area is in "deficit".

Last year, almost 75% of municipal waste was disposed of by landfill. The Joint Merseyside Waste Development Plan is being prepared to guide future development of waste management and treatment facilities and to move waste management away from landfill.

The LDF will need to consider the effect that proposed development will have on the environment and consider how the effects can be mitigated against. It will need to consider whether the standards for greenspace provision in the urban area reflect the up to date sporting and recreational needs of the community.

Effectiveness of current planning policies

The Knowsley Replacement Unitary Development Plan (UDP) comprised 82 policies which have generally been successful in meeting the UDP's objectives although further progress is needed in some areas such as town centre regeneration.

Under the latest planning system, development plan policies were automatically 'saved' for three years after adoption of the Plan. In Knowsley's case, its UDP policies were 'saved' to June 2009. Policies could continue to be 'saved' beyond that date, subject to the approval of the Secretary of State for Communities and Local Government, provided they were still up to date and compliant with the new planning system.

The Council applied to the Secretary of State to "save" most of the policies in the UDP. In a direction dated June 2009, the Secretary of State approved the extension of all but four UDP policies. The policies which are not to be saved i.e. which no longer form part of the adopted UDP are:

- Policy H1: Strategic Housing Land Requirements
- Policy S3: Huyton Town Centre
- Policy S8: Location of Development for Town Centre Uses
- Policy T4: Major Highway Schemes

The four policies that were not 'saved' beyond June 2009 were allowed to lapse because (in the case of policy H1) the housing target of 230 completions per annum was superseded by the higher target of 450 per annum in the replacement Regional Spatial Strategy (RSS). In the case of policy S8 the policy was not in line with emerging changes to retail policy at the national level. Policies S3 and T4 were allowed to lapse as the developments proposed in these policies had been completed. The Council intends that the policies which are still "saved" following the Secretary of State's direction will be replaced by policies to be set out in new LDF documents, primarily the Core Strategy and the Site Allocations and Development Policies Development Plan Documents.

Progress on the Local Development Framework

The preparation of the Local Development Framework is a continuous process. The Local Development Scheme (which identifies which documents are to be produced over a three year period) was last updated in 2008. More up to date information is available in a "real

Executive Summary

time" update which is kept on the Council's website. Generally, production of the Local Development Framework has progressed but there have been some necessary delays. The Core Strategy was delayed due to the need for further evidence gathering. It was also delayed in order to fill policy voids left after notification, by the Department for Communities and Local Government, of the revocation of the Regional Spatial Strategy. The revocation was, however, later ruled to be unlawful. The Site Allocations and Development Policies Development Plan Document will follow one year behind the Core Strategy.

A formal commitment was agreed by the Merseyside Districts and Halton Council to produce a joint Merseyside Waste Development Plan Document (Waste DPD). The proposed Waste DPD is Merseyside's preferred approach to implementing the principles of sustainable waste management for all waste streams. Public consultation on the preferred options and proposals was undertaken from 24 May to 4 July 2010. It is intended to develop the joint Waste DPD towards adoption in 2012.

The Tower Hill (Kirkby) Action Area Supplementary Planning document (SPD) was adopted on 18 April 2007 but a planning application has not been submitted due to the downturn in the economy. There has, however, been good progress in implementing the regeneration proposals in the North Huyton Action Area Supplementary Planning Document, adopted in February 2007. The SPDs covering "Greenspace Standards and New Development" and "Householder Developments" were also adopted in 2007. The "Ensuring a Choice of Travel" SPD was adopted on 1 September 2010. All of the adopted SPDs are used by the Council to help determine planning applications.

It is anticipated that the Design Quality in New Development SPD will be adopted in July 2011.

Policy Implications

The Local Development Framework (LDF) will need to consider:

- How the Council's population stabilisation strategy can successfully be continued.
- How the underlying causes of deprivation and disadvantage can be tackled.
- The implications that the change in the age structure will have for housing, employment, and health provision.
- How to ensure that development is built in sustainable locations and whether the shortfall in land for housing and employment should be met on land that is currently in the Green Belt or whether a contribution from adjacent local authorities will be required. Building in the Green Belt could affect the ability of the Council to ensure that at least 60% of new dwellings are built on Brownfield land.
- The level of affordable accommodation that will be required in all sectors.
- The level of need for permanent and transit pitches for Gypsies and Travellers and identify the sites(s) that will accommodate the need.
- Whether the Borough should be seeking to meet the employment needs of residents or encouraging all employment.
- Why higher paid employees are choosing to live outside of the Borough.
- How the number of businesses in the Borough can be increased.
- How a sustainable and successful future can be ensured for town centres and local shopping centres and parades.
- The implications that development will have on climate change; the natural environment including river water, air quality, and sites of environmental importance; and the built environment especially Listed Buildings and Conservation Areas. Mitigation measures should also be considered.
- Whether the standards for greenspace provision in the urban area reflect the up to date sporting and recreational needs of the community.
- How the amount of waste going to landfill can be reduced.
- How the LDF will support the Merseyside Local Transport Plan and the Council's Greenspace Strategy.

Contents

1	Introduction	7
2	The Borough of Knowsley	9
3	Knowsley in 2010	13
	Population	13
	Housing	19
	Economy	29
	Environment	35
	Infrastructure	48
	Summary	51
4	Effectiveness of Current Planning Policies	53
5	Progress on the Local Development Framework	61
6	Conclusions	65
■	Appendices	
A	Core Output Indicators	lxix
B	Projected Dwelling Completions by Site	lxxi
C	Land Developed for Employment	xcii
D	Employment Land Available by Type	xciii
E	Completed floorspace for 'town centre uses'	xcvii
F	Sites of Environmental Importance	xcix
G	Register of Listed Buildings	ciii
H	How Policies are Proposed to be Replaced	cvii
I	Bibliography	cxiii
J	Glossary	cxv

Contents

1. Introduction

Local Development Framework Annual Monitoring Report

1 April 2009 to 31 March 2010

1.1 The Planning and Compulsory Purchase Act 2004 requires every local planning authority, each year, to produce an Annual Monitoring Report (AMR) for submission to the Secretary of State. Government guidance on the content of AMRs is set in the document *Local Development Framework Monitoring: A Good Practice Guide, ODPM, 2005*. This document is in line with that guidance.

1.2 This is the sixth Annual Monitoring Report (AMR) for the Knowsley Local Development Framework (LDF). Although the report covers the period from 1 April 2009 to 31 March 2010, in line with Department for Communities and Local Government advice, progress on the Local Development Framework subsequent to 31 March 2010 is also included.

1.3 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 Knowsley Replacement Unitary Development Plan (2006).

1.4 The format of the report is:

- Chapter 2 ("The Borough of Knowsley") describes the Borough and its townships;
- Chapter 3 - ("Knowsley in 2010") provides a backdrop against which the effects of policy implementation can be considered;
- Chapter 4 - ("Effectiveness of Current Planning Policies") considers how effective the Knowsley Replacement Unitary Development Plan (2006) has been in meeting its objectives;
- Chapter 5 - ("Progress on the Local Development Framework") considers how effective the authority has been in implementing its Local Development Scheme; and
- Chapter 6 - ("Conclusions") considers the implications for the Local development Framework.

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1 Introduction

The Borough of Knowsley 2

2. The Borough of Knowsley

2.1 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.

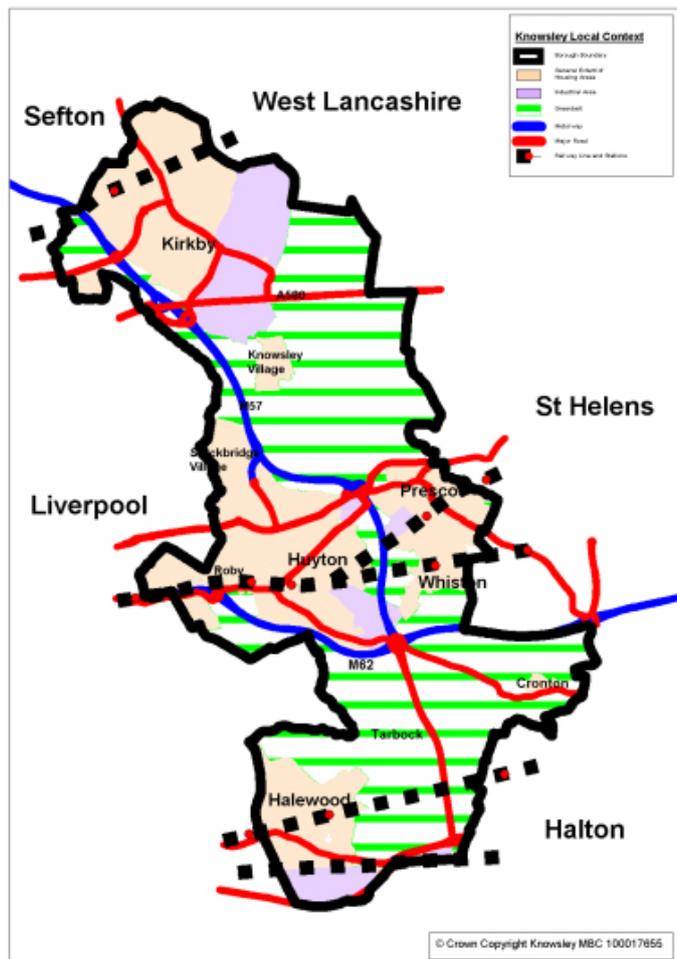
2.2 The Borough is located between Liverpool to the west and St. Helens to the east. To the north is Sefton and West Lancashire and to the south is Halton. Knowsley is well connected with the M62, M57, A580 (East Lancashire Road) and 4 rail lines passing through the Borough, while the M58 lies just outside the northern boundary.

2.3 The Borough comprises a belt of towns, suburbs and countryside. It covers an area of 8,620ha, of which 4,644ha is designated as Greenbelt. The largest urban areas are Huyton, Kirkby, Prescott, Whiston and Halewood. Each of Knowsley's communities has its own quite different historical background and particular characteristics.

2.4 The communities within Knowsley are, probably more so than almost any other metropolitan area, a creation of the 20th century. With the exception of Prescott 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.

2.5 The trend of increasing population ceased in the early 1970s and was followed by a massive population loss in the 1980s; a much smaller loss in the 1990s; and a stabilisation of population since 2000.

2.6 The Borough's employment role has developed since 1945 primarily through the growth of its industrial and business parks and the Ford (now Jaguar / Land Rover) car plant at Halewood. The Borough's large industrial base makes an important contribution to the sub-region by promoting economic development and helping to address worklessness. Knowsley also contains the popular tourist attractions of Knowsley Safari Park and the National Wildlife Centre.



Huyton

2.7 Huyton is located in the centre of the borough and, with a population of 59,000 forms the largest of Knowsley's townships. The built up area of Huyton is contiguous with the suburbs of Liverpool to the west and is well connected to other areas by road, rail, and local bus services. The area is now mainly suburban in character, with a number of residential neighbourhoods including Roby and Stockbridge Village. The main employment areas are Huyton town centre, which is the main administrative centre for the Borough, and Huyton Business Park. The latter is located to the south east of the town near to the junction of the M62 and the M57. Huyton also includes the King's Business Park to the east of the town near to junction 2 of the M57.

2 The Borough of Knowsley

2.8 Deprivation levels are acute in North Huyton and adjoining Stockbridge Village. A comprehensive regeneration programme is being undertaken in North Huyton which includes substantial house building.

Kirkby

2.9 Kirkby is located in the north of the Borough and, with a population of 42,000 is the second largest settlement in Knowsley. It is a free standing town separated from Liverpool to the west by a narrow strip of Green Belt. It is easily accessible from the M57 and M58 motorways and is served by a station on the Liverpool / Wigan railway line and a local bus station.

2.10 The area is mainly suburban in character and includes the residential neighbourhoods of Kirkby Park, Tower Hill, Northwood, Westvale and Southdene. More than 16,700 people are employed in south Kirkby where Knowsley Business Park and Knowsley Industrial Park are located.

2.11 Kirkby town centre was developed in the post war period and provides shops, a market and other services mainly for local residents. The town centre has had very little investment in the last 30 years, has a poor quality environment, and is currently under performing. The centre has no major anchor food store and has a very limited non-food offer which is focused towards discount stores.

2.12 Kirkby has high levels of deprivation and is in need of urgent investment and regeneration. There are substantial regeneration opportunities in Kirkby Town Centre. The Tower Hill housing area in Kirkby is also designated in Knowsley's Replacement Unitary Development Plan as an Action Area for comprehensive regeneration.

Prescot and Whiston

2.13 Prescot and Whiston are to the east of Huyton are connected to the suburban areas of St Helens.

2.14 Prescot originated in mediaeval times and had a thriving urban community based on the town's watch making and cable manufacturing industries. The cable manufacturing industry has contracted in recent years, but a range of new employment opportunities have been provided, for example in the new Prescot Business Park.

2.15 Prescot's town centre is based on an original mediaeval market town plot layout and contains many interesting old buildings and public spaces. It also contains an indoor shopping centre built in the 1980s. Both the indoor shopping centre and the older shops are suffering from low rental levels and high vacancy rates. The Cables retail park, located to the south of the town centre was opened in 2000. It is very successful with a large Tesco supermarket and non food retail units.

2.16 Prescot has good transport connections, being located close to the A57 and M57, and it has a station on the Liverpool to Manchester railway line. There are significant regeneration and redevelopment opportunities in Prescot focusing on the town's heritage and the redevelopment of the former BICC Cables works on the south side of the town.

2.17 Prescot is physically linked to Whiston which, although a mainly residential area, has an important role as the location for Whiston Hospital. Whiston does not have a town centre of its own but its close links to Prescot mean that the two towns can be regarded as a combined entity in terms of their role in the city region.

The Borough of Knowsley 2

Halewood

2.18 With a population of 21,368, Halewood is the smallest of the Borough's townships. It is located in the south of Knowsley and is generally perceived to be isolated from other areas of the Borough. It does, however, contain one of the Borough's key employers - Jaguar / Land Rover. It also benefits from proximity to Speke Industrial Park and Liverpool John Lennon Airport.

2.19 Halewood is suburban in character and is contiguous with the suburbs of Liverpool to the west. It contains a small district shopping centre at Ravenscourt which has become rundown and is now undergoing comprehensive regeneration. Generally, the southern parts of the borough are less deprived than the northern areas, however, concentrations of severe deprivation are still evident in the south west of Halewood.

2 The Borough of Knowsley

3. Knowsley in 2010

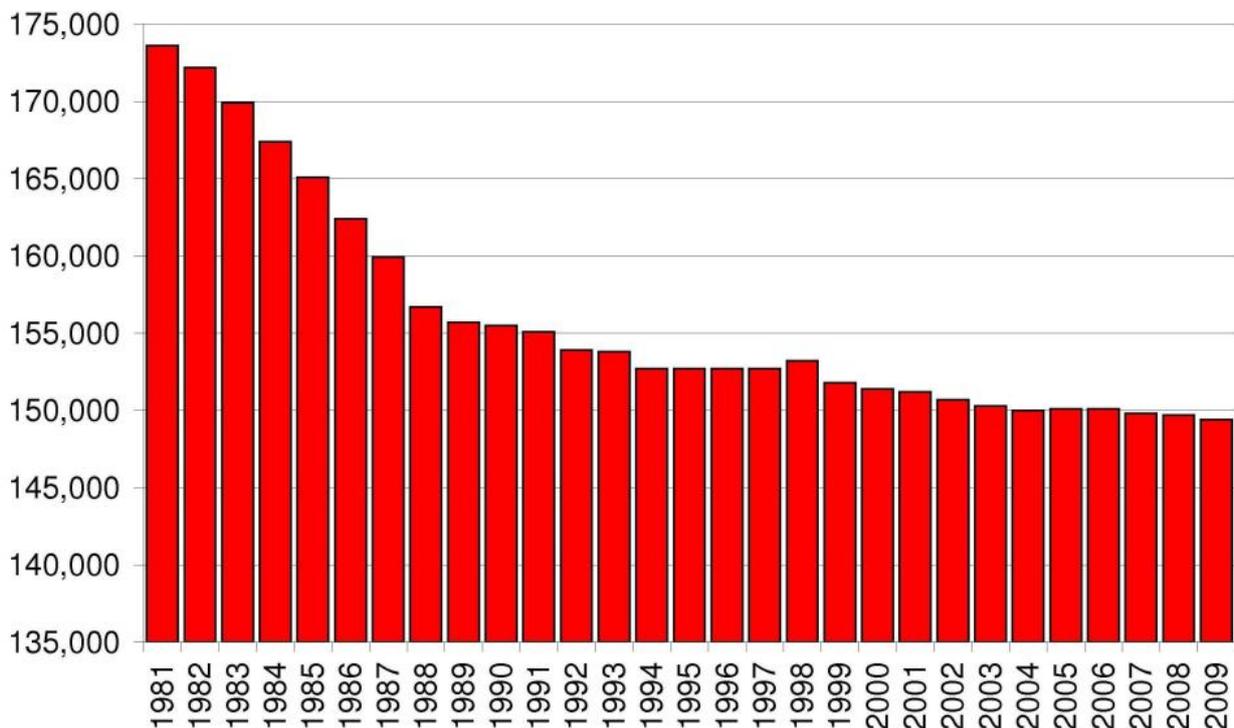
3.1 This chapter summarises the state of Knowsley on key social, economic and environmental issues. It is used to measure how effective current policy has been, whether further policy intervention is required, and to provide a baseline against which future changes in policy can be measured.

3.2 This Annual Monitoring Report reports on the revised Core Output Indicators included in *Regional Spatial Strategy and Local Development Framework Core Output Indicators – Update 2/2008*. The Core Output Indicators, and where the information can be found in this report, are described within Appendix A. It also reports on Local Indicators which cover information describing the local circumstances and issues facing the Borough which are not part of the Core Output Indicators.

Population

3.3 It is estimated that the population of Knowsley in June 2009 was 149,400⁽¹⁾. This is 300 less than in 2008. Figure 3.1 'Knowsley Population 1981 - 2009' shows that after 20 years of significant decline, the population shows signs of stabilisation and illustrates the success of the Council's population stabilisation strategy. The estimates for 2002 to 2008 are the revised estimates from the Office for National Statistics and are different from those reported in the 2009 Annual Monitoring Report.

Figure 3.1 Knowsley Population 1981 - 2009

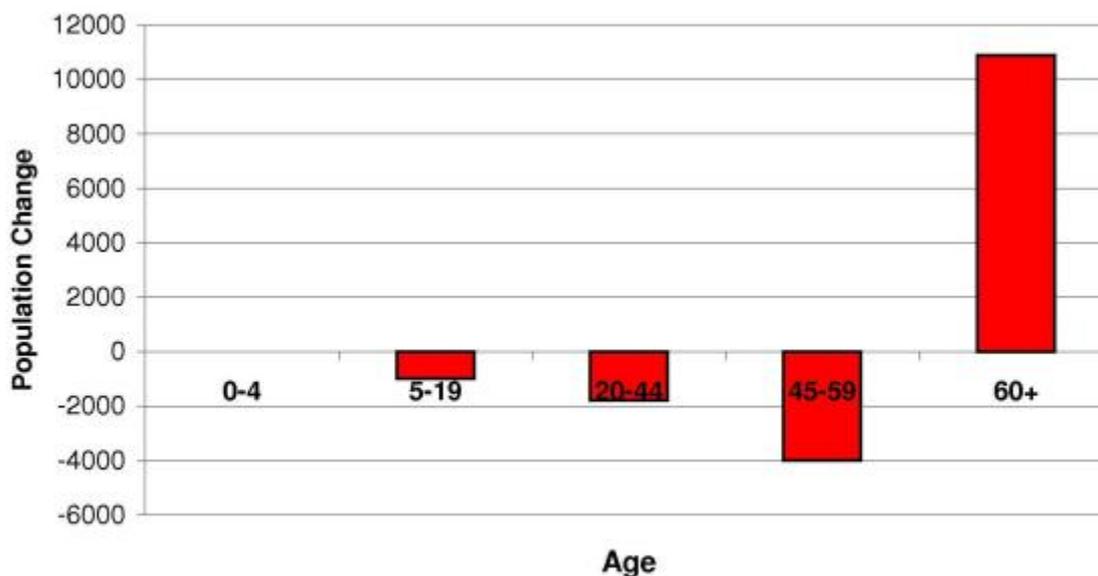


Source: Neighbourhood Statistics, 2010

3.4 The fall in population between 1981 and 2009 masks a significant change in the structure of the population. The number of persons aged under 20 fell by 35.8% while the number of persons aged 60+ rose by 24.5%. In 1981, 34.6 % of the population was aged under 20; by 2009 this had fallen to 25.8%. The proportion of persons aged 60 plus rose from 14.4% to 20.7%.

3 Knowsley in 2010

Figure 3.2 Knowsley Population Projection 2008 - 2027



Source: Office for National Statistics, 2010

3.5 Population projections indicate what will happen if past trends continue. Figure 3.2 'Knowsley Population Projection 2008 - 2027' shows that it is expected that the Borough's population will increase so that, between 2008 and 2027, there will be an overall population increase of 4,100⁽²⁾. The structure of the population is also projected to continue to move to a more ageing population. It is projected that by 2027 the number of persons aged under 20 will decrease by 1,000. The number of persons age 20 to 59 is projected to fall by 5,800 while the number of persons aged 60+ is projected to increase by 10,900. It is also projected that there will be a net migration loss of 6,500 people of whom there will be a net loss of 1,700 to other areas of England and 3,800 to other countries.

3.6 Table 3.1 'Ethnicity (2007)' shows that the population is predominantly white (95.8%). This is significantly above the percentage for Liverpool but is in line with the rest of Merseyside.

Table 3.1 Ethnicity (2007)

	Number	Percentage					
	Knowsley	Knowsley	Halton	Liverpool	Sefton	St. Helens	Wirral
White: British	144,500	95.8	96.2	88.2	96.4	95.4	94.9
White: Non British	2,100	1.4	1.5	3.3	1.4	1.9	2.1
Mixed	1,700	1.1	0.8	2.0	0.7	0.8	0.9
Asian including Asian British	1,000	0.7	0.7	2.3	0.7	0.9	1.0
Black including Black British	700	0.5	0.3	2.0	0.3	0.4	0.5
Chinese	600	0.4	0.3	1.7	0.3	0.4	0.5

² Table 2a: 2008-based Subnational Population Projections by sex and quinary age, Subnational Statistics Unit, ONS, 2010

Knowsley in 2010 3

	Number	Percentage					
	Knowsley	Knowsley	Halton	Liverpool	Sefton	St. Helens	Wirral
Other	300	0.2	0.2	0.6	0.2	0.2	0.2

Source: Resident Population Estimates by Ethnic Group, ONS, 2007

3.7 According to the 2001 Census, 86.4% of residents said that they were either in good or fairly good health, 24.7% however said 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. An increasing ageing population may exasperate this issue.

3.8 The lifestyle choices made by some residents has a significant impact on their health. The Borough has significantly higher than average numbers of residents who die from lung cancer, liver disease, respiratory problems and heart disease. These conditions are associated with smoking, drinking and other lifestyle choices. Although life expectancy levels have increased, the Borough's level is still among the lowest in the Country. Life expectancy for men in the Borough is 3 years shorter than the national figure, while for women it is 2.7 years⁽³⁾. Within the Borough, residents in North Huyton, and Kirkby face the most significant health related problems.

Deprivation

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

3.10 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 3.2 'Types of Deprivation' shows the ranking of the different measures for both 2004 and 2007.

Table 3.2 Types of Deprivation

Measure of Deprivation	2004 Rank	2007 Rank
Rank of employment scale - the number of people who are employment deprived.	30	45
Rank of income scale – the number of people who are income deprived.	38	50
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	5
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	8

3 Knowsley in 2010

Measure of Deprivation	2004 Rank	2007 Rank
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	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	2
Source: Index of Multiple Deprivation 2004,2007		

3.11 Knowsley is ranked high in all measures of deprivation and is among the most deprived Boroughs in the Country⁽⁴⁾.

3.12 An important measure of deprivation is the percentage of the population who live in SOAs ranked in the upper ten percent most deprived nationally. In Knowsley's case 46.2 % of the population live in the worst ten percent SOAs. This was an improvement on the 2004 figure of 52.2%.

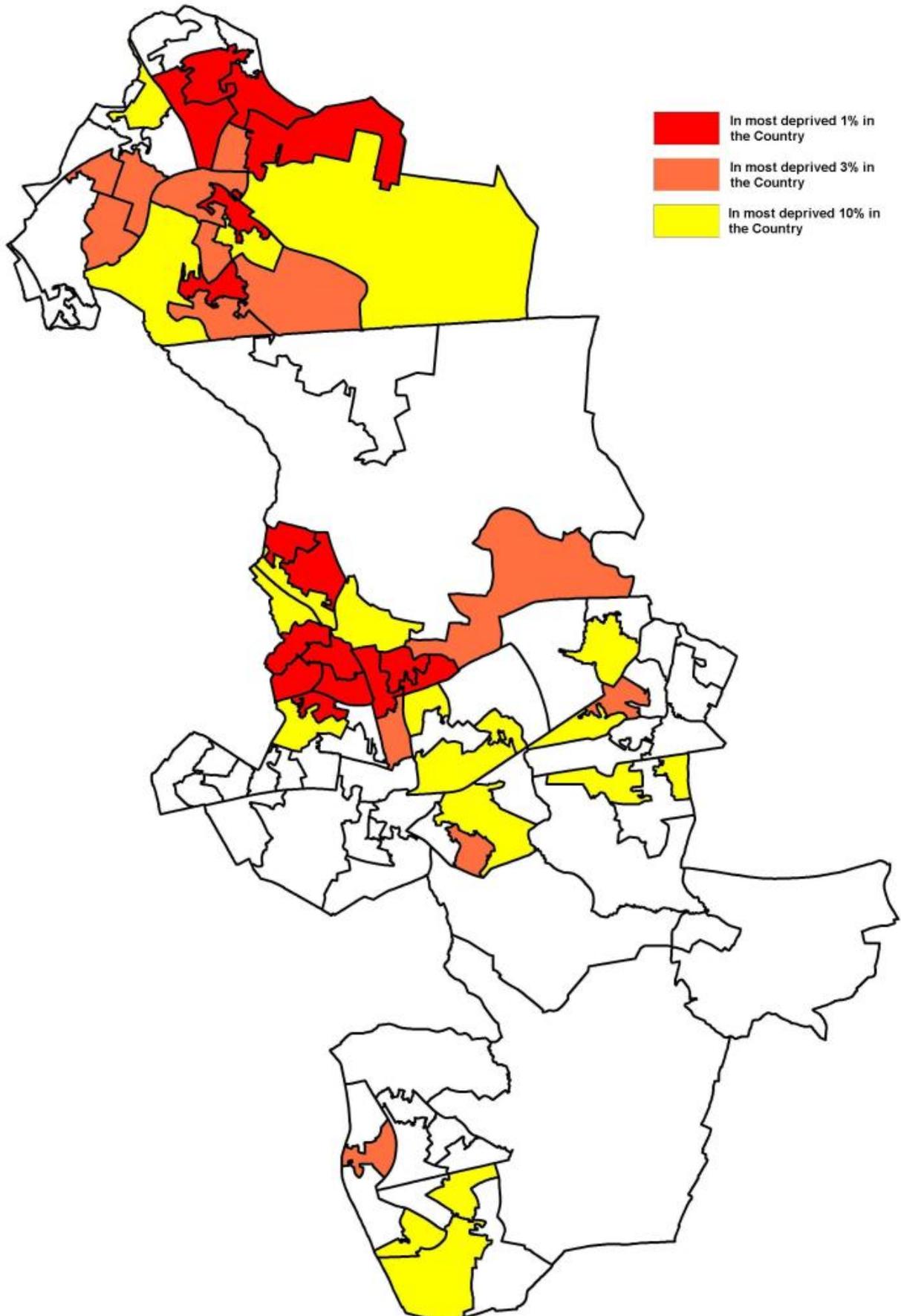
3.13 Map 3.1 'Deprivation' shows the SOAs that are ranked in the upper ten percent most deprived nationally. It shows that the most deprived areas of the Borough can be found in Kirkby, Stockbridge Village and North Huyton. The number of people claiming Incapacity Benefit or Severe Disability Allowance is a particularly significant issue for Knowsley. The proportion of the economically inactive working age population who are on long term sickness benefits is 28%. This is 12 percentage points higher than the national rate and 7 percentage points higher than the regional rate. While the Borough has had recent success in creating jobs, it still has high levels of worklessness with 6.6% of the residents of working age claiming Job Seeker's Allowance. Of those claiming benefit 6.2% have been claiming for 6 months or more⁽⁵⁾.

4 Index of Multiple Deprivation 2007, CLG, 2008

5 ONS [from Nomis on 29 April 2010]

Knowsley in 2010 3

Map 3.1 Deprivation



3 Knowsley in 2010

Crime

3.14 The total number of crimes in Knowsley reduced by 10% from 2008/9 to 2009/10 (13,093 to 11,832). This is a continuation of a downward trend that has seen a reduction of 12% in all crime since 2007/8. Serious Violent Crime reduced by 24% compared to the previous year while Serious Acquisitive Crime, which includes burglary and vehicle crime, fell by 17%. The reduction in vehicle crime (theft of and theft from), at 26%, was higher than that for Merseyside and the North West. Burglary from dwellings fell by 5%.

3.15 Criminal damage continued to fall in Knowsley with a 12% reduction compared to 2008/9. The reported incidents of Anti Social Behaviour (ASB) also continued to fall with a 10% reduction.

3.16 The Council is a member of the Safer Knowsley Partnership (SKP) together with the Police, the Fire Service, the Primary Care Trust and, from April 2010, the Probation Service. The Partnership is a Community Safety Partnership (CSP) that has the reduction of crime and disorder in Knowsley as its main remit.

3.17 The Safer Knowsley Partnership has developed a 'Safer Cleaner Greener (SCG)' tracker survey to accurately measure and track perceptions of crime and disorder throughout the Borough. The first full year of surveys has shown that the proportion of respondents who believe that 'youth disorder' is a very / fairly big problem has fallen from 31% to 24%.

3.18 Each year the Partnership produces an annual strategic assessment which analyses and identifies the priorities for the partnership for the coming year. The most recent strategic assessment, produced in February 2010, identified the following as priorities:

- Serious Acquisitive Crime,
- Most Serious Violence and Gun Crime,
- Domestic Abuse, Substance Misuse,
- Anti Social Behaviour & Perceptions,
- preventing harm caused by young offenders,
- preventing young people from becoming victims of crime,
- reducing re-offending, and
- vulnerable victims.

Education

3.19 Knowsley is making progress in raising educational attainment but its performance still lags significantly behind performance at the national level. Table 3.3 'Percentage of pupils at the end of Key Stage 4 achieving 5 or more A* - Cs Including English and Maths' shows the proportion of students achieving 5+ A*-C grades including English and maths at GCSE level. Last year Knowsley had its largest improvement on record and for the third year in a row the attainment gap between Knowsley and the national average was narrowed. Knowsley, however, was still ranked 151 out of 151 local authorities nationally.

Knowsley in 2010 3

Table 3.3 Percentage of pupils at the end of Key Stage 4 achieving 5 or more A* - Cs Including English and Maths

	2005/6	2006/7	2007/8	2008/9	2009/10
Knowsley	26.1	26.5	29.9	33.5	37.8
England	45.6	46.3	47.6	49.8	53.1
Gap between Knowsley and England	19.5	19.8	17.7	16.3	15.3

Source: Directorate of Children and Family Services, Knowsley MBC

3.20 In Knowsley, the difference between the proportion of girls and boys achieving 5+ A*-C grades including English and maths was significant (40.0% for girls and 35.9% for boys). This local gender attainment gap is, however, smaller than at national level.

3.21 A key element of the Council's drive to address attainment issues is in the Future Schools programme, where 11 secondary schools have been replaced by 7 new learning centres. The programme will provide an improved range of educational opportunities and also provide broader uses of school premises for the community. Knowsley's primary and special schools are also receiving significant investment which will result in some new schools being built and some merging.

3.22 There continues to be improvements in the percentage of 16 – 18 year olds in education, employment or training. This is in part due to the significant increase in the percentage of young people who are now in learning. Knowsley, however, still has the fourth highest proportion of 16 to 18 year olds in the Country who are not in education, employment, or training (10.6%). There are also significant variations across the Borough with less 1% in Halewood North while in St Gabriels (South Huyton) it is 15.2%.

Policy Implications

The Local Development Framework (LDF) will need to consider:

- How the Council's population stabilisation strategy can successfully be continued.
- How the underlying causes of deprivation and disadvantage can be tackled.
- The implications that the change in the age structure will have for housing, employment, and health provision.

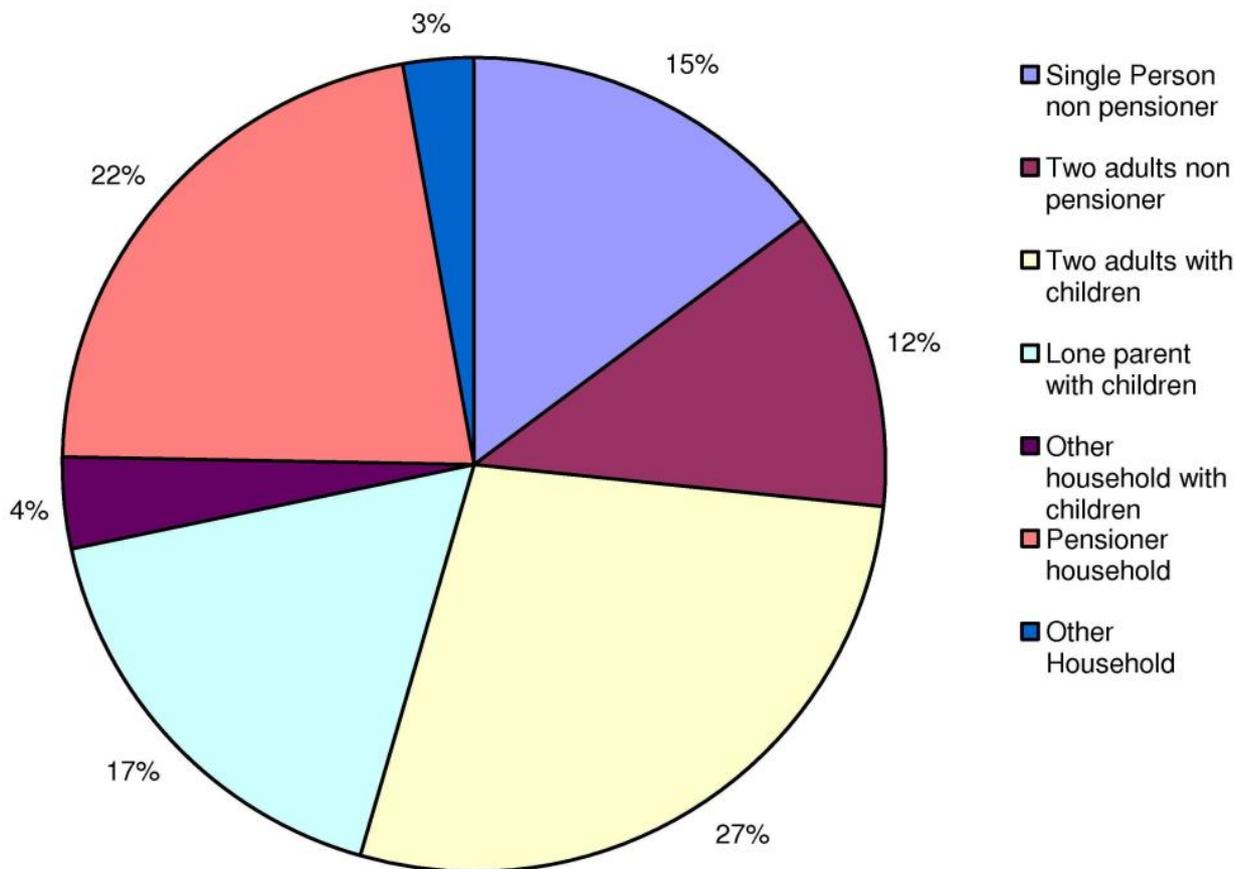
Housing

Households

3.23 Figure 3.3 'Knowsley Household Composition (2001)' 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%). Knowsley also had the second lowest percentage of all pensioner households (21.9%) and single person households (29.0%) in Merseyside.

3 Knowsley in 2010

Figure 3.3 Knowsley Household Composition (2001)



Source: 2001 Census Table T8

3.24 The Department for Communities and Local Government estimates that in 2006 there were 62,175 households within the Borough. At 2.4 persons per dwelling, Knowsley has the highest average household size in Greater Merseyside.

3.25 At 1st April 2009, there were 2,218 households on the Council’s housing waiting list of which 981 required one bedroom accommodation and 883 required two bedroom accommodation⁽⁶⁾.

3.26 Table 3.4 'Knowsley Household Forecast 2006 to 2026' shows the forecast change in the number of households in the Borough. This is based on an estimate of the number of households in 2006 and a projection calculated using past trends; it does not represent need.

Knowsley in 2010 3

Table 3.4 Knowsley Household Forecast 2006 to 2026

Year	2006	2011	2016	2021	2026	Change 2011 - 2026
Number	63,000	65,000	68,000	70,000	72,000	7,000
% Change		3.2	4.6	2.9	2.9	10.7

Source: Communities and Local Government, 2009

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

3.27 The number of households in Knowsley is projected to rise by 7,000 between 2011 and 2026⁽⁷⁾. This is due, in the main, to an 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.

Dwellings

3.28 In order to address population decline, in 1991 the Council embarked upon a “stabilisation strategy” which included building over 6,000 dwellings up to 2002. The 2003 Regional Spatial Strategy (RSS)⁽⁸⁾, however, limited development to a net average of no more than 230 dwellings per year. In order to comply with the requirement, the Council applied a housing constraint policy between March 2005 and February 2008.

3.29 The Council, with the support of the government’s New Deal for Communities programme, is promoting the comprehensive remodelling of an area in North Huyton. It currently involves demolition of about 1,200 former social rented dwellings and replacement by about 1,450 new dwellings in a mix of tenures. Once economic conditions allow, the Council intends to promote the remodelling of Tower Hill in Kirkby. This will include the construction of about 300 new dwellings. Other parts of Knowsley may face similar challenges to those in North Huyton and Tower Hill.

3.30 Table 3.5 'Housing Completions and Demolitions 2002/3 to 2009/10 (Core Indicators H2(a) and H2(b))' and Figure 3.4 'Net Housing Change 2002/3 to 2009/10' show the net change in the number of dwellings between 2002/3 and 2009/10. In the early years the low number of net dwellings completed was because of the demolition of the large number of dwellings in the North Huyton and Tower Hill (Kirkby) Action Areas. Development to replace the demolished dwellings in North Huyton commenced in 2008. The net number of dwellings completed is expected to increase in the coming years as replacement dwellings are built.

7 Household estimates and projections by district, England, 1981- 2031, CLG, 2009

8 Regional Planning Guidance for the North West (RPG13), ODPM, 2003, page 69

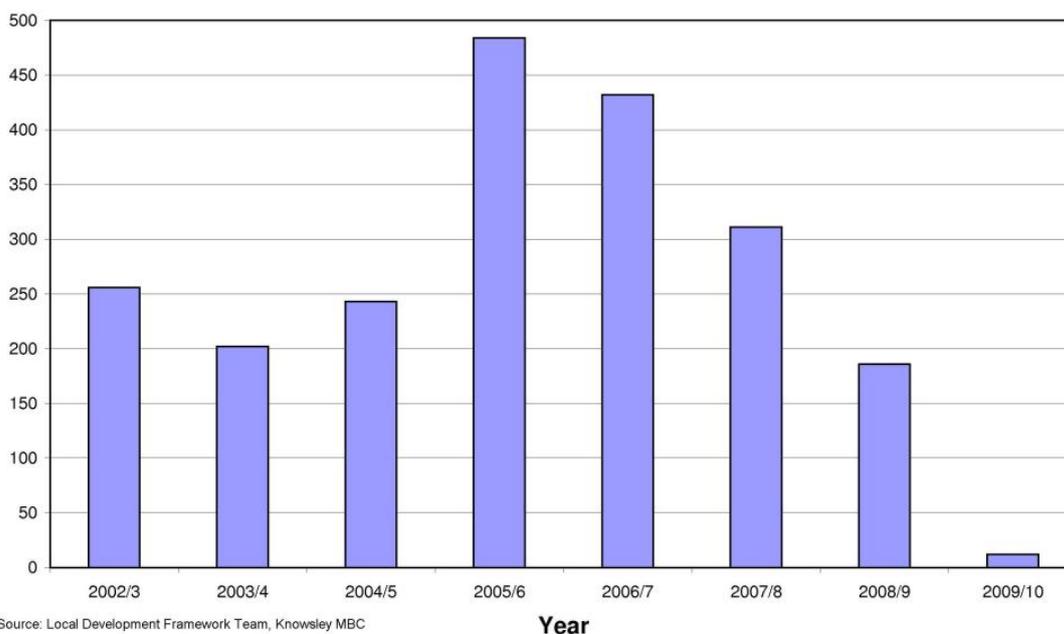
3 Knowsley in 2010

Table 3.5 Housing Completions and Demolitions 2002/3 to 2009/10 (Core Indicators H2(a) and H2(b))

	New Build Completions	Demolitions (brackets show demolitions in the North Huyton NDC area)	Net Change for Conversion	Net Change for Change of Use	Net Dwellings completed
2002/3	461	198 (51)	-7	0	256
2003/4	683	477 (395)	-6	2	202
2004/5	642	399 (90)	0	0	243
2005/6	625	140 (132)	-1	0	484
2006/7	453	38 (31)	-9	26	432
2007/8	438	127 (101)	0	0	311
2008/9	298	127 (100)	3	12	186
2009/10	273	270 (160)	0	9	12
Total	3873	1776(1060)	-20	49	2126
Mean	484.1	222.0 (132.5)	-2.5	6.1	265.8

Source: Local Development Framework Team, Knowsley MBC and Knowsley Housing Trust

Figure 3.4 Net Housing Change 2002/3 to 2009/10



3.31 The above figures are different from those previously reported. This is due, in the main, to a new monitoring system identifying completed houses that had not previously been recorded.

Knowsley in 2010 3

3.32 Between April 2009 and March 2010, 282 dwellings were built, converted or its use changed to residential. This is significantly less than in recent years. There has, however, been a significant upturn in building rates between April and September 2010. Table 3.6 'Density of new dwellings 2009 to 2010' shows that the majority of new dwellings in the year ending 31 March 2010 were completed at a density of 50 or more dwellings per hectare.

Table 3.6 Density of new dwellings 2009 to 2010

	Number of Dwellings	Percent
Gross completions at density of less than 30 dwellings per hectare (net site area of the development)	18	6.6
Gross completions at density of 30-50 dwellings per hectare (net site area of the development)	84	30.8
Gross completions at density above 50 dwellings per hectare (net site area of the development)	171	62.6
Total Completions	273	100.0
Source: Local Development Framework Team, Knowsley MBC		

3.33 Table 3.7 'Gross Completions of New Build Dwellings (2008/9) by House Type and Number of Bedrooms.' shows that most of the houses that were built were either two bedroom (49%) or three bedroom (37%) houses. This year has seen a significant increase in the number of one bedroom flats being built.

Table 3.7 Gross Completions of New Build Dwellings (2008/9) by House Type and Number of Bedrooms.

	1 bed	2 beds	3 beds	4 or more beds	Total
House / Bungalow	0	13	103	13	129
Flat / Apartment	23	121	0	0	144
Total	23	134	103	13	273
Source: Local Development Framework Team, Knowsley MBC					

3.34 Planning Policy Statement 3: Housing states that, nationally, at least 60% of new housing should be built on land that has previously been developed⁽⁹⁾. The Regional Spatial Strategy (RSS) requires that at least 65% of new dwellings be built on land that has previously been developed. 65% is also an objective for the UDP. The Core Strategy will need to determine if a level above the national level is required to support its regeneration policies.

3.35 Table 3.8 'New and converted dwellings – on previously developed land (Core Indicator H3)' shows that, during the last year, the percentage of residential completions on previously developed land is significantly above both the PPS3 and the RSS requirement.

3 Knowsley in 2010

Table 3.8 New and converted dwellings – on previously developed land (Core Indicator H3)

On previously developed sites (Brownfield)	259
On 'not previously developed' sites (Greenfield)	23
Total	282
% on Previously Developed Land	91.8%
Source: Local Development Framework Team, Knowsley MBC	

3.36 Core Output indicator H6 requires that Housing Quality be monitored using Building for Life Standards. The Council's housing monitoring system has been amended to include the Building for Life standard. Development Quality staff have undertaken the training but monitoring has not yet been introduced.

3.37 Of the 64,570 dwellings currently in Knowsley, 2,875 (4.45%) are empty. This is a 0.3% reduction on the reported vacancy rate in 2009. The decrease in empty properties is due to improvements in data monitoring techniques and increased co-operation with owners bringing properties back in to use.

3.38 Of the properties that are empty, the Private Sector has the largest proportion (65%). Registered Social Landlords account for 30% of which 2/3 are designated for renovation or demolition through existing regeneration initiatives and 1/3 are due to natural tenancy turnaround. The remaining 5% of empty properties are awaiting demolition or refurbishment as part of the North Huyton Revive programme or are ex boarding accommodation that is to be refurbished at Whiston Hospital.

3.39 Knowsley, through its empty properties action plan, will continue to support owners, landlords and registered social landlords in preventing properties from becoming vacant.

Affordable Homes

3.40 Knowsley has a very high proportion (31%) of social rented dwellings⁽¹⁰⁾. The highest concentrations of social rented housing are within Kirkby, North Huyton, Stockbridge Village and South Halewood. Since 1991, the choice of housing in the Borough has been improved considerably by development of new private estates. Although the new private estates have helped to improve overall housing choice, they were often been developed on the periphery of the deprived areas and so did not contribute fully to regeneration of the deprived areas. The Sustainable Community Strategy⁽¹¹⁾ states that the Local Development Framework will set out our requirements for affordable housing which must be tenure blind.

3.41 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 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.

3.42 This position changed in line with renewed buoyancy in the North West's housing markets before the recent recession. While Knowsley retains a much higher than average percentage of social rented housing; there is, in most areas, a healthy demand for the tenure

10 Housing Flows Reconciliation 2009/10

11 Knowsley: The Borough of Choice – Sustainable Community Strategy 2008 –2023 Knowsley Partnership (2008)

Knowsley in 2010 3

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.

3.43 Following on from the completion of the Knowsley Housing Needs Assessments 2007 and 2009, the Council commissioned a Strategic Housing Market Assessment (SHMA). The SHMA⁽¹²⁾ assessed the Borough's need for additional affordable dwellings, e.g. social rented, shared ownership, etc., and market dwellings (privately owner-occupied or privately rented). It concluded that Knowsley has an unbalanced housing stock. In some parts of the Borough there are shortages of some housing types, sizes and tenures while in other areas they are in excess. The existing housing stock is not meeting current needs and will fall short of meeting future needs. Particular shortages exist for larger, executive market homes, and for smaller one-and two-bedroom units in the affordable sector. The SHMA also emphasises the need to provide housing which is suitable for occupation by older people across the Borough. The SHMA also concluded that the Borough has a major housing affordability issue.

3.44 Table 3.9 'Average Property Prices by House Type' shows the average price of residential property in Knowsley for March each year. House prices in March 2010 ranged between £69,745 (a decrease of £2,269 from March 2009) for a terraced house and £174,036 (a decrease of £5,661 from March 2009) for a detached property. The average price for all types of dwelling was £109,820, which was £3,572 (3.2%) lower than the previous year.

Table 3.9 Average Property Prices by House Type

Month	Detached (£)	Semi-Detached (£)	Terraced (£)	Maisonette / Flat (£)	All £	Sales Volume
Mar-02	98,355	56,682	39,416	46,564	62,064	157
Mar-03	118,844	68,489	47,627	56,264	74,992	182
Mar-04	154,858	89,244	62,060	73,314	97,718	216
Mar-05	189,555	109,240	75,964	89,740	119,612	136
Mar-06	195,890	112,891	78,503	92,740	123,610	188
Mar-07	204,378	117,782	81,905	96,758	128,966	235
Mar-08	209,963	121,001	84,143	99,402	132,490	104
Mar-09	179,697	103,559	72,014	85,074	113,392	58
Mar-10	174,036	100,297	69,745	82,394	109,820	79

Source: Land Registry House Prices dataset, extracted 7/9/2010

3.45 In general pay levels for Knowsley residents are low. In July 2010 the average price for an entry-level house was 4.9 times the average annual pay for a full-time worker⁽¹³⁾.

3.46 Table 3.10 'Gross affordable housing completions (Core Indicator H5)' shows that 104 units of affordable housing were completed last year but that 240 affordable dwellings were demolished.

12 Knowsley Strategic Housing Market Assessment 2010, David Couttie Associates

13 Hometrack

3 Knowsley in 2010

Table 3.10 Gross affordable housing completions (Core Indicator H5)

Affordable Type	Completions	Demolitions	Net Change
Rented - Registered Social Landlord	64	240	-176
Equity	40	0	40
Total	104	240	-136

Source: Strategy and Commissioning, Knowsley MBC

Gypsies and Travellers Accommodation

3.47 Planning Circular 1/2006 says that Regional Spatial Strategies should identify the number of pitches for Gypsies and Travellers that will be required in each local planning authority area. This should be in the light of the Gypsy and Traveller Accommodation Assessment undertaken by local authorities.

3.48 The 2008 Merseyside Gypsy and Traveller Accommodation Needs Assessment identified a need of five permanent pitches in the Borough and ten transit pitches across Merseyside⁽¹⁴⁾. The Regional Strategy Technical Background Paper⁽¹⁵⁾, however, found that the Borough has a need for ten permanent pitches and five transit pitches.

3.49 There are currently no pitches in the Borough. The Core Strategy will need to identify the level of accommodation need for Gypsies and Travellers, outline the criteria that will be used to identify site(s), and how the land will be made available.

Table 3.11 Net additional pitches (Gypsy and Traveller) (Core Indicator H4)

Permanent	Transit	Total
0	0	0

Source: Local Development Framework Team, Knowsley MBC

Housing Trajectory

3.50 Table 3.12 'Plan period and housing targets (Core Indicator H1)' shows that between 2002 and 2016 the Knowsley Replacement Unitary Development Plan (2006) required 3,220 dwellings to be built. This was based on the requirement contained within the Regional Planning Guidance for the North West (RPG13). PPG13 was superseded by the North West of England Plan Regional Spatial Strategy (2008) which required 8,100 dwellings to be built between 2003 and 2021.

14 Gypsy and Traveller Accommodation Needs Assessment Final report, Salford Housing & Urban Studies Unit, 2008

15 Technical Background Paper - Gypsies & Travellers and Travelling Showpeople Pitch Provision July 2009

Knowsley in 2010 3

Table 3.12 Plan period and housing targets (Core Indicator H1)

Start of Plan period	End of Plan period	Total housing Required	Source of plan Target
2002	2016	3220	Knowsley Replacement Unitary Development Plan (2006)
2003	2021	8100	Regional Spatial Strategy (2008)

Source: Knowsley Replacement Unitary Development Plan (2006) and North West of England Plan Regional Spatial Strategy to 2021

3.51 In order to comply with the 2003 RSS requirement of no more than 230 dwellings per year, the Council applied a housing constraint policy between March 2005 and February 2008. When the replacement RSS was published in 2008, it almost doubled Knowsley's housing requirement. It also backdated the requirement to 2003; that is during the time that the Council was applying housing constraint. During the same period, a large number of properties were demolished in the North Huyton and Tower Hill Action Areas.

3.52 Table 3.13 'Regional Spatial Strategy (RSS) shortfall' shows that for the period from 2003 to 2010, Knowsley's RSS requirement was to build an additional 3,150 dwellings. The demolition of dwellings in Action Areas (primarily in North Huyton), the housing constraint policy, and the backdating of housing requirement to 2003, contributed to a shortfall of 1,280 dwellings. The RSS requirement was a net figure; any future demolitions would therefore have to be replaced. The only significant sources of demolitions in Knowsley is in North Huyton and by Knowsley Housing Trust. Together they identified a further 228 demolitions. For the RSS requirement to be reached by 2021, an average of 587 dwellings per year will have to be built.

Table 3.13 Regional Spatial Strategy (RSS) shortfall

Annualised RSS requirement from start of RSS Period (2003-2010)	3,150
Net Dwelling Completions 2003-2010	1,870
Current Shortfall in completions (2003-2010)	1,280
Loss through demolitions 2010 onwards	228
Annualised RSS requirement to end of RSS Period (2010-2021)	4,950
Requirement to end of RSS period	6,458
Amended annualised RSS requirement to end of its plan period (2010-2021)	587

3.53 Table 3.14 'Projected net additional dwellings 2010 - 2027 (Core Indicator H2(c))' shows the projected rates of net additional dwellings. It is based on extant planning permissions, land allocated in the Knowsley Replacement Unitary Development Plan (2006), expected completions in Action Areas, expected demolitions. It does not take into consideration additional windfall which has been significant in recent years (1,366 dwellings from 2006-10). Projections for individual sites can be found in Appendix B.

3 Knowsley in 2010

Table 3.14 Projected net additional dwellings 2010 - 2027 (Core Indicator H2(c))

	10-11	11-12	12-13	13-14	14-15	15-16	16-17	17-18	18-19	19-20	20-21	21-22	22-23	23-24	24-25	25-26	26-27
Net Additions	299	318	645	684	620	340	270	190	150	159	58	0	0	0	0	0	0

Source: Local Development Framework Team, Knowsley MBC

Five-year land supply

3.54 PPS3 requires Local Planning Authorities to maintain a rolling five-year supply of deliverable land for housing. There are currently 2,820 dwellings with extant planning permission of which 233 are expected to be completed before 1 April 2011. Table 3.15 'Supply of deliverable land for housing within five years from April 2011' contains a summary of the number of residential dwellings that the Council believes are capable of being delivered within the five years from April 2011 to March 2016. Appendix B contains individual site details.

Table 3.15 Supply of deliverable land for housing within five years from April 2011

Expected supply with extant planning permission as at 1 April 2011	2,587
Knowsley UDP allocations (Policy H2) without planning permission as at 30th September 2010	410
Knowsley UDP allocations (Policy H3) without planning permission as at 30th September 2010	300
Knowsley UDP allocations (Policy H4) without planning permission as at 30th September 2010	225
Expected total supply at April 2011	3,522

Source: Local Development Framework Team, Knowsley MBC

3.55 Of the sites allocated within the UDP Policy H2, former flats at Kipling Avenue (site H2), land at Thingwall Lane (site H4), Quarryside Drive (site H6), and Delph Lane / Two Butt Lane (site H7) have planning permission. In recognition of the need to remediate land at Thingwall Lane, it is considered that only 225 dwellings will be completed within the site during the next five years.

3.56 Of the sites allocated within the UDP Policy H3, development has commenced on 391 dwellings in 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. Development of up to 300 dwellings in Tower Hill, Kirkby has been delayed due to the economic downturn.

3.57 There is currently a land supply for 3,522 dwellings. This is in excess of five years of the amended annualised RSS requirement (Table 3.13 'Regional Spatial Strategy (RSS) shortfall'). It is therefore considered that the Borough has at least a five-year supply of residential sites that are deliverable (available, suitable, and achievable).

3.58 A Strategic Housing Land Availability Assessment (SHLAA) has been produced to identify land that will be required for housing for the next 15 years. The study concluded that the Borough has in excess of a five-year supply. It also found, however, the the Borough has less than 10 years supply. This is well short of the 15 year supply that the Council is required to identify to support the Local Development Framework Core Strategy. The SHLAA had a base date of 2008. The Council is currently updating the SHLAA to a 2010 base date to ensure that it is up-to-date and that all sites, including potentially new sites, have been

Knowsley in 2010 3

identified. The Council, along with neighbouring authorities, has also commissioned a Green Belt Study to assess the capability of areas that are currently within the designated Green Belt but that may be able to accommodate housing and employment development in the future.

Policy Implications

The Local Development Framework (LDF) will need to consider:

- How to ensure that the housing market meets the needs of its residents.
- How to ensure that housing development is built in sustainable locations and whether the shortfall in land for housing should be met on land that is currently in the Green Belt or whether a contribution from adjacent local authorities will be required. Building in the Green Belt could affect the ability of the Council to ensure that at least 60% of new dwellings are built on Brownfield land.
- The level of affordable accommodation that will be required in all sectors.
- The level of need for permanent and transit pitches for Gypsies and Travellers and identify the sites(s) that will accommodate the need.

Economy

3.59 Knowsley lies within the outer part of the Liverpool City Region and plays an important role in it. The Borough is a major employment location offering several major industrial and business parks including one of the largest in Europe (Knowsley Industrial Park). It is also a major source of workers for the sub-region.

3.60 There has been a strong growth in employment in the Borough. This reflects efforts by public and private sector partners to expand the business base and promote enterprise. The last fifteen years have seen some high profile inward investments by companies such as QVC, Vertex, and Sonae. Around 56,500 people are employed in the Borough⁽¹⁶⁾.

3.61 Although employment in the manufacturing sector is still significant in the Borough (10% of businesses and more than 20% of total employment), over the last decade the main growth sectors have been in public services. In 2008, the Public Administration, Education and Health sector accounted for over 1/3 of all employment. The main employers in this sector were the local authority and Whiston Hospital.

3.62 Table 3.16 'Employment land available – by type (March 2010) (Core Indicator BD3)' shows that there is 122.4 ha of land allocated for employment purposes that do not have planning permission. There is a further 11.1 ha of sites in the Primarily Industrial Areas that are appropriate locations for B1, B2 and B8 uses. There is a further 15.6 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. Only 38.5% of the land that is available for employment purposes is on land that has previously been developed.

Table 3.16 Employment land available – by type (March 2010) (Core Indicator BD3)

Employment Type (Use Classes Order 1987)	Area (ha)	Area on Brownfield land (ha)	% on Brownfield land
Allocation without Planning Permission			
Business (B1) or General Industry (B2)	7.9	7.9	100.0

3 Knowsley in 2010

Employment Type (Use Classes Order 1987)	Area (ha)	Area on Brownfield land (ha)	% on Brownfield land
Business (B1) or General Industry (B2) or Storage / Distribution (B8)	106.5	39.2	36.8
Business (B1) or General Industry (B2), or Hotel (C1)	8.0	1.4	17.8
Sub Total	122.4	48.6	39.7
Sites in Primarily Industrial Area			
Business (B1) or General Industry (B2) or Storage / Distribution (B8)	11.1	0.4	3.4
Sites with Planning Permission, not started			
Business (B1)	2.1	0.0	0.0
Offices (B1a)	0.1	0.1	100.0
Business (B1) or General Industry (B2)	0.2	0.0	0.0
Business (B1) or General Industry (B2) or Storage / Distribution (B8)	6.7	3.3	48.7
General Industry (B2)	4.2	3.6	86.7
Storage / Distribution (B8)	2.4	1.7	70.4
Sub Total	15.6	8.6	55.1
Sites Under Construction			
General Industry (B2) or Storage / Distribution (B8)	0.8	0.8	100.0
Business (B1) or General Industry (B2) or Storage / Distribution (B8)	1.7	0.0	0.0
Sub Total	2.5	0.8	33.2
Grand Total	151.7	58.4	38.5
Individual site details are contained in Appendix D.			

3.63 The 2010 Employment Land Study⁽¹⁷⁾ assessed the supply, need, and demand for sites in four districts - Halton, Sefton, West Lancashire, and Knowsley. The study concluded that about 83 hectares of the Borough's economic land supply is available or will be so within three years. It also identified that Knowsley will need to identify an additional 95 to 111 hectares of employment land in the period up to 2026. It acknowledges, however, that up to 36 hectares could be provided through the remodelling of the existing employment areas. The Council and the North West Development Agency have jointly commissioned consultants to provide advice on the future possibilities for Knowsley Industrial Park. The 2010 Employment Land Study identified a number of sites that could accommodate employment land need, however the sites were in the Green Belt. As the Core Strategy will run to 2027, the additional employment land need has been increased to 110 to 126 ha to reflect the

Knowsley in 2010 3

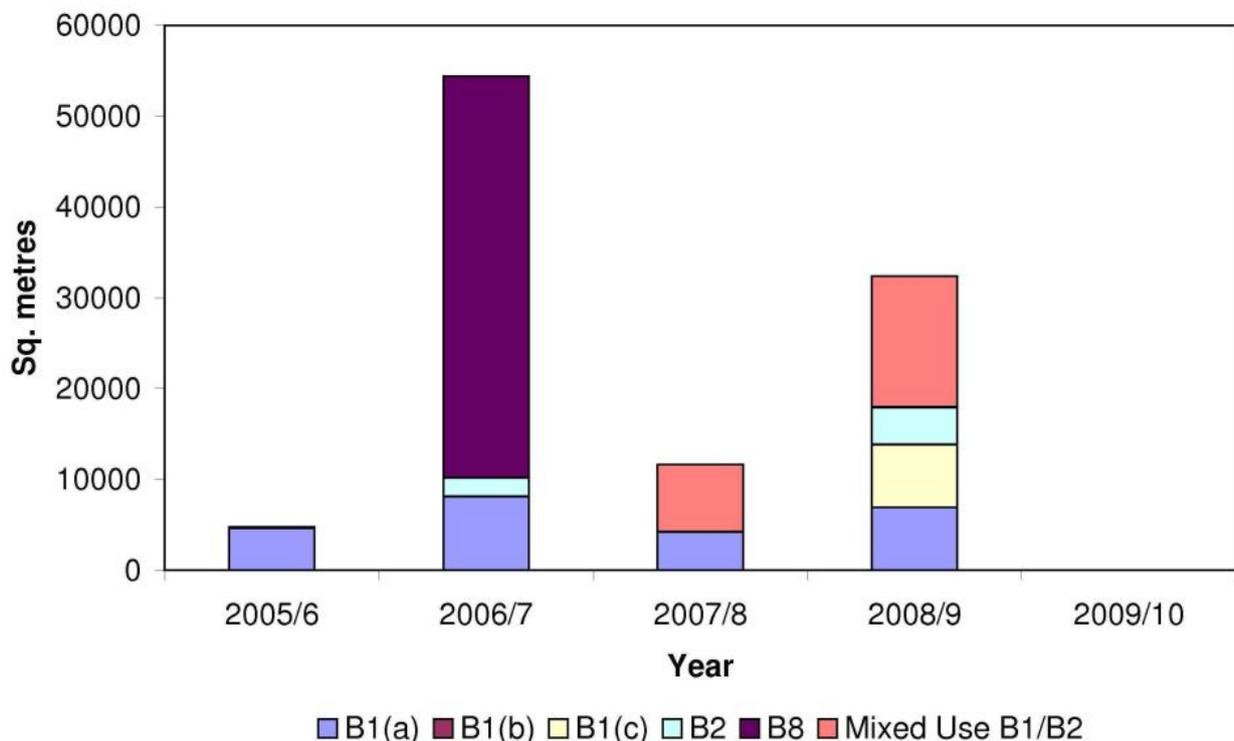
additional year beyond the Study period. The findings of the study included a buffer of 20% uplift. The LDF will need to consider if, in the current economic climate, the uplift will be required. If the 20% uplift is not applied then the requirement can be reduced to 77.8 ha.

3.64 The districts in Liverpool City Region have commissioned consultants to review the methodologies used in the employment land studies produced across the city region to ascertain if a common methodology can be used to assess supply and need across the city region. It also examines the extent to which any excess employment land supply in one local authority area could meet the needs / demands of neighbouring local authorities. One of the conclusions in the draft report⁽¹⁸⁾ is that studies that use historic land take up, like that used to determine Knowsley's need, generally produce a higher need figure than those that use economic forecasting.

3.65 Core Indicator BD1 requires that gross and net additional employment floorspace be monitored. Core Indicator BD2 requires the monitoring of gross additional employment floorspace on land that has previously been developed. From 2009 to 2010, no additional employment floorspace was completed. There were two sites on which development had commenced but later ceased.

3.66 Figure 3.5 'Net Additional Employment Floorspace' shows the amount of floorspace developed between 2005/6 and 2009/10. The amount of floorspace has been heavily influenced by the type of floorspace developed. In 2007, for example, the large proportion on the additional floorspace was a single warehouse.

Figure 3.5 Net Additional Employment Floorspace



Source: Local Development Framework Team, Knowsley MBC

3.67 The Sustainable Communities Strategy⁽¹⁹⁾ identifies the Borough's economic performance as a challenge. Despite recent progress, economic performance in Knowsley still lags behind the UK and North West average. The strategy identified a need for an

18 Housing and Economic Development Evidence Base Overview Study, 2010, GVA Grimley

19 Knowsley The Borough of Choice – Sustainable Community Strategy 2008 –2023 Knowsley Partnership (2008)

3 Knowsley in 2010

additional 233 VAT registrations per year to bring the number of businesses in Knowsley up to the UK average. In March 2007 there were 2,085 VAT registered businesses in the Borough.

3.68 Table 3.17 'VAT Registrations and De-registrations 2002-2007' shows the number of VAT registrations and de-registrations between 2002 and 2007. During this period there was an average net change of 67.5 per year.

Table 3.17 VAT Registrations and De-registrations 2002-2007

Date	Registrations	De-registrations	Net change	Stocks at end of year
2002	205	160	45	1,730
2003	195	155	40	1,770
2004	210	130	80	1,850
2005	230	155	75	1,920
2006	210	165	45	1,970
2007	255	135	120	2,085

Source: ONS Crown Copyright Reserved [from Nomis on 6 September 2010]

3.69 Since 2007 the official statistics contains all businesses, not just those that are VAT registered. In March 2009 there were 3,185 businesses in Knowsley of which 58% employ less than five people ⁽²⁰⁾. The Council's Business Liaison and Investment team has recently launched two new business grants to help people to either set up their own business or to help their existing small business to grow. In addition, the Knowsley Business Directory has been produced to help businesses to find local suppliers and to encourage their use.

Town Centres

3.70 Kirkby, Prescot and Huyton are the Borough's main centres for shopping. They also provide an important range of local services. The Borough also contains smaller suburban district centres in Halewood, Stockbridge Village and Page Moss. A network of smaller local centres provide valuable neighbourhood shopping facilities.

3.71 A recent shopping study ⁽²¹⁾ states that Knowsley's town centres Huyton, Prescot and especially Kirkby are failing to perform well as locations for shopping, leisure and other town centres uses. They were considered to have very little in the way of an evening economy with no cinemas or theatres and have a very restricted range of restaurants. They also suffer from high levels of 'leakage' of expenditure to other centres, particularly Liverpool.

3.72 Knowsley has 20 smaller local centres plus a number of smaller parades. The 2009 Shopping Study suggests that the major local centre in Hillside Road in Huyton, and local centres at Park Brow Drive in Kirkby, Byron Avenue / Melton Avenue in Whiston are experiencing difficulties. Six medium sized local centres (Longview Drive and Manor Farm Road, Huyton; Bewley Drive / Broad Lane, Old Rough Lane, and Moorfield, Kirkby; and Molyneux Drive, Prescot) and several of the more minor parades are also experiencing difficulties.

20 Local Units by Employment Size Band: Urban/Rural, Neighbourhood Statistics, 2009

21 Town Centres and Shopping Study, Volume 1: Current expenditure patterns and health checks, Roger Tym & Partners, 2009

Knowsley in 2010 3

3.73 Table 3.18 'Completed floorspace (sq. m.) for 'town centre uses' built 2009/10 (Core Indicator BD4)' shows that last year all of the 'town centre uses' were developed in edge of centre locations. The only development to be completed in 2009/10 was the extension to a retail store in Prescott.

Table 3.18 Completed floorspace (sq. m.) for 'town centre uses' built 2009/10 (Core Indicator BD4)

	Shops (A1)	Financial and Professional Services (A2)	Other Offices (B1a)	Assembly and Leisure (D2)	Total
Gross	0	0	0	0	0
In Centre	0	0	0	0	0
Edge of Centre	2400	0	0	0	2400
Out of Centre	0	0	0	0	0
% of gross on previously developed land	100	0	0	0	100

Individual site details are contained in Appendix E.

Policy Implications

The Local Development Framework (LDF) will need to consider:

- How to ensure that employment development is built in sustainable locations and whether the shortfall in land for employment should be met on land that is currently in the Green Belt or whether a contribution from adjacent local authorities will be required.
- How a sustainable and successful future can be ensured for town centres and local shopping centres and parades.

Workforce

3.74 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.

3.75 In 2008, there were 56,500 residents in employment of which 39,100 were employed full-time. In the previous year the number of residents in full-time employment fell by 1,200 while the number of residents in part-time employment rose by 1,400.

3.76 The Borough has a heavy reliance on specific employment sectors. Table 3.19 'Employment (2008)' shows that in 2008 the most significant employment sector in Knowsley was the Public Administration, Education & Health sector (32.1%). This sector includes Council employees and employees of Whiston Hospital who make up a significant part of it. This sector lost 1,200 employees in the previous year. The manufacturing sector, including Jaguar Land Rover, also makes a significant contribution to the local economy (19.8%). This sector saw 400 job losses in the previous year. The sectors that saw growth included transport & communications (+600), construction (+500), and finance, IT, other business activities (+400).

3 Knowsley in 2010

Table 3.19 Employment (2008)

	Knowsley		North West	GB
	Number	%	%	%
Total employee jobs				
Full-time	39,100	69.2	69.1	68.8
Part-time	17,400	30.8	30.9	31.2
Manufacturing	11,200	19.8	11.6	10.2
Construction	3,000	5.2	5.2	4.8
Distribution, hotels & restaurants	9,900	17.5	23.5	23.4
Transport & communications	2,800	4.9	5.8	5.8
Finance, IT, other business activities	9,200	16.4	19.7	22.0
Public administration, education & health	18,100	32.1	28.2	27.0
Other services	2,100	3.8	4.9	5.3
Source: ONS Annual Business Inquiry employee analysis				

3.77 Table 3.20 'Occupations' shows that Knowsley is under represented in managerial and professional occupations. It has the lowest representation in Greater Merseyside in these occupations. Professional occupations are at a level of less than $\frac{3}{4}$ of the rate for Great Britain.

Table 3.20 Occupations

	Knowsley		North West (%)	Great Britain (%)
	Number	%		
Managers and senior officials	6,700	10.8	14.6	15.7
Professional occupations	5,200	8.5	12.6	13.6
Associate professional & technical occupations	7,900	12.8	14.0	14.7
Administrative and secretarial occupations	8,900	14.4	11.5	11.2
Skilled trades occupations	6,500	10.5	10.4	10.4
Personal service occupations	6,400	10.3	8.9	8.6
Sales and customer service occupations	6,600	10.7	8.6	7.4
Process, plant and machine operatives	5,600	9.0	7.6	6.7
Elementary occupations	7,700	12.4	11.4	11.3

Knowsley in 2010 3

Source: Annual Population Survey April 2009 to March 2010

3.78 The Borough has low average wage levels for residents and mismatch in wages between local residents and those working in the Borough. Table 3.21 'Residents Pay' shows the average weekly and hourly wage for residents in full-time employment. At £489, Knowsley residents receive £100 less than the average weekly wage for Great Britain. Although Knowsley residents receive the lowest average weekly wage on Merseyside, people who work in Knowsley receive the highest average weekly wage (£584).

Table 3.21 Residents Pay

	Knowsley (£)	North West (£)	Great Britain (£)
Gross weekly pay			
Full Time Workers	488.90	543.20	590.40
Male Full Time Workers	530.70	592.80	646.90
Female Full Time Workers	434.90	470.50	503.00
Hourly Pay			
Full Time Workers	12.60	13.96	15.13
Male Full Time Workers	13.25	14.79	16.12
Female Full Time Workers	11.71	12.65	13.47
Source: Annual Survey of Hours and Earnings - resident analysis			
ONS Crown Copyright Reserved [from Nomis on 17 September 2010]			

3.79 The Borough has high levels of worklessness. In March 2010, the number of persons claiming Job Seeker's Allowance was 6,156. This represented 6.4% of the residents of working age which is the same as in March 2009. The number of claimants aged 18-24 fell by 12.9% during the same period. This is, however, still 26.7% higher than the March 2008 level. The number of persons claiming benefit for twelve months or more rose by 380 to 945, while the number of persons claiming for six months or more rose by 415. This means that 35% of persons claiming benefit have been claiming for 6 months or more.

Policy Implications

The Local Development Framework (LDF) will need to consider:

- How to address skills and attainment levels of residents.
- Whether the Borough should be seeking to meet the employment needs of residents or encouraging all employment.
- Why higher paid employees are choosing to live outside of the Borough.
- How the number of businesses in the Borough can be increased.

Environment

Minerals

3 Knowsley in 2010

3.80 Knowsley has a long history of minerals exploitation such as the mining of coals and clay extraction for brick making. With the exception of Cronton clay pit, the operations have now ceased. A study of minerals resources⁽²²⁾ recommended that the Cronton Clay Pit and surrounding area be safeguarded from other forms of development which could sterilise it as a resource. Knowsley no longer has any production of primary aggregates.

Table 3.22 Production of primary land won aggregates (Core Indicator M1)

Crushed Rock (tonnes)	Sand and Gravel (tonnes)
0	0

3.81 Core indicator M2 requires that production of secondary and recycled aggregates be monitored. Although it is likely that secondary and recycled aggregates are produced in Knowsley, the amount is unknown. This is largely a result of commercial confidentiality issues surrounding producers and there being no statutory requirement to report their production to Minerals Planning Authorities.

Table 3.23 Production of secondary and recycled aggregates (Core Indicator M2)

Secondary	Recycled
Not available.	Not available.

3.82 Data regarding the production of secondary and recycled 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 North West Regional Aggregate Working Party (RAWP) and the other Merseyside Authorities to address this issue at a sub-regional level.

Waste

3.83 The Joint Merseyside Waste Development Plan Document (Waste DPD) is being prepared by Merseyside Environmental Advisory Service on behalf of Knowsley and the other Councils in Greater Merseyside. The Waste DPD is concerned with the scale, location and type of facilities required to manage all types of waste in Merseyside and Halton. It will guide future development of waste management and treatment facilities by identifying the most suitable sites across the sub-region and allocating these sites for waste management uses. The Waste DPD will allocate two types of sites: sites for sub-regional facilities (capable of supporting the larger and more complex facilities), and sites for district-level facilities (suitable for smaller waste management operations). It will also provide a policy framework to help deliver a more sustainable future for Merseyside and Halton's waste management needs by moving waste management away from reliance on landfill and towards the use of more sustainable technologies.

3.84 Core indicator W1 requires that capacity of new waste management facilities be monitored. There were no new waste management facilities built between April 2009 and March 2010.

3.85 Table 3.24 'Amount of household waste arising, and managed by management type (Core Indicator W2)' shows the amount of household waste arisings managed by management type. 74.9% of Knowsley's household waste was disposed of via landfill - down from 81.6% the previous year.

Knowsley in 2010 3

Table 3.24 Amount of household waste arising, and managed by management type (Core Indicator W2)

	Knowsley 2008/9		England 2008/9	Knowsley 2007/8	Knowsley 2006/7	Knowsley 2005/6	Knowsley 2004/5
	Tonnes	%	%	%	%	%	%
Landfill	46,665	74.9	49.55	81.6	84.01	87.25	89.61
Incineration with Energy from Waste	-	-		-	-	-	-
Incineration without Energy from Waste	-	-		-	-	-	-
Recycled / composted	15,622	25.1	34.34	18.4	15.99	12.75	10.39
Other	-	-	16.11	-	-	-	-
Total waste arisings	62,287	100	100	100	100	100	100

Source: Directorate of Neighbourhood Services, Knowsley MBC

3.86 During October 2009 the Council introduced a food waste recycling service. Over 7,000 households have opted to participate in the scheme resulting in 329 tonnes of food waste being diverted from landfill during the period October 2009 – March 2010. It is anticipated that more residents will opt in to the scheme during 2010/11 thereby diverting additional biodegradable waste from landfill.

Renewable Energy

3.87 It is important that the Borough positively encourages and accommodates renewable energy generation as much as possible. Some renewable energy installations, however, could conflict with other planning interests such as the Green Belt and the character and setting of neighbourhoods.

3.88 Policy MW7 of the replacement UDP 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. Core Output indicator E3 requires that permission and completion of renewable energy generation be monitored by type, that is by Wind Onshore, Solar Photovoltaics, Hydro, and Biomass. This is currently not monitored. An information system is currently being developed and will be used to report in next year's Annual Monitoring Report.

3 Knowsley in 2010

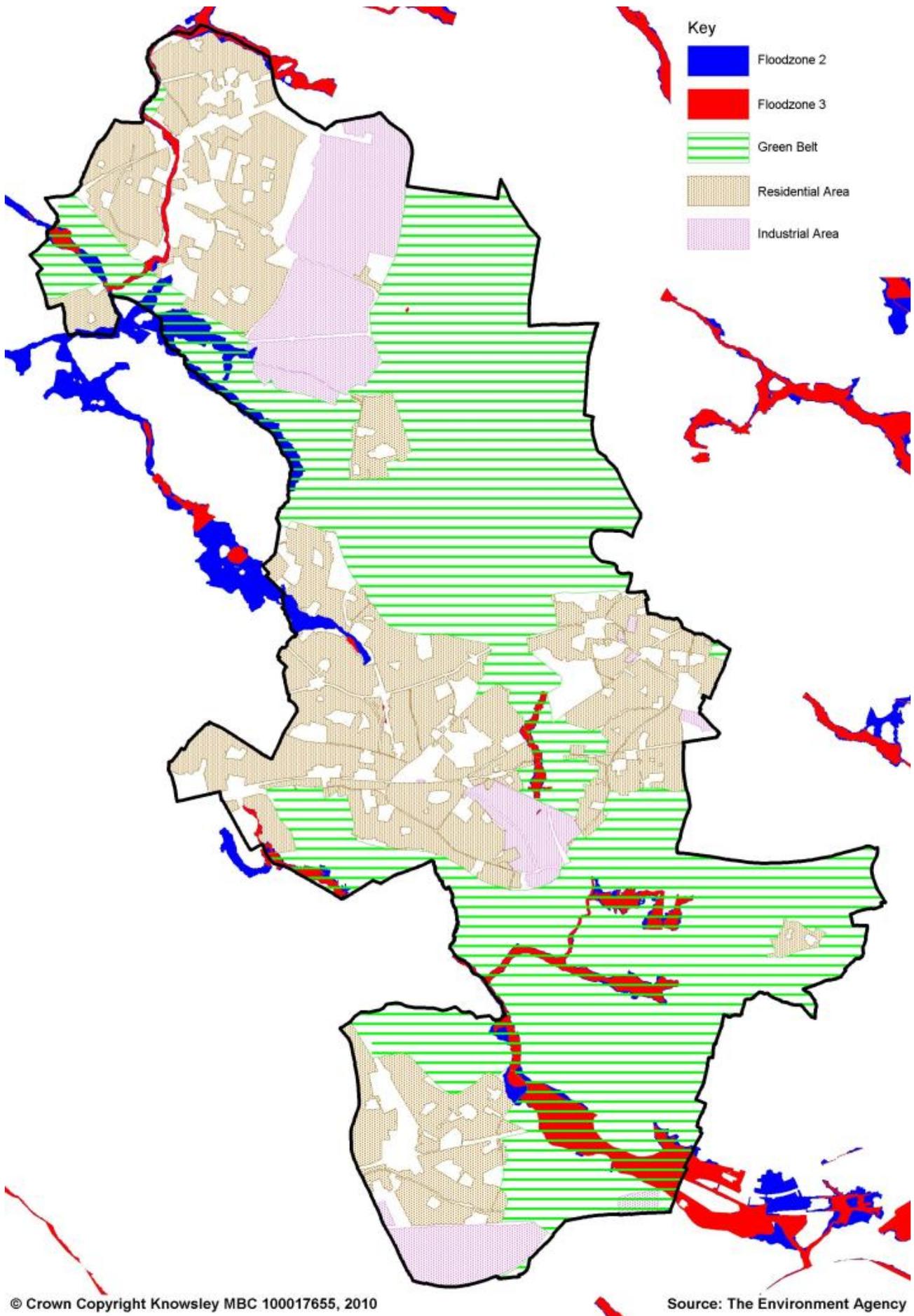
Land at risk from flooding

3.89 The Environment Agency has produced maps of areas that are considered to be at risk of flooding. The maps do not take account of the effect of any future climate change. Knowsley has 269 ha of land in Floodzone 3, that is land with a probability of flooding on average more than once in 100 years, and a further 166 ha of land in Floodzone 2, that is land with a probability of flooding on average between once in 100 and once in 1000 years.

3.90 Map 3.2 'Areas at Risk of Flooding' shows that the majority of land at risk of flooding is in the Green Belt.

Knowsley in 2010 3

Map 3.2 Areas at Risk of Flooding



3 Knowsley in 2010

3.91 Planning Policy Statement 25: Development and Flood Risk states that local planning authorities should undertake a Strategic Flood Risk Assessment (SFRA) to inform the preparation of their Local Development Documents. SFRAs refine the information provided by Environment Agency flood maps, taking into account flooding from all sources.

3.92 A joint SFRA for Knowsley and Sefton was completed in 2009. In Knowsley it will now inform the preparation of the Core Strategy and subsequent Development Plan Documents. It will also provide a framework for the future direction of development within the Borough.

3.93 The SFRA demonstrates that Flood Zone 3 could increase as a result of climate change and spread into existing residential and commercial areas.

3.94 Where a proposed development could be at risk of flooding, or could unacceptably increase the risk of flooding elsewhere, and inadequate mitigation is provided, the Environment Agency will usually object to the planning application. Where a Flood Risk Assessment is not provided as part of a planning application, the Environment Agency may object to the proposed development until such time as a satisfactory Flood Risk Assessment is provided.

3.95 Table 3.25 'Number of planning permissions granted contrary to Environment Agency advice on flooding and water quality grounds (2009/10) (Core Indicator E1)' shows that the Environment Agency objected to seven planning applications on flood defence grounds. On all occasions the applicants subsequently produced flood risk assessments that were accepted and the objection was withdrawn.

Table 3.25 Number of planning permissions granted contrary to Environment Agency advice on flooding and water quality grounds (2009/10) (Core Indicator E1)

Planning Application Number	Address	Nature of Proposed Development	Reason for Agency Objection	Outcome
09/00067/REM	Former Holt Lane, Transport And Roadrunners, Two Butt Lane, Prescot	Erection Of 60 Dwellings	Unsatisfactory FRA/FCA submitted (Surface Water)	Conditions attached that were suggested by Environment Agency.
09/00115/FUL	7-7b Taunton Road, 2-16b And 9-27b Tiverton Close, 27-29b The Crescent And 53-55b Wood Lane, Huyton, Knowsley	Erection of 49 Dwellings	Unsatisfactory FRA/FCA submitted (Surface Water)	Additional Information submitted. Objection withdrawn and conditions imposed.
09/00465/KMBC1	All Saints Catholic Centre For Learning, Roughwood Drive, Northwood, Kirkby	Retention Of Learning, Community And Resource Centre	Unsatisfactory FRA/FCA submitted (Surface Water)	Additional Information submitted. Objection withdrawn.
09/00293/FUL	The Gate, 600 Princess Drive, Huyton, Knowsley	Erection Of 50 Residential Dwellings	Unsatisfactory FRA/FCA	Additional Information submitted.

Knowsley in 2010 3

Planning Application Number	Address	Nature of Proposed Development	Reason for Agency Objection	Outcome
			submitted (Surface Water)	Objection withdrawn.
09/00470/KMBC1	Land At Former St Edmund Of Canterbury Catholic High School, Lordens Road, Huyton	Erection Of Building For Use As A Primary School (Use Class D1)	Unsatisfactory FRA/FCA submitted (Surface Water)	Additional Information submitted. Objection withdrawn.
09/00633/FUL	Former Marconi Site, Roby Road, Roby, Knowsley	Erection Of 57 Dwellings	Unsatisfactory FRA/FCA submitted (Surface Water)	Additional Information submitted. Objection withdrawn.
10/00035/KMBC1	Land Adacent To And Including Park Brow Community Primary School, Broad Lane, Southdene, Kirkby	Erection Of Building For Use As A Primary School (Use Class D1)	Unsatisfactory FRA/FCA submitted (Surface Water)	Additional Information submitted. Objection withdrawn.
Source: Local Development Framework Team, Knowsley MBC				

3.96 The Environment Agency may also object to a planning application when water quality is considered to be at risk of being degraded. This includes pollution at a water abstraction point, pollution to surface water, and unsatisfactory means of disposal of sewage. No representations were received from the Environment Agency on water quality grounds in relation to any planning applications received between April 2009 and March 2010.

Biological river water quality

3.97 Table 3.26 'Biological River Water Quality' shows an assessment of the quality of biological life in the River Alt. 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, since at least 2000, the biological quality of the river has been "Poor". It has a very high level of nitrates and excessively high levels of phosphates.

Table 3.26 Biological River Water Quality

	2000	2001	2002	2003	2004	2005	2006	2007	2008
Overall	Poor								
Nitrates	Very High								
Phosphates	Excessively High								
Source: Environment Agency [accessed 21 September 2010]									

3 Knowsley in 2010

Chemical river water quality

3.98 Table 3.27 'Chemical River Water Quality' shows an assessment of the amount of ammonia and oxygen in the River Alt.

Table 3.27 Chemical River Water Quality

	2000	2001	2002	2003	2004	2005	2006	2007	2008
Ammonia	Fairly Good	Fairly Good	Good	Good	Good	Good	Good	Fairly Good	Fairly Good
Dissolved Oxygen	Fairly Good	Fairly Good	Good	Good	Good	Good	Very Good	Very Good	Very Good

Source: Environment Agency [accessed 21 September 2010]

3.99 The level of dissolved oxygen in the River Alt has increased significantly since 2000 and is now in the highest classification. After five years of "Good" levels of ammonia, the levels have increased in the last two years .

Air

3.100 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. Knowsley monitors air quality through specialist equipment, examining planning applications and regulating certain industrial sites to ensure that all Air Quality Objectives are met. There are no Air Quality Management Areas within the Borough.

Green Belt

3.101 Green Belts have five purposes:

- to check the unrestricted sprawl of large built-up areas;
- to prevent neighbouring towns from merging into one another;
- to assist in safeguarding the countryside from encroachment;
- to preserve the setting and special character of historic towns; and
- to assist in urban regeneration, by encouraging the recycling of derelict and other urban land.

3.102 The Green Belt also has recreational, health and environmental benefits. The Borough contains 4,644 ha of land that is designated as Green Belt. This represents 54% of the Borough.

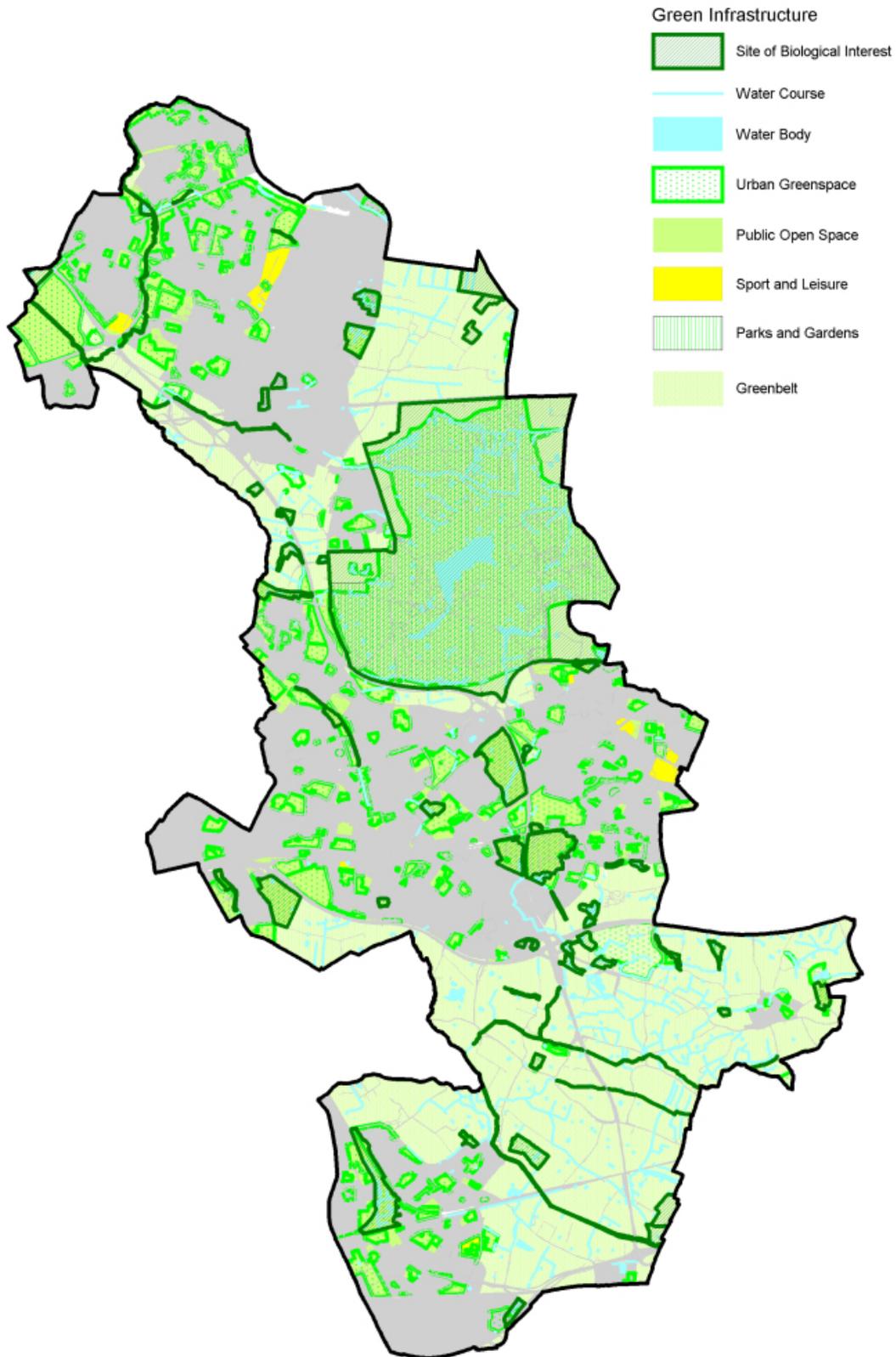
3.103 In order to meet the Borough's development needs in the later years of the plan period, there may be a need to enlarge the urban area into areas currently defined as Green Belt.

Urban Greenspace, Sport and Recreation

3.104 The Borough's natural environment and network of greenspaces is one of its greatest assets. The urban areas contain a network of open spaces of various types, which contribute hugely to the quality of life and health of Knowsley's residents and the image of the Borough. They form part of what is now called "green infrastructure"

Knowsley in 2010 3

Map 3.3 Green Infrastructure



3 Knowsley in 2010

3.105 The Borough's urban areas contain a network of open spaces, some of which are high quality. They include some of the Borough's parks with green flag status or linked to popular tourist destinations such as Knowsley Safari Park, the grounds of Knowsley Hall and the National Wild Flower Centre. Many amenity greenspaces, however, are of relatively poor quality and too many, because of antisocial behaviour, are seen by the local community as a liability rather than an opportunity.

3.106 In 2009, the Borough contained eight open spaces that were managed to Green Flag Award standard (see Table 3.28 'Amount of open spaces managed to Green Flag Award standard'). This represented 17.3% of the open space that was eligible for a Green Flag award. The Council's Greenspace Strategy identifies key objectives for the protection and enhancement of green space. It identifies an additional five open spaces that it intends will be managed to Green Flag Standard by March 2014. These are Jubilee Park in Huyton, Acornfield Plantation in Kirkby, Eaton Street Recreation Ground in Prescot, and Arncliffe Sports Ground and Halewood Park in Halewood⁽²³⁾.

Table 3.28 Amount of open spaces managed to Green Flag Award standard

Court Hey Park, Huyton	13.4 ha
Henley Park, Whiston	2.4 ha
King George V Playing Fields, Huyton	13.7 ha
Knowsley Cemetery, Whiston	2.2 ha
Mc Goldrick Park, Huyton	4.9 ha
Millbrook Park Millennium Green, Kirkby	13.9 ha
St. Chad's Gardens, Kirkby	1.3 ha
Sawpit Park, Huyton	1.2 ha
Source: Directorate of Neighbourhood Delivery, Knowsley MBC	

3.107 The Greenspace Standards and New Development Supplementary Planning Document (Greenspace SPD) was adopted by the Council in November 2007. It sets minimum standards for the quality, quantity and accessibility of different forms of greenspace in the urban area. The general principle is that where there is a "surplus" of a particular type of greenspace there may be scope to redevelop some of the areas for other uses, however this is not the case where the area is in "deficit". The approach aims to ensure that investment in the Borough's urban greenspaces is targeted to those areas in greatest need. The Greenspace SPD has been utilised to draw out appropriate contributions from developers to help improve the quantity, quality and accessibility of the Borough's greenspaces.

3.108 The Council is currently undertaking a new audit of open spaces to highlight the areas in the Borough facing the greatest quantitative need for different types of greenspaces and those areas where the spaces need to be improved in quality or made more accessible. A key issue for the Core Strategy is whether the standards for greenspace provision in the urban area reflect the up to date sporting and recreational needs of the community.

Sites of Environmental Importance

3.109 Knowsley does not have any Sites of Special Scientific Interest, Special Areas of Conservation, Special Protection Areas, or Ramsar sites. It does, however, have a number of locally designated sites consisting of 64 Local Wildlife Sites (formerly Sites of Biological

Knowsley in 2010 3

Interest), 6 Local Geological Sites (formerly Sites of Local Geological Interest), of which 4 overlap with Local Wildlife Sites; and 1 Local Nature Reserve. Table 3.29 'Sites of Environmental Importance by Partnership Board Area' shows a summary of their general location. Appendix F contains a full listing of sites. Details of all site evaluations can be obtained by contacting the Council's Directorate of Regeneration, Economy and Skills.

Table 3.29 Sites of Environmental Importance by Partnership Board Area

Site Location:	Local Wildlife Sites	Local Geological Sites	Local Nature Reserve
North Kirkby	3	1	1
South Kirkby	12	1	0
Prescot, Whiston and Cronton	25	4	0
North Huyton	4	0	0
South Huyton	5	0	0
Halewood	15	0	0
Source: Knowsley Replacement Unitary Development Plan (2006)			
Note: Previous Annual Monitoring Reports reported by Community Area Forum area.			

3.110 Four of the sites were monitored by Merseyside Environment Advisory Service (MEAS) during 2009 as part of the rolling programme of all sites. The sites monitored in the summer of 2009 were:

- Howard's Pits
- Kirkby Brook, Northwood
- Meadow, Kirkby (Mill) Brook
- Meakin's Pits

3.111 Two of the sites are in Council ownership and two in private ownership. Of concern is that:

- rubbish and tipping were present on three sites with Kirkby brook, Northwood, being most affected;
- three sites have invasive species present including Spanish Bluebell on both of the woodland sites.
- Meadow at Kirkby Mill Brook has Japanese Knotweed and Himalayan Balsam present occupying over 75% of the site.

3.112 Although no habitat features were confirmed as lost during the 2009 monitoring, the presence of unimproved neutral grassland and unimproved acid grassland at Howards Pits was undetermined through the monitoring.

3.113 None of the sites were undergoing any active management for conservation. In some cases, no management can be a valid tool for some conservation aims. The lack of management, however, was considered by MEAS to be negative for two sites, Kirkby Brook Northwood and Meadow Kirkby Mill Brook. They also considered that management would benefit the other two sites.

3 Knowsley in 2010

Table 3.30 Change in areas of biodiversity importance (Core Indicator E2)

Loss	Addition	Total
0	0	0

Listed buildings

3.114 A Listed Building is a structure which is included on a statutory list because it is recognised for its special architectural or historic interest. In the last year St. Mary's C of E Church in Knowsley Village has been re-graded to Grade II*. Knowsley now contains 120 listed buildings of which 1 is Grade I, 4 are Grade II*, and 115 are grade II. The listed buildings range from large buildings of grandeur such as Knowsley Hall to places of worship and railway bridges. There are no listed buildings in Knowsley on the national buildings at risk register⁽²⁴⁾. Appendix G contains details of individual listed buildings.

Conservation Areas

3.115 A Conservation Area is an area of special architectural or historic interest, the character or appearance of which it is desirable to preserve or enhance. They are often focused on Listed Buildings; but not always. It is the overall character of the area which the designation of a Conservation Area seeks to preserve or enhance, rather than just the individual buildings.

3.116 In Knowsley there are fifteen conservation areas of which two, Prescott Town Centre and South Park Road, Kirkby are considered by English Heritage to be at risk⁽²⁵⁾. Their condition is described as "Very Poor" which is "expected to deteriorate". The Council is actively seeking to identify potential funding for the enhancement of the Prescott Town Centre Conservation Area. The funding would be used to repair buildings and the reinstatement of historic features.

3.117 Three of the conservation areas are designated as Article 4 conservation areas where certain permitted development rights have been withdrawn. These are Ingoe Lane, Kirkby; Huyton Church, Huyton; and Knowsley Village.

Table 3.31 Conservation Areas

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

24 Heritage at Risk Register 2010 / North West, English Heritage

25 Heritage at Risk Register 2010 / North West, English Heritage

Knowsley in 2010 3

3.118 In 2005 a Conservation Area Appraisal was drafted for each area. The purpose of a Conservation Area Appraisal is to re-assess the area's character and note any changes which have occurred since its designation. This includes new developments or changes to specific buildings and streetscapes. The Conservation Areas will be re-assessed in 2010/11.

3.119 As part of the continuing process it is intended that conservation management plans will be drafted for each of the conservation areas. They will include management proposals for a five year period.

3.120 There are currently no designated ancient monuments in Knowsley.

3.121 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)

3.122 Table 3.32 'National Land Use Database (2008)' contains a summary of the 2008 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.

3.123 In 2008 Knowsley had 147 vacant building and sites covering 227.0 ha.

Table 3.32 National Land Use Database (2008)

	Number of sites	Area (ha)
Previously developed land now vacant.	86	96.8
Vacant buildings.	10	1.2
Derelict land and buildings.	25	39.6
Previously developed land or buildings currently in use and allocated in Knowsley Replacement Unitary Development Plan (2006) or with planning permission.	15	85.3
Previously developed land or buildings currently in use with redevelopment potential but no planning allocation or permission.	11	4.1
Total	147	227.0
Source: Local Development Framework Team, Knowsley MBC		

3.124 Previous surveys excluded sites smaller than 0.25 ha. The 2008 survey, however, included all sites irrespective of size.

3 Knowsley in 2010

Policy Implications

The Local Development Framework (LDF) will need to consider:

- The impact that meeting employment and housing land will have on the Green Belt if this is the preferred option.
- The implications that development will have on climate change; the natural environment including river water, air quality, and sites of environmental importance; and the built environment especially Listed Buildings and Conservation Areas. Mitigation measures should also be considered.
- Whether the standards for greenspace provision in the urban area reflect the up to date sporting and recreational needs of the community?
- How the LDF will support the Council's Greenspace Strategy.
- How the amount of waste going to landfill can be reduced.

Infrastructure

Transport

3.125 Many issues relating to transport are dealt with through the second Merseyside Local Transport Plan (LTP2) which contains the detailed strategy policies, proposals and programme for investment in transport. The second Merseyside Local Transport Plan covers the period from 2006 – 2011 and work has started on its replacement. The aims and objectives of the third Local Transport Plan will be interlinked with the aims of the emerging Core Strategy to provide for the integration of land use and transport planning.

3.126 On 1 September 2010, the Council adopted the “Ensuring a Choice of Travel Supplementary Planning Document”. It seeks to guide development into the most sustainable locations and enhance provision of walking and cycling routes.

3.127 Table 3.33 'Car Ownership' 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 3.34 'Method of Travelling to Work', however, shows that the Borough has a large proportion of persons in employment (excluding home workers) who travel to work by car (69%).

Table 3.33 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				

Knowsley in 2010 3

Table 3.34 Method of Travelling to Work

	Number	Percent
Bus	37	13.1
Car / van	195	68.9
Cycle	3	1.1
Taxi	5	1.8
Train	11	3.9
Walk	29	10.2
Other	3	1.1
Source: Countywide Household Travel Interview Survey 2008		

3.128 Table 3.35 '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).' shows how accessible new residential development is to essential services. It shows that all new residential development has been built in sustainable locations.

Table 3.35 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	194	100
Residential Development within 30 minutes public transport time of a hospital	194	100
Residential Development within 30 minutes public transport time of primary school	194	100
Residential Development within 30 minutes public transport time of a secondary school	194	100
Residential Development within 30 minutes public transport time of area of employment	194	100
Residential Development within 30 minutes public transport time of major retail centre	194	100
Source: Transport Section, Knowsley MBC		

3.129 In March 2000 the Department for Transport produced 'Tomorrow's Roads – Safer for Everyone'. It outlined the Government's road safety strategy and put forward new casualty reduction targets to be achieved by 2010 when compared to 1994-1998 baseline average figures. The national targets are:

- a 40% reduction in the number of people killed or seriously injured in road accidents; and
- a 50% reduction in the number of children killed or seriously injured.

3 Knowsley in 2010

3.130 As a whole, Merseyside has agreed to a stretched target of a 55% reduction in the number of children killed or seriously injured. In order to achieve this Knowsley's target has been stretched further to require a 64% reduction.

3.131 Table 3.36 'Number of people killed or seriously injured in Road Traffic Accidents' and Table 3.37 'Number of children killed or seriously injured in Road Traffic Accidents' show the number of casualties for all people and also just for children. The average annual number of people killed or seriously injured in Knowsley between 1994 and 1998 was 98, while the corresponding figure for children was 29. Knowsley is therefore on target to achieve the reduction.

Table 3.36 Number of people killed or seriously injured in Road Traffic Accidents

District	2003	2004	2005	2006	2007	2008	2009
Knowsley	53	63	66	56	53	57	56
Liverpool	339	303	282	230	195	180	204
St Helens	87	81	70	70	51	70	63
Sefton	106	121	94	100	89	100	87
Wirral	196	202	198	170	157	145	143
Merseyside	781	770	710	626	545	552	553
Source: 2020 Knowsley Ltd on behalf of Knowsley MBC							

Table 3.37 Number of children killed or seriously injured in Road Traffic Accidents

District	2003	2004	2005	2006	2007	2008	2009
Knowsley	12	15	15	11	9	8	11
Liverpool	68	64	62	43	39	31	20
St Helens	12	14	14	9	3	11	14
Sefton	12	19	17	11	15	17	12
Wirral	32	26	38	33	24	14	22
Merseyside	136	138	146	107	90	81	79
Source: 2020 Knowsley Ltd on behalf of Knowsley MBC							

Policy Implications

The Local Development Framework (LDF) will need to consider:

- How the LDF will support the Merseyside Local Transport Plan.
- How to ensure that development is built in sustainable locations.

Knowsley in 2010 3

Summary

3.132 After 25 years of decline, the population of Knowsley has been showing signs of stabilisation over the last 10 years. Over the coming years the population is projected to increase but the structure is expected to change to a more ageing population. Although life expectancy levels have increased, the Borough's level is still among the lowest in the Country. In 2001, a large proportion of residents (24.7%) said that they had a limiting long-term illness. An increasing ageing population may exasperate this issue.

3.133 Despite significant progress being made in recent years, Knowsley is still ranked high in all measures of deprivation. It has high crime and unemployment rates compared to many other areas. Although educational attainment continues to increase, the level for the Borough is the lowest in the country. The level of educational attainment for boys is particularly low. Knowsley has the fourth highest proportion of 16 to 18 year olds that is not in education, employment or training. Educational attainment remains a priority for the Council and its partners.

3.134 There are currently 64,570 dwellings in Knowsley, of which 2,875 (4.45%) are empty.

3.135 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 7,000 by between 2006 and 2026.

3.136 A Strategic Housing Land Availability Assessment (SHLAA) was carried out to identify land that will be required for housing for the next 15 years. The SHLAA identified a deliverable supply in excess five years but well short of the 15 year supply needed for the Core Strategy.

3.137 Generally, pay levels for residents is low. The average price for an entry level house is 4.9 times the average annual pay for a resident working full-time.

3.138 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 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.

3.139 This position changed in line with renewed buoyancy in the North West's housing markets before the recent downturn in the economy. While 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.

3.140 The Strategic Housing Market Assessment (SHMA) concluded that Knowsley has an unbalanced housing stock. In some parts of the Borough there are shortages of some housing types, sizes and tenures while in other areas they are in excess. The SHMA also concluded that the Borough has a major housing affordability issue.

3.141 There are currently no permanent or transit Gypsies and Travellers pitches in the Borough. The Local Development Framework will need to consider how many pitches will be required and where site(s) can be provided.

3.142 At 31 March 2010 the Borough had 151.7 ha of land available for employment purposes, the vast majority of which was available for all employment types. The *Joint Employment Land Study (2010)*, however, found that, in 2008, of the 165 ha available at that time about 83 hectares was available or would be so within three years. The study concluded that Knowsley needs an additional 95 to 111 hectares of employment land in the period up to 2026, although up to 36 hectares could be provided through the remodelling of the existing employment areas.

3 Knowsley in 2010

3.143 The findings of the study included a buffer of 20% uplift, the LDF will need to consider if, in the current economic climate the uplift will be required. If the 20% uplift is not applied then the requirement can be reduced to 77.8 ha for the period up to 2027. In order to meet the Borough's development needs in the later years of the plan period, there may be a need to enlarge the urban area into areas currently defined as Green Belt. In 2009/10 no additional employment floorspace was developed.

3.144 Knowsley's town centres of Huyton, Prescot and especially Kirkby are failing to perform well as locations for shopping, leisure and others town centres uses and suffer from high levels of 'leakage' of expenditure to other centres. Knowsley has 20 smaller local centres plus a number of smaller parades some of which are experiencing difficulties. A key issue for the Core Strategy to address is how a sustainable and successful future for Knowsley's local shopping centres and parades can be ensured.

3.145 54,840 of the Borough's residents are in employment. Car ownership is low but the Borough has a high proportion of persons travelling to work in the Borough by car. The majority of people who work in the Borough live outside the Borough. The majority of residents who work are employed outside of the Borough. Although Knowsley residents receive the lowest weekly wage on Merseyside, people who work in Knowsley receive the highest weekly wage.

3.146 The second Merseyside Local Transport Plan covers the period from 2006 – 2011 and work has started on its replacement. The aims and objectives of the third Local Transport Plan will be interlinked with the aims of the emerging Core Strategy to provide for the integration of land use and transport planning.

3.147 The Council adopted the "Ensuring a Choice of Travel" Supplementary Planning Document on 1 September 2010. Its purpose is to seek to guide development into the most sustainable locations and enhance provision of walking and cycling routes.

3.148 Last year, almost 75% of municipal waste was disposed of by landfill. The Joint Merseyside Waste Development Plan is being prepared to guide future development of waste management and treatment facilities and to move waste management away from landfill.

3.149 The Borough contains 4,644 ha of land that is designated as Green Belt. This represents 54% of the Borough. The Borough also contains a large number of open spaces including some maintained to Green Flag standard. The Greenspace Standards and New Development Supplementary Planning Document (Greenspace SPD) sets minimum standards for the quality, quantity and accessibility of different forms of greenspace in the urban area. The general principle is that where there is a "surplus" of a particular type of greenspace there may be scope to redevelop some of the areas for other uses, however this is not the case where the area is in "deficit".

3.150 The biological quality of the rivers in the Borough continues to be poor. There are no Air Quality Management Areas within the Borough. The majority of land that is at risk of flooding is in the Green Belt.

Effectiveness of Current Planning Policies 4

4. Effectiveness of Current Planning Policies

4.1 The Knowsley Replacement Unitary Development Plan (2006) (UDP) comprised 82 policies and was adopted by the Council on 14th June 2006. Under the Planning and Compulsory Purchase Act 2004, policies can be 'saved' for three years after adoption of the Unitary Development Plan. Policies can continue to be 'saved' beyond three years, subject to the approval of the Secretary of State for Communities and Local Government, provided that they are still up to date and are compliant with the new planning system. On 12 June 2009, the Secretary of State approved the extension of "saving" of all but four policies beyond 16 June 2009. The four policies which are no longer 'saved' are:

- Policy H1: Strategic Housing Land Requirements
- Policy S3: Huyton Town Centre
- Policy S8: Location of Development for Town Centre Uses
- Policy T4: Major Highway Schemes

4.2 The four policies that were not 'saved' beyond June 2009 were allowed to lapse because (in the case of policy H1) the housing target of 230 completions per annum was superseded by the higher target of 450 per annum in the 2008 Regional Spatial Strategy. In the case of policy S8 the policy was not in line with emerging changes to retail policy at the national level. Policies S3 and T4 were allowed to lapse as the developments proposed in these policies had been completed.

4.3 A copy of the direction from the Secretary of State stating which policies have been saved is available on the Council's LDF web page (<http://www.knowsley.gov.uk/LDF>).

4.4 The 'saved' policies and the Regional Spatial Strategy together form the "development plan" for the Borough.

4.5 Appendix H contains details of how "saved policies" are likely to be replaced. The list will, however, be reassessed and confirmed within the LDF Core Strategy. Generally:

- the vision, strategic objectives and core policies (set down in chapters 3 and 4 of the UDP) are likely to be replaced by LDF's 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 are likely to be replaced by the LDF's Core Strategy;
- the land allocations for housing, economic and shopping development are likely to be replaced by the Site Allocations and Development Policies Development Plan Document;
- development control policies are likely to be replaced by Site Allocations and Development Policies Development Plan Document, and
- policies on waste management will be replaced by the joint Merseyside Development Plan Document on Waste.

4.6 Table 4.1 'Performance Against Knowsley Replacement Unitary Development Plan (2006) Objectives' contains the objectives and policy references of the UDP, together with indicators and performance of the objectives.

Table 4.1 Performance Against Knowsley Replacement Unitary Development Plan (2006) Objectives

Objective	Policy	Indicator	Performance
1. To provide additional housing in a range of locations consistent with	H1 H2	Net 230 dwellings / year. Priority to urban regeneration to be built on Brownfield sites.	Policy H1 lapsed on 14 June 2009. Policy H2 allocated eight sites for

4 Effectiveness of Current Planning Policies

Objective	Policy	Indicator	Performance
the requirements of the Regional Spatial Strategy for the North West.			housing development. Four of the sites currently have planning permission but development has not commenced on any of the sites. In 2009/10, 88.7% of new dwellings were built on Brownfield sites.
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.	There was a significant increase in the number of flats / apartments built last year, mainly in Prescot and Kirkby. There continues to be only a small number of 4 bedroom accommodation being built. Most accommodation was either two bedroom (46%) or three bedroom (35.1%) houses. Development has commenced in North Huyton Action Area but the economic downturn has delayed commencement of the Tower Hill (Kirkby) Action Area.
3. To provide a comprehensive range of employment sites and premises of different sizes, types and locations, and to safeguard existing employment land and buildings that are needed.	EC2 EC5	105.2 ha of land was allocated for employment uses.	There is currently 151.7 ha of land that is available for employment purposes, the vast majority of which is available for all employment types. The 2010 Employment Land Study ⁽²⁶⁾ , however, found that about 83 hectares is available or will be so within three years. An additional 77 to 127 hectares of employment land may be needed in the period up to 2027 depending on whether the 20% buffer used in the study is applied to the employment land need.
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.	There is currently 122.4 ha of land that is allocated but without planning permission in the Strategic Employment Locations

Effectiveness of Current Planning Policies 4

Objective	Policy	Indicator	Performance
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, S8	To maintain the position of Kirkby, Huyton and Prescot town centres in the Merseyside hierarchy.	Policies S3 and S8 lapsed on 14 June 2009. Development has been secured in Huyton on the former Asda Site. Knowsley's town centres of Huyton, Prescot and especially Kirkby are failing to perform well as locations for shopping, leisure and others town centres uses and suffer from high levels of 'leakage' of expenditure to other centres.
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.	Policy T4 lapsed on 14 June 2009. The improvements to the M62 / M57 / A5300 and the link road to serve the south of Prescot have been completed. There is currently no available funding stream for Merseytram and consequently its future delivery is uncertain. The proposed new railway station at Headbolt Lane has also not 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 <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • result in any of the community areas having less than 1.85 ha of playing pitches and other formal sporting facilities provision / 1000 residents available for public use. • result in a Substantial Residential Area having less than 0.5 ha / 1000 residents for general amenity use, 0.05 hectares for allotments and 0.2 ha for children's play 	The Greenspace Standards and New Development SPD has been utilised to draw out appropriate contributions from developers to help improve the quantity, quality and accessibility of the Borough's greenspaces. New sports facilities have been provided in Kirkby Leisure Centre and in new learning centres.

4 Effectiveness of Current Planning Policies

Objective	Policy	Indicator	Performance
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.	The Ensuring a Choice of Travel Supplementary Planning Document was adopted on 1 September 2010.
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.	In 2009/10, 88.7% of houses were built on land that had previously been developed. There was no development of employment floorspace in the last year. Only 38.5% of land that is available for employment purposes is on land that has previously been developed.
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 produce at least 10% of predicted energy requirements from renewable resources.	The amount of waste going to landfill reduced last year to 74.9%. The Waste Development Plan Document will look toward making Merseyside self sufficient in waste management. Last year, 11 planning permissions contained a condition that required developments to produce at least 10% of their predicted energy need from renewable resources.

Effectiveness of Current Planning Policies 4

Objective	Policy	Indicator	Performance
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.	The Strategic Housing Land Availability Assessment and the Employment Land Study ⁽²⁷⁾ indicates that an extension of the urban areas into the Green Belt may be required in the later years of the Local Development Framework plan period.
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.	Although these policies were used on only a few occasions it does not mean that they are not useful and needed. It is not known how many proposals did not come to application stage because of constraints contained within the policy. The Core Strategy will need to strike a balance between the conservation and protection of the countryside and the promotion of a viable rural economy.
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.	The Greenspace Standards and New Development SPD has been utilised to draw out appropriate contributions from developers to help improve the quantity, quality and accessibility of the Borough's greenspaces. Open spaces may come under increasing pressure for development because of the shortage of housing and employment land.
14. To protect and manage Knowsley's sites and species of nature conservation importance (including those identified as requiring protection in	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,	Four of the sites of environmental importance were monitored by Merseyside Environment Advisory Service during the summer of 2009 as part of a ten year rolling programme of all sites.

4 Effectiveness of Current Planning Policies

Objective	Policy	Indicator	Performance
the North Merseyside Biodiversity Action Plan) and encourage a net gain in the biodiversity resource.		directly or indirectly, a legally protected species or its habitat.	Of concern is that sites have been used for burning rubbish and tipping; also invasive species such as Japanese Knotweed, Spanish Bluebell, and Himalayan Balsam were found on some sites.
15. To ensure that new development protects or enhances the Borough's stock of trees, hedges and woodland.	CP2 DQ1 DQ4	Where tree loss is unavoidable the applicant will be required to make adequate provision for their replacement, normally including two new trees for each tree lost.	
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.	Conservation Area Appraisals have been prepared for each Conservation Area. Conservation management plans will be drafted for each of the conservation areas with management proposals for a five year period.
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.	There are no Air Quality Management Areas in the Borough. The Chemical quality of the Borough's river water is described as "Fairly Good", the biological quality of the rivers, however, is "Poor".
18. To stimulate a high design quality in new development which will: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • 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 surrounding area.	The Development Quality policies have been extensively used to ensure high quality design.

Effectiveness of Current Planning Policies 4

Objective	Policy	Indicator	Performance
townscape and landscape; and <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • make the Borough a more attractive place to live and invest in. 			
19. To ensure that the design of new development: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • 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.	The Ensuring a Choice of Travel Supplementary Planning Document was adopted on 1 September 2010. It seeks to guide development into the most sustainable locations and enhance provision of walking and cycling routes. UDP policies have been consistently applied through the development management process.

4.7 The Replacement UDP has generally been successful in meeting the UDP's objectives although further progress is needed in some areas such as town centre regeneration.

4 Effectiveness of Current Planning Policies

Progress on the Local Development Framework 5

5. Progress on the Local Development Framework

5.1 The purpose of this chapter is to set out the progress on the production of the Local Development Framework.

5.2 Under the Planning and Compulsory Purchase Act 2004, local authorities are required to produce a portfolio of documents called a Local Development Framework (LDF).

5.3 Transitional arrangements in the Act allowed local authorities to progress the production of development plans already commenced under the previous Act. The Knowsley Replacement Unitary Development Plan (UDP) was adopted by the Council on 14 June 2006 under the transitional arrangements.

5.4 The LDF and Regional Spatial Strategy together will form the statutory "development plan" for the Borough.

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 preparation of the Local Development Framework is a continuous process and the Local Development Scheme is updated periodically to identify which documents are to be prepared in the subsequent three years. The Council published a second revision to the LDS in January 2009. A copy of the current LDS is available on the Council's LDF web page (<http://www.knowsley.gov.uk/LDF>) together with a "real time" update of progress of LDF documents.

Production of the Local Development Framework

Table 5.1 Local Development Framework Current Progress

Document Title	Stage	LDS Date	Actual date
Core Strategy	Public participation: Issues and Options	May / June 2009	27 November 2009 to 22 January 2010
	Public Participation: Preferred Options	January / February 2010	Now likely to be May to June 2011
	Date for Publication	September 2010	Now likely to be December 2011
	Submission To Secretary of State	November 2010	Now likely to be early 2012
	Examination in public	April 2011	Now likely to be mid 2012
	Adoption	September 2011	Now likely to be December 2012

5 Progress on the Local Development Framework

Document Title	Stage	LDS Date	Actual date
Site Allocations & Development Policies Development Plan Document	Public participation: Issues and Options	May / June 2010	Dates to be confirmed subject to progress on the Core Strategy.
	Public Participation: Preferred Options	January / February 2011	Dates to be confirmed subject to progress on the Core Strategy.
	Date for Publication	September 2011	Dates to be confirmed subject to progress on the Core Strategy.
	Submission To Secretary of State	November 2011	Dates to be confirmed subject to progress on the Core Strategy.
	Examination in public	April 2012	Dates to be confirmed subject to progress on the Core Strategy.
	Adoption	September 2012	Dates to be confirmed subject to progress on the Core Strategy.
Joint Merseyside Waste Development Plan Document	Public participation: Issues and Options Report	Complete	April 2007
	Public participation: preferred options and proposals	June / July 2009	24 May 2010 to 4 July 2010
	Date for Publication	February 2010	Now likely to be June 2011
	Submission To Secretary of State	April 2010	Now likely to be August 2011.
	Examination in public	August / September 2010	Now likely to be November 2011.
	Adoption	May 2011	Now likely to be August 2012.
Ensuring a Choice of Travel SPD	Public Participation: Draft SPD	June 2009	18 February 2010 to 1 April 2010
	Adoption & Publication	August 2009	1 September 2010
Design Quality in New Development SPD	Public Participation: Draft SPD	May 2009	Now likely to be November 2010
	Adoption & Publication	July 2009	Now likely to be July 2011
Annual Monitoring Report	Publication	December each year	December 2010

Progress on the Local Development Framework 5

5.8 Table 5.1 'Local Development Framework Current Progress' shows the milestones contained within the second review of the Local Development Scheme (LDS) together with the date that the stage was achieved or likely to be achieved.

- Public consultation on the Core Strategy Issues and Options took place between 27 November 2009 and 22 January 2010. Public consultation on the preferred options was delayed by further evidence gathering. It was also delayed in order to fill policy voids left after notification, by the Department for Communities and Local Government, of the revocation of the Regional Spatial Strategy. The revocation was, however, later ruled to be unlawful.
- The Site Allocations and Development Policies Development Plan Document has been delayed until sufficient progress has been made on the Core Strategy.
- The joint Merseyside Waste Development Plan Document (Waste DPD) is being prepared by Merseyside Environmental Advisory Service (Merseyside EAS) on behalf of the five Merseyside Districts and Halton Council. The Waste DPD will contain the preferred approach to implementing the principles of sustainable waste management for all waste streams. It will ensure the right mixes of sites are identified, to maximise the potential for driving waste up the waste hierarchy. The Preferred Options public consultation was completed on 4 July 2010. It is intended that the joint Waste DPD will be adopted in 2012.
- Public participation on the Ensuring a Choice of Travel SPD was completed on 1 April 2010 and it was adopted on 1 September 2010.
- Public participation on the Design Quality in New Development SPD will now commence in November 2010 with likely adoption in July 2011.
- The 2009 Annual Monitoring Report was submitted to the Secretary of State before the deadline of 31 December 2009. This report will be submitted to the Secretary of State before the deadline of 31 December 2010.

5 Progress on the Local Development Framework

6. Conclusions

6.1 After 25 years of decline, the population of Knowsley has been showing signs of stabilisation over the last 10 years. Although life expectancy levels have increased, the Borough's level is still among the lowest in the Country. In the 2001 Census, a large proportion of residents (24.7%) said that they had a limiting long-term illness. An increasing ageing population may exasperate this issue. The Local Development Framework (LDF) will need to consider how the Council's population stabilisation strategy can successfully be continued and what the implications that the change in the age structure will have for housing, employment, and health provision.

6.2 Despite significant progress being made in recent years, Knowsley is still ranked high in all measures of deprivation. It has high crime and unemployment rates compared to many other areas. Although educational attainment continues to increase, the level for the Borough is the lowest in the country. The level of educational attainment for boys is particularly low. The LDF will need to consider how the underlying causes of deprivation and disadvantage can be tackled.

6.3 Households in the Borough are comparatively large with a high proportion containing dependant children and lone parent households. The number of households in Knowsley is projected to rise by 7,000 over the Local Development Framework plan period. The Strategic Housing Land Availability Assessment (SHLAA) identified a deliverable supply in excess five years but was well short of the 15 year supply needed for the Core Strategy. The average price for an entry level house is 4.9 times the average annual pay for a resident working full-time. The Strategic Housing Market Assessment (SHMA) concluded that Knowsley has an unbalanced housing stock and that the Borough has a major housing affordability issue. The LDF will need to consider whether the shortfall in land for housing should be met on land that is currently in the Green Belt or whether a contribution from adjacent local authorities will be required. It should also consider the level of affordable accommodation that will be required in all sectors.

6.4 The 2008 Merseyside Gypsy and Traveller Accommodation Needs Assessment identified a need for five permanent pitches in the Borough and ten transit pitches across Merseyside. The Regional Strategy Technical Background Paper, however, found that the Borough has a need for ten permanent pitches and five transit pitches. The LDF will need to consider the level of need for permanent and transit pitches for Gypsies and Travellers and identify the sites(s) that will accommodate the need.

6.5 Car ownership is low but the Borough has a high proportion of persons travelling to work by car. A high proportion of people who work in the Borough live outside the Borough. A high proportion of residents who work are employed outside of the Borough. This suggests that there is a mismatch between jobs provided and resident's skills. It also shows a possible contribution to climate change and lowering of air quality. The LDF will need to consider whether the Borough should be seeking to meet the employment needs of residents or encouraging all employment and why higher paid employees are choosing to live outside of the Borough.

6.6 The Borough has 151.7 ha of land that is allocated in the UDP for employment purposes, within employment areas, or has planning permission for employment uses. The *Joint Employment Land and Premises Study (2010)*, however, states that only 83 ha is available or will be available within three years. The study concluded that the Local Development Framework will need to identify an additional 95 to 111 ha of additional employment land for the period up to 2026. It also stated, however, that up to 36 hectares could be provided through the remodelling of the existing employment areas. The findings of the study included a buffer of 20% uplift, the LDF will need to consider if, in the current economic climate the uplift will be required. If the 20% uplift is not applied then the requirement can be reduced to 77.8 ha for the period up to 2027. The LDF will need to consider whether the shortfall in land for employment should be met on land that is currently in the Green Belt or whether a contribution from adjacent local authorities will be required.

6 Conclusions

6.7 Knowsley's town centres of Huyton, Prescot and Kirkby perform a valuable shopping function for local residents. They are, however, failing to perform well as locations for shopping, leisure and others town centres uses and suffer from high levels of 'leakage' of expenditure to other centres. The Local Development Framework will have to consider how the vitality and viability of the town centres can be enhanced. Knowsley also has 20 smaller local centres plus a number of smaller parades some of which are experiencing difficulties. The LDF will need to consider how a sustainable and successful future for Knowsley's local shopping centres and parades can be ensured.

6.8 Last year, almost 75% of municipal waste was disposed of by landfill. The Joint Merseyside Waste Development Plan is being prepared to guide future development of waste management and treatment facilities and to move waste management away from landfill.

6.9 The natural environment is generally fair. The biological quality of the rivers in the Borough, however, continues to be poor. There are no Air Quality Management Areas within the Borough. The LDF will need to consider the effect that proposed development will have on the environment and consider how the effects can be mitigated against.

6.10 The Greenspace Standards and New Development Supplementary Planning Document (Greenspace SPD) sets minimum standards for the quality, quantity and accessibility of different forms of greenspace in the urban area. The general principle is that where there is a "surplus" of a particular type of greenspace there may be scope to redevelop some of the areas for other uses. This is not the case, however, where the area is in "deficit". The LDF will need to consider whether the standards for greenspace provision in the urban area reflect the up to date sporting and recreational needs of the community.

Effectiveness of current planning policies

6.11 The Knowsley Replacement UDP comprised 82 policies which have generally been successful in meeting the UDP's objectives although further progress is needed in some areas such as town centre regeneration.

6.12 Under the new planning system, policies were automatically 'saved' for three years after adoption of the Plan i.e. up to June 2009 in the case of Knowsley's UDP. Policies could continue to be 'saved' beyond that date, subject to the approval of the Secretary of State for Communities and Local Government, provided they were still up to date and compliant with the new planning system.

6.13 The Secretary of State approved the extension of all but four policies. The Council intends that the policies which are still "saved" following the Secretary of State's direction will be replaced by policies to be set out in new LDF documents, primarily the Core Strategy and the Site Allocations and Development Policies Development Plan Documents.

Progress on the Local Development Framework

6.14 The preparation of the Local Development Framework is a continuous process. The Local Development Scheme (which identifies which documents are to be produced over a three year period) was last updated in 2008. More up to date information is available in a "real time" update which is kept on the Council's website. Generally, production of the Local Development Framework has progressed but there have been some necessary delays due to the need for further evidence gathering. It was also delayed in order to fill policy voids left after notification, by the Department for Communities and Local Government, of the revocation of the Regional Spatial Strategy. The revocation was, however, later ruled to be unlawful. It is expected that the Site Allocations and Development Policies Development Plan Document will follow one year behind the Core Strategy.

6.15 A formal commitment was agreed by the Merseyside Districts and Halton Council to produce a joint Merseyside Waste Development Plan Document (Waste DPD). The proposed Waste DPD is Merseyside's preferred approach to implementing the principles of sustainable

Conclusions 6

waste management for all waste streams. Public consultation on the preferred options and proposals was undertaken from 24 May to 4 July 2010. It is intended to progress the joint Waste DPD towards adoption in 2012.

6.16 The Tower Hill (Kirkby) Action Area Supplementary Planning document (SPD) was adopted on 18 April 2007 but a planning application has not been submitted due to the downturn in the economy. There has however been good progress in implementing the regeneration proposals in the North Huyton Action Area Supplementary planning Document, adopted in February 2007. The SPDs covering "Greenspace Standards and New Development" and "Householder Developments" were also adopted in 2007. The Ensuring a Choice of Travel SPD was adopted on 1 September 2010. All of the adopted SPDs are used by the Council to help determine planning applications.

6.17 It is anticipated that the Design Quality in New Development SPD will be adopted in July 2011.

6 Conclusions

Core Output Indicators A

Appendix A Core Output Indicators

Core Output Indicator Reference	Description	Location of indicator in this report
BD1	Total amount of additional employment floorspace – by type	Paragraph 3.65 and Appendix C
BD2	Total Amount of employment floorspace on previously developed land – by type	Paragraph 3.65 and Appendix C
BD3	Employment land available – by type	Table 3.16 and Appendix D
BD4	Total amount of floorspace for ‘town centre uses’	Table 3.18 and Appendix E
H1	Plan period and housing targets	Table 3.12
H2(a)	Net additional dwellings – in previous years	Table 3.5
H2(b)	Net additional dwellings – for the reporting year	Table 3.5
H2(c)	Net additional dwellings – in future years	Table 3.14 and Appendix B
H2(d)	Managed delivery target	Paragraph 3.52 and Table 3.13
H3	New and converted dwellings – on previously developed land	Table 3.8
H4	Net additional pitches (Gypsy and Traveller)	Table 3.11
H5	Gross affordable housing completions	Table 3.10
H6	Housing Quality – Building for Life Assessments	Paragraph 3.36
E1	Number of planning permissions granted contrary to Environment Agency advice on flooding and water quality grounds	Table 3.25
E2	Change in areas of biodiversity importance	Table 3.30
E3	Renewable energy generation	Paragraph 3.88
M1	Production of primary land won aggregates by mineral planning authority	Table 3.22
M2	Production of secondary and recycled aggregates by mineral planning authority	Table 3.23
W1	Capacity of new waste management facilities by waste planning authority	Paragraph 3.84
W2	Amount of municipal waste arising, and managed by management type by waste planning authority	Table 3.24

A Core Output Indicators

Projected Dwelling Completions by Site B

Appendix B Projected Dwelling Completions by Site

Land Developed for Employment C

Appendix C Land Developed for Employment

From April 2009 to March 2010, no additional employment floorspace was completed.

Planning Application Number	Address	Description	Employment Type	Floorspace (m ²) gross	Location	Brownfield	Additional Car Parking Places

Source: Local Development Framework Team, Knowsley MBC

C Land Developed for Employment

Employment Land Available by Type D

Appendix D Employment Land Available by Type

Ref	Address	Site Area (ha)	Employment Type	Brownfield
Allocated without Planning Permission				
2	Roscoe's Wood, Cronton Road, Huyton (NB site not suitable for B8 uses)	7.9	B1/B2	Yes
1	Ford/Jaguar Expansion Land, Speke Boulevard, Halewood	18.4	B1/B2/B8	No
6	Perimeter Road / Acornfield Road	7.7	B1/B2/B8	No
7	Depot Road	3.2	B1/B2/B8	No
8	Marl Road	0.5	B1/B2/B8	No
9	Arbour Lane	1.4	B1/B2/B8	Yes
10	Hornhouse Lane	3.0	B1/B2/B8	No
12	Britonwood	6.4	B1/B2/B8	No
13	Moss End Way (East)	2.1	B1/B2/B8	No
14	Moss End Way (West)	4.2	B1/B2/B8	No
15	North Perimeter Road / Moss End Way	5.3	B1/B2/B8	No
17	School Boys Plantation, Randles Road	0.5	B1/B2/B8	No
18	Ainsworth Lane / Penrhyn Road	0.7	B1/B2/B8	No
20	Davis' Pits, Randles Road	0.3	B1/B2/B8	No
23	Land at junction of Penrhyn Road/School Lane	0.6	B1/B2/B8	No
24	Land Between Randles Road and School Lane	1.2	B1/B2/B8	No
25	Part of Dairy Crest / Kraft site, A580	3.6	B1/B2/B8	Yes
27	Penrhyn / Villiers Road	2.1	B1/B2/B8	Yes
31	Land adjacent to Knowsley rail freight terminal, Depot Road	1.0	B1/B2/B8	No
32	Land adjacent to Ethel Austin Site, Ainsworth Lane	2.3	B1/B2/B8	No
33	Land at corner of A580/Moorgate Lane	3.3	B1/B2/B8	No
36	Land between Villiers Court and Overbrook Lane	0.5	B1/B2/B8	No
37	Land to the east of Cross Huller, Randles Road / Gellings Road/ School Lane	1.0	B1/B2/B8	No
38	Land north of Kodak, Acornfield Road	3.3	B1/B2/B8	No

D Employment Land Available by Type

Ref	Address	Site Area (ha)	Employment Type	Brownfield
41	Land adjacent to BASF Coatings and Inks Ltd, Ellis Ashton Street	0.9	B1/B2/B8	No
42	Land adjacent 2 Gladeswood Road, Kirkby Industrial Park	0.5	B1/B2/B8	Yes
4.1	Land to North of CDMS, Fallows Way, Whiston, Knowsley	0.9	B1/B2/B8	No
174	Pirelli North	2.3	B1/B2/B8	Yes
175	Pirelli South	29.4	B1/B2/B8	Yes
182	Kings Business Park	6.6	B1/B2,C1	No
118	Kings Business Park, Liverpool Road, Prescot, Knowsley	1.4	B1/B2,C1	Yes
Allocated without Planning Permission Total		122.4		
Sites in Primarily Industrial Area				
103	Land between St. Ivel And Yorkshire Metals, located off East Lancashire Road, Kirkby, Knowsley	8.3	B1/B2/B8	No
166	Woodward Road	0.9	B1/B2/B8	No
169	Wilson Road / Brickfields	0.6	B1/B2/B8	No
170	Rear of Garage, Wilson Road	0.7	B1/B2/B8	No
176	Randles Road	0.3	B1/B2/B8	No
177	Ainsworth Lane, Knowsley Business Park	0.4	B1/B2/B8	Yes
Sites in Primarily Industrial Area Total		11.1		
Sites With Planning Permission not started				
178	Land Fronting D Evans Electrical, Wilson Road, Huyton, Knowsley, L36 6JF	0.2	B1	No
191	All Seasons Construction, 1 Adastral Works, Birchill Road, Knowsley Industrial Park, Kirkby, L33 7TJ	0.1	B1(a)	Yes
192	Plot G3, Deltic Way, Knowsley Industrial Park, Kirkby, L33 7BA	0.1	B1/B2/B8	Yes
187	Land Between And Including Units 1-9 Interchange Motorway Estate, Wilson Road, Huyton	3.6	B2	Yes
188	Batleys Cash And Carry, Fallows Way, Whiston	1.2	B8	Yes

Employment Land Available by Type D

Ref	Address	Site Area (ha)	Employment Type	Brownfield
189	Batleys Cash And Carry, Fallows Way, Whiston, L35 1RZ	0.5	B8	Yes
19	Gellings Lane / Randles Road	0.9	B1/B2/B8	No
20.2	Davis' Pits, Randles Road	0.2	B1/B2	No
40	Part of Yorkshire Imperial Metals off Coopers Lane.	3.2	B1/B2/B8	Yes
4	Plot 5, Whiston Enterprise Park, Fallows Way	0.6	B2	No
28	Land at junction of Gores Road / Acornfield Road	0.7	B8	No
35	Land adjacent Delphi Delco, Hornhouse Lane, adjacent to junction with South Boundary Road	1.9	B1	No
168	Rear of Moorgate Point, Moorgate Road	2.6	B1/B2/B8	No
Sites With Planning Permission not started Total		15.6		
Sites Under Construction				
183	Esselte Ltd, Wilson Road Huyton Wilson Road, Huyton	0.8	B2, B8	Yes
40.2	Part of Yorkshire Imperial Metals off Coopers Lane.	1.7	B1/B2/B8	No
Sites Under Construction Total		2.5		

Notes

- B1 - Business Use
- B1 (a) - Offices
- B1 (b) - Research and Development
- B1 (c) - Light Industry
- B2 - General Industry
- B8 - Storage or Distribution

D Employment Land Available by Type

Completed floorspace for 'town centre uses' E

Appendix E Completed floorspace for 'town centre uses'

Planning Application Number	Address	Description	Retail Floorspace (m ² .)	Office Floorspace (B1a) (m ² .)	Leisure / Assembly (m ²)	Location	Brownfield	Additional Car Parking Places
04/00169/FUL	Tesco Store Cables Retail Park, Prescot	Erection of 2,400 sq .metre extension to the store.	2400	0	0	Edge of Centre	Yes	0
Source: Local Development Framework Team, Knowsley MBC								

E Completed floorspace for 'town centre uses'

Sites of Environmental Importance F

Appendix F Sites of Environmental Importance

Site	Type of Site
North Kirkby	
39 Mill Brook, Westvale	Local Wildlife Site
50 Kirkby Brook, including Mill Brook	Local Wildlife Site
61 Simonswood Brook, Kirkby	Local Wildlife Site
84 Kirkby Brook Waterfall	Local Geological Site
South Kirkby	
2 Charley Wood, Kirkby	Local Wildlife Site
4 Kraft Operational Land, Kirkby	Local Wildlife Site
38 Acornfield Plantation, Kirkby	Local Wildlife Site
41 Wango Lane Wetland, M57, Kirkby	Local Wildlife Site
48 Mossland, west of Johnson's Cottage, Kirkby	Local Wildlife Site
55 Otis Meadow, Kirkby	Local Wildlife Site
57 Moss Plantation and Brown Birches, Kirkby	Local Wildlife Site
63 Meadow, Kirkby (Mill) Brook, south of Old Hall Lane	Local Wildlife Site
67 River Alt, Kirkby	Local Wildlife Site
68 Kirkby Brook, Northwood	Local Wildlife Site
71 Croxteth Brook	Local Wildlife Site
77 Kirkby Brook	Local Wildlife Site / Local Geological Site
Prescot, Whiston, Cronton, Knowsley Village	
8 Little Wood, Stockbridge Village	Local Wildlife Site
11 Carr Lane Lake, Prescot	Local Wildlife Site
13 Lickers Lane Wood, Whiston	Local Wildlife Site
14 Woodland, Sandfield Park, Whiston	Local Wildlife Site
15 Tushingam's Pond, Whiston	Local Wildlife Site
16 Big Water, Halsnead	Local Wildlife Site
18 Strettles Bog, Cronton Road	Local Wildlife Site
19 Mine Waste, Cronton	Local Wildlife Site
20 Dagger's Bridge Wood, Tarbock	Local Wildlife Site
22 Pex Hill Country Park	Local Wildlife Site
23 George's Wood, Cronton	Local Wildlife Site

F Sites of Environmental Importance

Site	Type of Site
40 Knowsley Park	Local Wildlife Site / Local Geological Site
43 Howard's Pits, Knowsley	Local Wildlife Site
44 Stadt Moers Q2 and visitor centre, Whiston	Local Wildlife Site
46 Stadt Moers Park, Quadrant 4	Local Wildlife Site / Local Geological Site
47 Rough Head Wood, Cronton	Local Wildlife Site
49 The Old Wood, north, Halsnead	Local Wildlife Site
51 The Roughs, Knowsley Village	Local Wildlife Site
52 The Old Wood, south, Halsnead	Local Wildlife Site
53 Meakin's Pits, adj. M57	Local Wildlife Site
54 Copse, south of A58, Prescott	Local Wildlife Site
58 Land, east of Fox's Bank Brook	Local Wildlife Site
59 Aker's Pits, M57, Knowsley Village	Local Wildlife Site
62 Alder Brook, Cronton	Local Wildlife Site
70 Knowsley Brook	Local Wildlife Site / Local Geological Site
85 Cronton Mineral Line	Local Geological Site
North Huyton	
12 Huyton Lane Wetland, Huyton	Local Wildlife Site
78 River Alt, Seth Powell Way	Local Wildlife Site
81 Huyton and Prescott Golf Club	Local Wildlife Site
83 Grassland, west of Seth Powell Way, Huyton	Local Wildlife Site
South Huyton	
56 Court Hey Park, Huyton	Local Wildlife Site
60 Coppice Lane Council Depot, Huyton	Local Wildlife Site
64 Bowring Park Golf Course, south of M62	Local Wildlife Site
65 Ten Acre Pits, Huyton	Local Wildlife Site
82 Stadt Moers Quadrant 3, Huyton	Local Wildlife Site
Halewood	
21 Ox Lane Wood, Tarbock	Local Wildlife Site
24 Brickwall Covert, Tarbock	Local Wildlife Site
25 Cartbridge Lane Wood, Halewood	Local Wildlife Site

Sites of Environmental Importance F

Site	Type of Site
26 Green's Bridge Plantation, Halewood	Local Wildlife Site
27 Halewood Triangle	Local Wildlife Site
29 Ash Lane hedge, ditch and grassland, Halewood	Local Wildlife Site
42 Flood plain, Ditton Brook, Halewood	Local Wildlife Site
45 Crab Tree Rough & Hopyard Wood North, Halewood	Local Wildlife Site
66 Netherley Brook	Local Wildlife Site
72 Netherley Brook, tributary	Local Wildlife Site
73 Mill Brook, Netherley	Local Wildlife Site
74 Ochre Brook, Tarbock	Local Wildlife Site
75 Ditton Brook, Halewood	Local Wildlife Site
76 Tarbock Green ditch	Local Wildlife Site
80 Dog Clough Brook, Tarbock	Local Wildlife Site

Notes

Local Wildlife Sites were previously known as Sites of Biological Interest

Local Geological Sites were previously known as Sites of Local Geological Interest

F Sites of Environmental Importance

Register of Listed Buildings G

Appendix G 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
	II	10. Yew Tree House Farm - Higher Road
HUYTON	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

G Register of Listed Buildings

Place	Grade	Location
	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
	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 properties.
	II*	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

Register of Listed Buildings G

Place	Grade	Location
	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
	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
	II	98. Ropers Bridge, Dragon Lane

Summary				
Listings	Listed Buildings	Grade 1	Grade II*	Grade II
98	120	1	4	115

G Register of Listed Buildings

How Policies are Proposed to be Replaced H

Appendix H How Policies are Proposed to be Replaced

Knowsley Replacement Unitary Development Plan Policy	How the policy is proposed to be replaced (subject to confirmation in the Core Strategy)
Policy CP1 Regeneration and Development Priority Areas (Part 1 policy)	Core Strategy
Policy CP2 Environmental Assets (Part 1 policy)	Core Strategy
Policy CP3 Development Quality (Part 1 policy)	Core Strategy
Policy DQ1 Design Quality in New Development	Core Strategy
Policy DQ2 Security in the Built Environment	Site Allocations and Development Policies Development Plan Document
Policy DQ3 Gateway Sites and Corridors	Site Allocations and Development Policies Development Plan Document
Policy DQ4 Trees and Development	Site Allocations and Development Policies Development Plan Document
Policy DQ5 Development in Conservation Areas	Site Allocations and Development Policies Development Plan Document
Policy DQ6 Demolition of Buildings and Structures in Conservation Areas	Site Allocations and Development Policies Development Plan Document
Policy DQ7 Listed Buildings	Site Allocations and Development Policies Development Plan Document
Policy DQ8 Historic Parks and Gardens	Site Allocations and Development Policies Development Plan Document
Policy DQ9 Sites and Areas of Archaeological Importance	Site Allocations and Development Policies Development Plan Document
Policy EC1 Strategy for Provision of Employment Land (Part 1 policy)	Core Strategy
Policy EC2 Sites Allocated for Employment Development	Site Allocations and Development Policies Development Plan Document
Policy EC3 Primarily Industrial Areas	Site Allocations and Development Policies Development Plan Document
Policy EC4 Regional Investment Site: Kings Business Park	Site Allocations and Development Policies Development Plan Document
Policy EC5 South Prescott Action Area	Core Strategy / Site Allocations and Development Policies Development Plan Document
Policy EC6 Tourism and Cultural Development	Site Allocations and Development Policies Development Plan Document

H How Policies are Proposed to be Replaced

Knowsley Replacement Unitary Development Plan Policy	How the policy is proposed to be replaced (subject to confirmation in the Core Strategy)
Policy ENV1 Control of Pollution in New Development	Site Allocations and Development Policies Development Plan Document
Policy ENV2 Noise and Vibration	Site Allocations and Development Policies Development Plan Document
Policy ENV3 Light Pollution	Site Allocations and Development Policies Development Plan Document
Policy ENV4 Hazardous Substances	Site Allocations and Development Policies Development Plan Document
Policy ENV5 Contaminated Land	Site Allocations and Development Policies Development Plan Document
Policy ENV6 Landfill Gas	Site Allocations and Development Policies Development Plan Document
Policy ENV7 Flood Risk and Drainage	Core Strategy / Site Allocations and Development Policies Development Plan Document
Policy ENV8 Telecommunications Developments	Site Allocations and Development Policies Development Plan Document
Policy ENV9 Protection of Habitats and Designated Sites	Site Allocations and Development Policies Development Plan Document
Policy ENV10 Protection of Species	Site Allocations and Development Policies Development Plan Document
Policy G1 Development within the Green Belt	Site Allocations and Development Policies Development Plan Document
Policy G2 Landscape Character and Amenities of the Green Belt	Site Allocations and Development Policies Development Plan Document
Policy G3 Agricultural Land	Site Allocations and Development Policies Development Plan Document
Policy G4 Rural Diversification	Site Allocations and Development Policies Development Plan Document
Policy G5 Existing Major Developed Sites in the Green Belt	Site Allocations and Development Policies Development Plan Document
Policy G6 Conversion or Change of Use of Existing Buildings in the Green Belt	Site Allocations and Development Policies Development Plan Document
Policy G7 Alteration, Extension or Replacement of Existing Dwellings in the Green Belt	Site Allocations and Development Policies Development Plan Document
Policy G8 Agricultural or Equestrian Development	Site Allocations and Development Policies Development Plan Document
Policy H2 Sites Allocated for Housing Development	Site Allocations and Development Policies Development Plan Document

How Policies are Proposed to be Replaced H

Knowsley Replacement Unitary Development Plan Policy	How the policy is proposed to be replaced (subject to confirmation in the Core Strategy)
Policy H3 North Huyton and Tower Hill (Kirkby) Action Areas (Part 1 policy)	Site Allocations and Development Policies Development Plan Document
Policy H4 Development Opportunity Sites (Valley Road, Kirkby)	Site Allocations and Development Policies Development Plan Document
Policy H5 Development within Primarily Residential Areas	Site Allocations and Development Policies Development Plan Document
Policy H6 Treatment and Redevelopment of Housing Clearance Sites	Site Allocations and Development Policies Development Plan Document
Policy H7 Provision of Flats, Nursing and Residential Homes, Hostels, and Houses In Multiple Occupation (HMOs)	Site Allocations and Development Policies Development Plan Document
Policy H8 Extensions and Alterations to Residential Properties	Site Allocations and Development Policies Development Plan Document
Policy H9 Sites for Gypsies, Travelling Show People and other Itinerants	Site Allocations and Development Policies Development Plan Document
Policy MW1 Protection, Winning and Working of Minerals Resources (Part 1 policy)	Core Strategy
Policy MW2 Proposals for Minerals Developments	Site Allocations and Development Policies Development Plan Document
Policy MW3 Onshore Oil, Gas and Coal Bed Methane	Site Allocations and Development Policies Development Plan Document
Policy MW4 Waste Management Strategy (Part 1 policy)	Core Strategy / Joint Merseyside Waste Development Plan Document
Policy MW5 Waste Management and Treatment Facilities	Joint Merseyside Waste Development Plan Document
Policy MW6 Landfill or Landraising	Joint Merseyside Waste Development Plan Document
Policy MW7 Renewable Energy	Site Allocations and Development Policies Development Plan Document
Policy OS1 Strategy for Urban Greenspace and Sport and Recreation (Part 1 policy)	Core Strategy
Policy OS2 Urban Greenspace	Site Allocations and Development Policies Development Plan Document
Policy OS3 Quantitative Standards - Public Open Space for General Amenity Use and Children's Play	Site Allocations and Development Policies Development Plan Document
Policy OS4 Protection of Playing Pitches and other Formal Sporting Facilities	Open space

H How Policies are Proposed to be Replaced

Knowsley Replacement Unitary Development Plan Policy	How the policy is proposed to be replaced (subject to confirmation in the Core Strategy)
Policy OS5 Public Open Space and Recreational Facilities to Meet the Needs of New Development	Site Allocations and Development Policies Development Plan Document
Policy OS6 Location of Major New Sporting and Recreational Facilities (Part 1 policy)	Core Strategy
Policy OS7 Educational Uses and Sites	Education
Policy PA1 Planning Agreements	Core Strategy / Site Allocations and Development Policies Development Plan Document
Policy S1 Retail and Town Centre Development Strategy (part 1 policy)	Core Strategy
Policy S2 Diversification of Uses within Existing Centres	Core Strategy / Site Allocations and Development Policies Development Plan Document
Policy S4 Kirkby Town Centre Action Area	Core Strategy / Site Allocations and Development Policies Development Plan Document.
Policy S5 Prescott Town Centre	Core Strategy / Site Allocations and Development Policies Development Plan Document.
Policy S6 The Ravenscourt (Halewood) Action Area	Core Strategy / Site Allocations and Development Policies Development Plan Document
Policy S7 Local Centres and Parades	Site Allocations and Development Policies Development Plan Document
Policy S9 Shop Fronts and Security Shutters	Site Allocations and Development Policies Development Plan Document
Policy S10 Advertisements	Site Allocations and Development Policies Development Plan Document
Policy T1 An Integrated Transport System (part 1 policy)	Core Strategy
Policy T2 Merseytram System	Site Allocations and Development Policies Development Plan Document
Policy T3 Other Public Transport Schemes	Site Allocations and Development Policies Development Plan Document
Policy T5 Location of Major Traffic Generating New Development	Core Strategy / Site Allocations and Development Policies Development Plan Document
Policy T6 Ensuring Choice of Travel to Serve New Developments	Site Allocations and Development Policies Development Plan Document

How Policies are Proposed to be Replaced H

Knowsley Replacement Unitary Development Plan Policy	How the policy is proposed to be replaced (subject to confirmation in the Core Strategy)
Policy T7 New Development and Walking & Cycling Routes	Site Allocations and Development Policies Development Plan Document
Policy T8 Transport Assessments	Site Allocations and Development Policies Development Plan Document
Policy T9 Travel Plans	Site Allocations and Development Policies Development Plan Document
Policy T10 Access for the Less Mobile	Site Allocations and Development Policies Development Plan Document
Policy T11 Taxi Facilities	Site Allocations and Development Policies Development Plan Document
Policy T12 Aerodrome Safeguarding	Site Allocations and Development Policies Development Plan Document

H How Policies are Proposed to be Replaced

Appendix I Bibliography

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- Regional Planning Guidance for the North West (RPG13), (Office of the Deputy Prime Minister, 2003)
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- Town Centres and Shopping Study, Volume 1: Current expenditure patterns and health checks, (Roger Tym & Partners, 2009)

| Bibliography

Glossary J

Appendix J Glossary

Annual Monitoring Report	A document produced annually that assesses the extent to which the policies in Local Development Documents are being achieved.
Green Flag Award Standard	A national standard for parks and green spaces managed by Keep Britain Tidy, the British Trust for Conservation Volunteers and Green Space.
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 responsibility 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.

J Glossary

Unitary Development Plan (UDP)	A borough-wide statutory development plan that the 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.
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For more information log on to
www.knowsley.gov.uk/LDF

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