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Local Development Framework Annual Monitoring Report 2006

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

Local Development Framework Annual Monitoring Report

1 April 2005 to 31 March 2006

Executive Summary

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

This is the second Annual Monitoring Report (AMR) for the Knowsley Local Development Framework (LDF). It covers the period from 1 April 2005 to 31 March 2006 and contains information on the implementation of the Local Development Framework, and the effectiveness of policies within the Replacement Knowsley Unitary Development Plan.

The population of the Borough has been in decline for the past 25 years and is projected to continue to decline over the period to 2016. However, the number of households is projected to increase above the dwelling requirement of the Regional Spatial Strategy.

Housing completions have generally been in line with government guidance with the majority of completions being on brownfield land, in accessible locations, and at a density of between 30 and 50 dwellings per hectare.

Levels of employment and pay are both low with the Borough being one of the most deprived in the Country. The average house price is 5.5 times the average for a full-time worker. The most significant employment sector in Knowsley is the Public Administration and Health Sector.

Only 4,792m² of employment floorspace was completed between April 2004 and March 2005 despite a good supply of employment land being available.

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

Replacement Unitary Development Plan Policies

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

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

Production of Local Development Framework

The Unitary Development Plan (UDP) was adopted by the Council on 14 June 2006, that is, outside of the period covered by the Annual Monitoring Report.

A later than expected adoption of the UDP, together with post adoption work, has resulted in a delayed start to some aspects of the LDF. Progress on the LDF includes:

- the formal six-week consultation period for the Statement of Community Involvement commenced on 27 September 2006.
- Considerable work has been undertaken in the production of the North Huyton Action Area and the Tower Hill Action Area Supplementary Planning Documents.

A formal commitment has been agreed by the six Greater Merseyside Districts to produce a joint Merseyside Waste Development Plan Document.

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Local Development Framework Annual Monitoring Report

1 April 2005 to 31 March 2006

1. Introduction

- 1.1 The Planning and Compulsory Purchase Act requires every local planning authority, each year, to produce an Annual Monitoring Report (AMR) for submission to the Secretary of State. The Office of the Deputy Prime Minister's document "Local Development Framework Monitoring: A Good Practice Guide" outlines the required content for an AMR. This document is in line with that guidance.
- 1.2 This is the Second Annual Monitoring Report (AMR) for the Knowsley Local Development Framework (LDF). Although the report covers the period from 1 April 2005 to 31 March 2006, in line with Department for Communities and Local Government advice, progress on the Local Development Framework subsequent to 31 March is also included.
- 1.2 The purpose of the AMR is to assess the implementation of the Local Development Scheme (LDS) and to assess the extent to which policies in local development documents (LDDs) are being achieved. Until the local development documents are produced, this, and subsequent reports, will monitor the effectiveness of "saved" policies from the Replacement Unitary Development Plan (adopted in June 2006).
- 1.3 The format of the report is:
 - Spatial context (section 2).
 - Core Output and Local Indicators (section 3).
 - Production of the Local Development Framework (section 4).
 - Conclusions (section 5).
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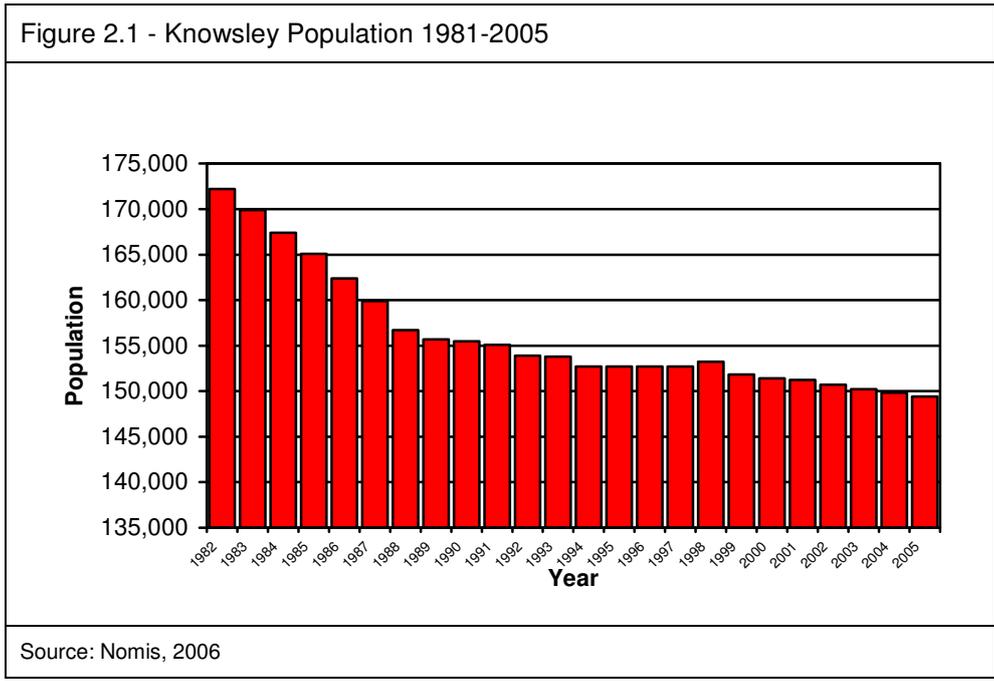
2. Spatial Context

- 2.1 The purpose of this chapter is to provide a backdrop against which the effects of policy implementation can be considered. This includes the wider local social, economic and environmental conditions which will help determine a baseline against which future changes can be measured.
- 2.2 The Metropolitan Borough of Knowsley came into being on 1 April 1974. It takes its name from the village of Knowsley where the Earls of Derby have lived at Knowsley Hall since the 14th century.
- 2.3 In the remainder of this report, references to Knowsley refer to the Borough of Knowsley not the village of Knowsley.
- 2.4 Knowsley is located between Liverpool to the west and St. Helens to the east. To the north is Sefton and West Lancashire and to the south is Halton. Knowsley's relationship to its neighbouring authorities is very important and this report reflects that fact.
- 2.5 The Borough comprises a belt of towns, suburbs and countryside. The Borough covers an area of 8,620ha, of which 4,644ha is designated as Greenbelt. The largest urban areas are Kirkby, Huyton, Prescott, Whiston and Halewood. Each of Knowsley's communities has its own quite different historical background and particular characteristics. The M62, M57 and A580 (East Lancashire Road) and 4 rail lines pass through the Borough, whilst the M58 lies just outside the northern boundary of the Borough.
- 2.6 The communities within Knowsley are, probably more so than almost any other metropolitan area, a creation of the 20th century. With the exception of 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. The trend of increasing population, however, ceased in the early 1970s.
- 2.7 Knowsley is in the North West Metropolitan Area as defined by policy SD1 in *Regional Planning Guidance for the North West*. It is therefore in an area where wide-ranging regeneration and environmental enhancement is sought.
- 2.8 Knowsley contains the popular tourist attractions of Knowsley Safari Park and the National Wildlife Centre. The National Wildlife Centre has received the English Tourist Board Quality Assured Visitor Attraction and the North West Tourist Board Small Visitor Attraction of the Year award.

Demographic Structure and Household Composition

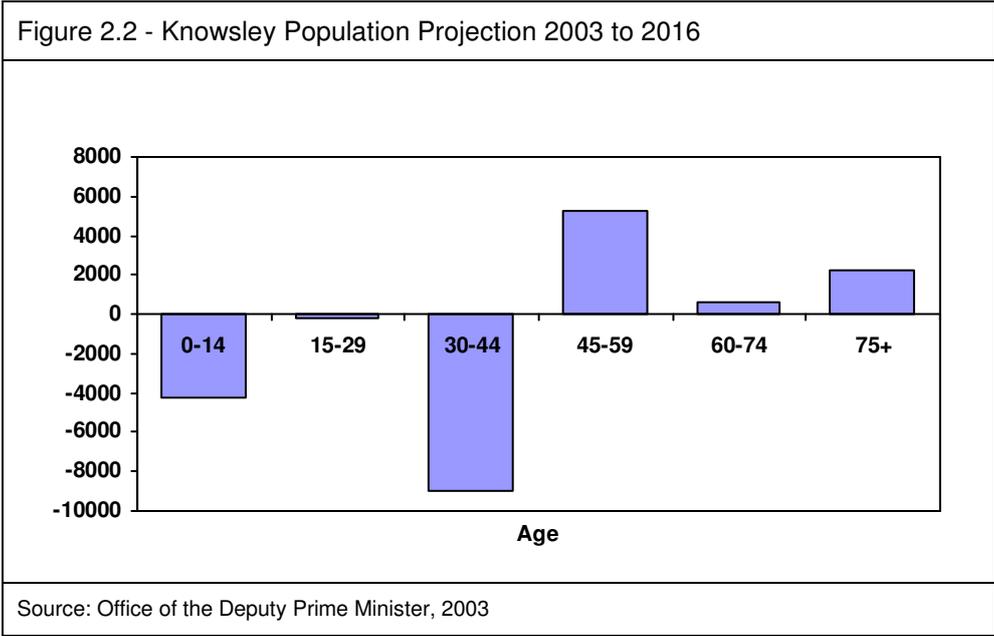
Population

- 2.9 It is estimated that the population of Knowsley in June 2005 was 149,400. This is 400 less than in 2004. For the last two years, Knowsley has seen the largest proportional population fall in Greater Merseyside. Figure 2.1 shows that this has been part of a significant decline in estimated population (22,800) since 1981 but which has been stabilising during the last few years.



2.10 The fall in population between 1981 and 2005 masks a significant change in the structure of the population. The number of persons aged under 20 fell by 38.8% while the number of persons aged 60+ rose by 18.9%. In 1981 34.6% of the population was aged under 20. By 2005 this had fallen to 27.4%. The proportion of persons aged 60 plus rose from 14.3% to 19.8%.

2.11 The 2003 based population projection, shown in figure 2.2, indicates what will happen if past population trends continue. It is projected that by 2016, there will be a reduction of 13,400 persons aged under 45 and an increase of 8,100 persons aged 45 and over giving an overall population decline of 5,300.



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

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

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

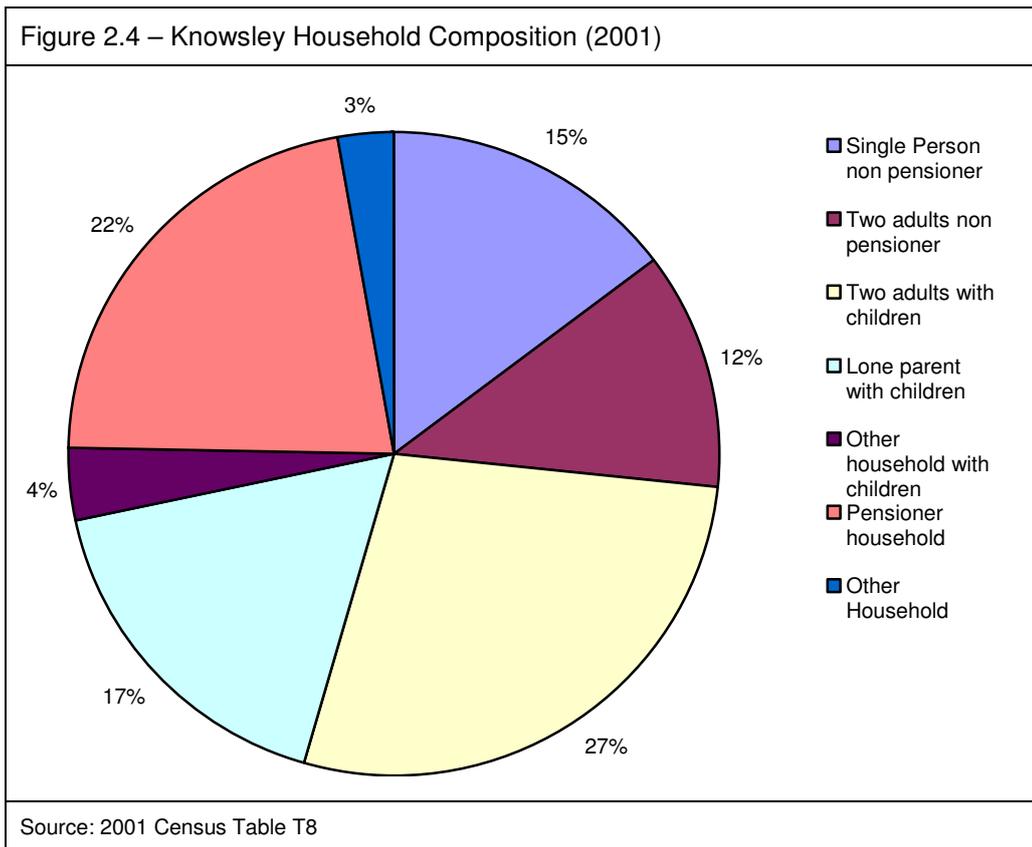
2.13 According to the 2001 Census, 86.4% of residents said that they were either in good or fairly good health, but with 24.7% saying that they had a limiting long-term illness. Knowsley had the highest proportion of households, in Greater Merseyside, that had one or more persons with a limiting long-term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

2.14 *Life expectancy at birth by health and local authorities in the United Kingdom, 2002-2004* (ONS, 2005) gives the life expectancy for males as 73.6 and for females as 78.2. For both males and females this was 0.2 years higher than for the previous year. Knowsley is ranked 414 worst for males and 420 for females out of 432 districts in UK.

Households

2.15 The Household Income Estimate produced by CACI Ltd. estimates that there are 62,678 households within the Borough. This gives an average household size 2.4 persons per dwelling giving Knowsley the highest average household size in Greater Merseyside.

2.16 Figure 2.4 shows the household composition of Knowsley in 2001. Knowsley had the highest proportion of households, in Greater Merseyside, with dependent children (35.4%) and lone parent households (17.3%). It also had the second lowest percentage of all pensioner households (21.9%) and single person households (29.0%) in Merseyside.



Household Projections

2.17 Table 2.5 shows the forecast change in the number of households in the Borough. This is based on past trends and does not represent need.

Year	2003	2006	2011	2016	Change 2003 - 2016
	61000	62000	64000	65000	
Change		1000	2000	1000	4000
% Change		1.64	3.23	1.56	6.56

Source: Office of the Deputy Prime Minister

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

2.18 Notwithstanding any reduction in the population count, table 2.5 shows that the number of households in Knowsley is set to rise over the Replacement UDP plan period (2002-2016). This is due largely to the increase in the number of single-person households caused by elderly people living longer, higher rates of separation and divorce, and more young people forming single households of their own.

Housing

- 2.19 There are currently 63,045 dwellings in Knowsley, of which 1187 (1.9%) are vacant. This is down from 2.1% in 2005. In 2006, 1.6% of Registered Social Landlord's dwellings, and 2.6% of Private Sector rented dwellings were vacant. All local authority stock was transferred to Knowsley Housing Trust in 2002.
- 2.20 Knowsley has the lowest housing vacancy rate in Merseyside. It has the third lowest rate in the Registered Social Landlord sector and the lowest in the Private Sector.
- 2.21 In 2001, in Knowsley, there were 61,972 dwellings of which 11.7% were detached, 39.4% were semi-detached, 37.2% were terraced, and 11.7% were flats. Knowsley had the second lowest percentage of detached dwellings in Greater Merseyside with only Liverpool lower. The percentage was almost ½ that for the whole of England.
- 2.22 Table 2.6 shows that, in 2001, 61.7% of dwellings in the Borough were owner occupied, 24.9% were rented from the Council, 6.6% were rented from a Registered Social Landlord (RSL), 6.8% were privately rented or persons living rent free. Knowsley has the second lowest percentage of owner occupied dwellings in Greater Merseyside.

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

Source: 2001 Census Table T8

- 2.23 Table 2.7 shows the average price of residential property in Knowsley between April and June 2006. House prices ranged between £96,585 (an increase from £86,388 in April-June 2005) for a terraced house and £192,352 (a decrease from £207,125 in April-June 2005) for a detached property. The average price for all types of dwelling was £122,705, which was £1,122 lower than the previous year's quarter. The lower average price is the result of the large drop in the price of detached dwellings. The average price for all other dwelling types increased between the second quarters of 2005 and 2006.

Detached	Semi-detached	Terraced	Flat	All types
£192,352	£126,549	£96,585	£100,958	£122,705
Source: Land Registry House Prices dataset, April to June 2006 data extracted 10/11/2006				

- 2.24 The largest percentage increase in price, in Knowsley, was for terraced property where prices rose by 11.8%. Semi-detached houses rose, on average, by 4.3%.
- 2.25 The Knowsley average price of all types of property decreased by 0.9% from the previous year when the average price was £123,827. Knowsley was the only district in Greater Merseyside to see a decrease in the all types average price.
- 2.26 Table 2.9 shows that the average annual pay for a full-time worker in Knowsley is £22,292. The average house price is therefore 5.5 times the average annual pay for a full-time worker.

Urban Housing Capacity

- 2.27 An Urban Housing Capacity Study was undertaken in December 2004 to estimate the number of additional houses that could be accommodated on vacant and underused land and buildings in the Borough. It concluded that there is sufficient capacity to meet Knowsley's housing requirement through to 2012. However, it found that there is a shortfall in requirement from 2012 to the end of the UDP plan period.
- 2.28 It is likely that the Urban Housing Capacity Study will be updated after publication of the final version of *Planning Policy Statement 3: Housing* (PPS3). The draft version of PPS3 indicates that this should be in co-operation with adjoining districts.

Deprivation

- 2.29 The Index of Multiple Deprivation (IMD) is produced for the Government to identify distribution of deprivation across the nation. Information is analysed at Super Output Area (SOA) lower level. SOAs are subdivisions of wards.
- 2.30 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. Table 2.8 shows the ranking of the different measures.

Measure of Deprivation	Rank
Rank of employment scale - the number of people who are employment deprived.	30
Rank of income scale – the number of people who are income deprived.	38

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

2.31 Knowsley ranked high in all categories especially in the Local Concentration, Rank of SOA score, Rank of SOA rank, and Extent rank categories and was in fact the worst in the country in the Local Concentration category.

2.32 An important measure of deprivation is the percentage of the overall population who live in SOAs ranked in the upper ten percent most deprived nationally. In Knowsley's case, this was 52.2% which is the second worst on Merseyside.

Crime

2.33 Knowsley had a total of 19,518 recorded crimes in 2005/6. This represented a rate of 130.3 crimes per 1000 population and is an increase of 10.9% on the previous year. Recorded crime in Knowsley is the second highest in Merseyside and showed the largest increase.

Economy

Employment

2.34 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.

2.35 Table 2.9 shows that the most significant employment sector in Knowsley is the Public Administration, Education & Health sector (30.4%), within which the Council employs the greatest number of people (5,235). However, Whiston hospital provides almost as many jobs, the total number being around 4,960. The manufacturing sector also makes a significant contribution to the local economy with Jaguar and Glen Dimplex Home Appliances employing around 2,400 and 1,200 people respectively.

	Knowsley		North West	GB
	Number	%	%	%
Total employee jobs	54,840			
Full-time	38,955	71.0%	68.0%	68.0%
Part-time	15,866	29.0%	32.0%	32.0%
Agriculture and fishing	94	0.2%	0.5%	0.9%
Energy and water	16	0.03%	0.3%	0.6%
Manufacturing	12,804	23.3%	13.8%	11.9%
Construction	2,629	4.8%	5.0%	4.5%
Distribution, hotels & restaurants	10,860	19.8%	25.0%	24.7%
Transport & communications	2,656	4.8%	5.0%	5.9%
Banking, finance and insurance, etc	7,054	12.9%	17.4%	20.0%
Public admin, education & health	16,691	30.4%	27.3%	26.4%
Other services	2,036	3.7%	4.8%	5.1%

Source: Annual Business Inquiry employee analysis (2004)

2.36 Table 2.10 shows the average wage for Knowsley residents. The average weekly wage for full-time workers is the lowest in Greater Merseyside. The average hourly rate for residents of Knowsley is, however, greater than that for the residents of Halton as the residents of Halton, on average, work longer.

Area	Knowsley (£)	North West (£)	Great Britain (£)
Gross weekly pay			
Full Time Workers	428.7	483.8	520.2
Male Full Time Workers	452.1	532.3	572.8
Female Full Time Workers	394.8	409.6	438
Hourly Pay			
Full Time Workers	11.00	12.33	13.22
Male Full Time Workers	11.23	13.11	14.1
Female Full Time Workers	10.62	11.02	11.71

Source: Annual Survey of Hours and Earnings - resident analysis
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2.37 In March 2006, the number of persons claiming Job Seeker's Allowance was 4,245. This represented 4.7% of the residents of working age which is up from 3.9% in March 2005. The number of persons claiming for twelve months or more rose by 30 to 640. This represents 15.1% of those claiming benefit.

Transport

2.38 Table 2.11 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 2.12, however, shows that it did have a large proportion of persons in employment (excluding home workers) who travel to work by car (66%).

	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

	Number	Percent
Bus	30	10.6
Car / van	186	66.0
Cycle	6	2.1
Motorcycle	1	0.4
taxi	8	2.8
Train	11	3.9
Walk	40	14.2

Source: Merseyside Countywide Survey 2005/6

Environment

Air

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

Biological river water quality

2.40 Table 2.13 shows an assessment of the quality of biological life in rivers. It is produced by comparing the number of small animals and insects in a sample of water with water from an unpolluted river. It shows that, in 2005, no stretch of river in Greater Merseyside could be described as being in "Good" biological condition.

District	Good %	Fair %	Poor %	Bad %	Total km
Knowsley	0.0	41.1	57.2	1.7	26.1
Halton	0.0	13.2	79.4	7.4	11.6
Liverpool	0.0	21.1	69.9	9.0	10.2
Sefton	0.0	52.2	35.1	12.7	26.8
St. Helens	0.0	36.5	58.2	5.2	30.1
Wirral	0.0	68.9	31.1	0.0	31.0
North West	55.0	34.2	9.6	1.1	4708.8

Source: Environment Agency Biology GQA 2005

2.41 In Knowsley, 26.1 km of river was tested of which 41.1% was in fair condition and 58.9% in either poor or bad condition. This is a considerable improvement on the previous year when 25% was in fair condition and 75% was in poor or bad condition.

Chemical river water quality

2.42 Table 2.14 shows an assessment of the amount of ammonia and oxygen in rivers.

District	Good %	Fair %	Poor %	Bad %	Total km
Knowsley	0.4	61.1	5.6	32.9	28.1
Halton	11.0	60.4	20.6	8.0	29.2
Liverpool	19.2	63.4	7.7	9.7	12.6
Sefton	51.0	37.6	8.9	2.6	47.5
St. Helens	29.5	43.7	20.9	5.9	38.2
Wirral	7.9	5.6	61.2	25.3	31.0
North West	62.6	29.4	6.5	1.5	5428.0

Source: Environment Agency Chemistry GQA 2005

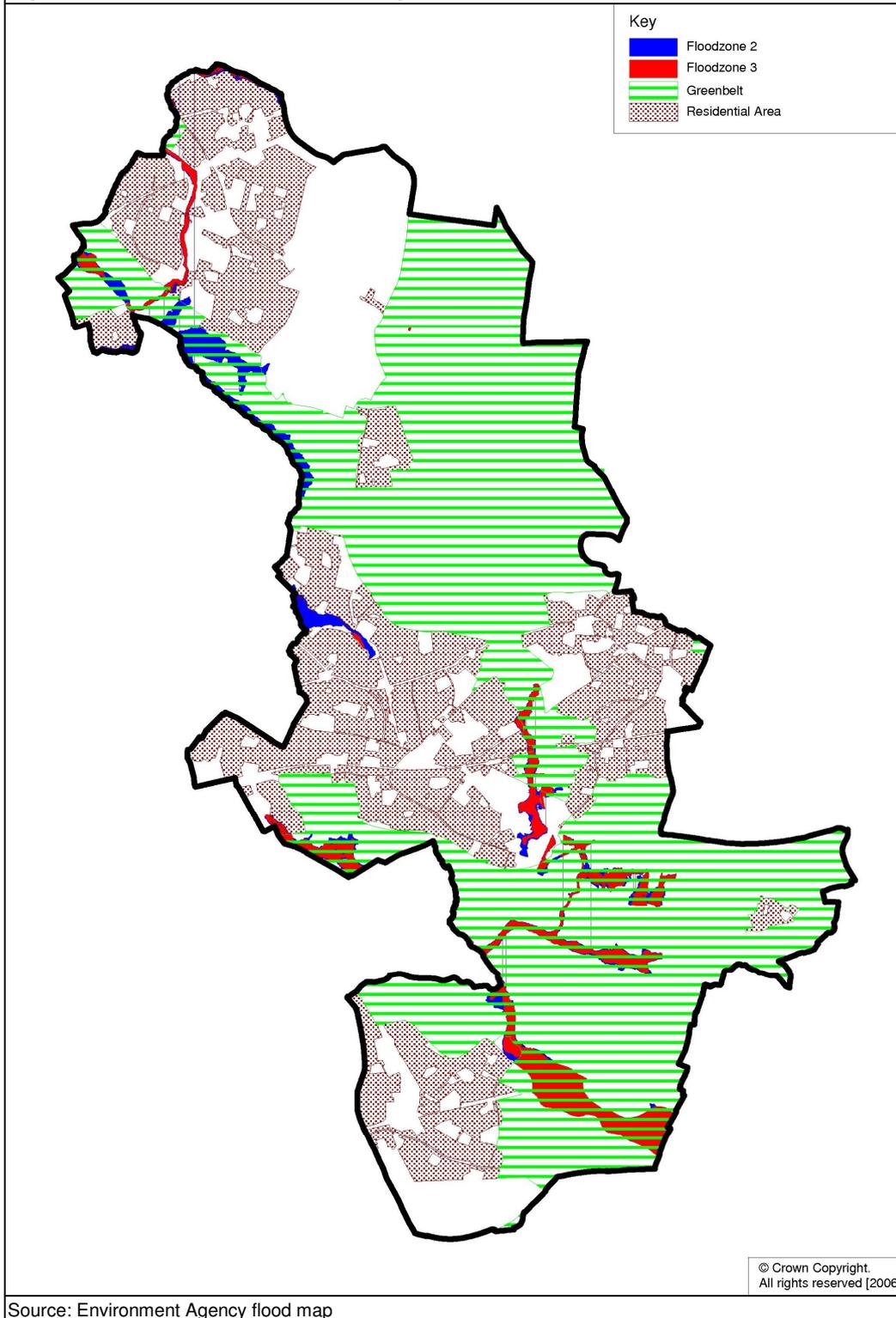
2.43 In 2005, 0.4% of the length of rivers in Knowsley could be described as "Good", 61.1% as "Fair" and 38.5% as either "Poor" or "Bad". Overall the condition of the chemical content improved between 2004 and 2005 with a reduction of the percentage of river length reducing from 42.1% to 32.9% in the "Bad" category and an increase from 46.6% to 63.4% in the "Fair" category.

Land at risk from flooding

2.44 Knowsley has 472ha of land which has a medium probability of flooding (greater than a 1 in 100 chance each year) of which 306 ha has a high probability of flooding (less than 1 in 100 chance each year).

2.45 Figure 2.15 shows that the majority of land at risk of flooding is in the green belt and should not affect residential or commercial development.

Figure 2.15 – Areas at Risk of Flooding



Sites of Environmental Importance

2.46 Knowsley does not have any Sites of Scientific Interest, Special Areas of Conservation, Special Protection Areas, or Ramsar sites. It does however have 64 Sites of Biological Interest, 4 Sites of Geological

Interest and 1 Local Nature Reserve. Table 2.16 shows a summary of their general location. Appendix 1 contains a full listing of sites.

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

Source: Replacement Unitary Development Plan, 2004

Built Environment

Derelict and Previously Developed Land (PDL)

2.47 Table 2.17 contains a summary of the 2005 National Land Use Database (NLUD) of previously developed land (PDL) and buildings that are vacant. It is an important record that will assist in helping the Borough maximise the use of previously developed land and buildings.

2.48 In 2005 Knowsley had 202 sites covering 212.7 ha.

	Number of sites	Area (ha)
Previously developed land now vacant.	107	94.0
Vacant buildings.	6	3.0
Derelict land and buildings.	37	85.4
Previously developed land or buildings currently in use and allocated in local plan or with planning permission.	20	23.4
Previously developed land or buildings currently in use with redevelopment potential but no planning allocation or permission.	32	6.9
Total	202	212.7

Source: Forward Planning Section, Knowsley MBC

Listed buildings

2.49 Knowsley has 96 listings covering 118 listed buildings of which 1 is Grade I, 2 are Grade II*, and 115 are grade II. No listed buildings are considered to be at risk. See appendix 2 for a register of listings.

Conservation areas

- 2.50 There are 15 conservation areas within Knowsley. Table 2.18 shows their locations. Three of the conservation areas are designated as Article 4 conservation areas where certain permitted development rights have been withdrawn. In 2005 a Conservation Area Appraisal was drafted for each area. As part of the continuing process, conservation management plans will be drafted for each of the conservation areas with management proposals for a five year period.

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

- 2.51 There are currently no designated ancient monuments in Knowsley.
- 2.52 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.

Summary of issues facing the Borough.

- 2.53 The Borough has an aging population that has significant health problems. Households are comparatively large with a high proportion containing dependant children. It also has a high proportion of lone parent families.
- 2.54 The number of households is projected to rise by 4,000 by 2016 but Regional Spatial Strategy limits the number of new dwellings to 3,220.
- 2.55 The Borough is a deprived area with high unemployment and low pay. Home ownership is low with the average house price being 5.5 times the average annual pay.
- 2.56 The natural environment is generally fair.

Unitary Development Plan Monitoring

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

2.58 Table 2.19 contains the objectives of the Unitary Development Plan.

Table 2.19 Unitary Development Plan Objectives
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • To provide additional housing in a range of locations consistent with the requirements of the Regional Spatial Strategy for the North West. • 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. • 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. • To facilitate development that safeguards or creates employment, particularly in the North West Development Agency's target growth sectors. • 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. • 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. • To protect and where possible increase opportunities for education, recreation, exercise and play for people in the borough where a need is demonstrated. • 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. • To make efficient use of previously developed land and buildings in providing land for new development. • 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. • To protect the openness and character of the Green Belt from inappropriate development. • 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. • 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. • To protect and manage Knowsley's sites and species of nature conservation importance (including those identified as requiring protection in the North Merseyside Biodiversity Action Plan) and encourage a net gain in the biodiversity resource. • To ensure that new development protects or enhances the Borough's stock of trees, hedges and woodland. • To ensure that buildings and features which represent the best of Knowsley's historic heritage are preserved or enhanced. • To ensure that new development protects or enhances the quality of air, land and the water environment in Knowsley. • 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 townscape and landscape; and • Make the Borough a more attractive place to live and invest in. • 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

Table 2.19 Unitary Development Plan Objectives
<p>the less mobile) making appropriate and safe provision for vehicle parking, walking, cycling and public transport; and</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Discourages criminal activity.

- 2.59 The Replacement UDP comprises 82 policies. Under the new planning system, these policies will be “saved” for different periods before being, in the most part, replaced by new Local Development Documents (see paragraph 4.12)
- 2.60 Appendix 3 of this report contains a full analysis of ‘saved’ policies. The number referred to in “Policy considered during approval” and “Policy used in reason for refusal” is the number of occasions in which the particular policy was used in the determination of an application. The policy references are those contained within the Replacement Unitary Development Plan that was adopted on 14 June 2006.
- 2.61 Some policies have been well used, for example Policy DQ1. Others have been used less frequently. If a policy has not been used frequently it does not mean that it is not useful and needed. Policy G4 for example was used three times in the consideration of approval of applications and only used once in reasons for refusal. This does not mean that it has not been useful because it is not known how many proposals did not come to application stage because of constraints contained within the policy.
- 2.62 *Planning Policy Guidance 3: Housing* requires local authorities to plan, monitor, and manage housing provision. Under the Regional Spatial Strategy (RSS), Knowsley’s housing requirement is 3,220 dwellings over the plan period (2002-2016). The Unitary Development Plan anticipated that up to 4,000 dwellings would be demolished during the plan period with an intention to replace them on a one-for-one basis. It was therefore expected that a total of up to 7,220 new dwellings would be required over the UDP plan period.
- 2.63 The 2004 Urban Capacity Study identified that the number of dwellings completed plus existing planning permissions, housing allocations, and anticipated windfall would provide an additional 7,182 dwellings. In order to manage the housing provision, an interim housing policy was adopted by the Council on 2 November 2005. The policy forms an important material consideration in the determination of planning applications for residential development. It does not form part of the adopted Replacement Unitary Development Plan.

3. Core Output and Local Indicators

3.1 The Office of the Deputy Prime Minister has produced a good practice guide on Local Development Framework Monitoring. This requires local authorities to monitor a set of Core Output Indicators. The main purpose of Core Output Indicators is to measure quantifiable activities that are directly related to, and are a consequence of, the implementation of planning policy. The Core Output Indicators are given below.

Industry / Employment

3.2 Table 3.1 shows that the majority of completions of employment permissions in the last year have been for office use (i.e. use class B1(a)). There has been very little completion of Light industrial use (B1(c)) and no completion of B1(b), B2 or B8 uses. All of the development has been on brownfield land. Further details of completed industrial / commercial floorspace can be found in appendix 4.

Table 3.1 - Industrial / Commercial Development		Floorspace	
1a	Amount of floorspace developed for employment by type. B1(a) - Business Offices (not financial and professional services e.g. banks, estate agents etc.) B1(b) - Business Research B1(c) - Business Light Industry B2- General Industry B8 - Storage or Distribution	4628 m ² 0 m ² 164 m ² 0 m ² 0 m ²	
1b	Amount of floorspace developed for employment by type, in employment or regeneration areas. B1(a) - Business Offices (not financial and professional services e.g. banks, estate agents etc.) B1(b) - Business Research B1(c) - Business Light Industry B2- General Industry B8 - Storage or Distribution	4628 m ² 0 m ² 164 m ² 0 m ² 0 m ²	(100%) (100%)
1c	Amount of floorspace developed by employment type, which is on previously developed land. B1(a) - Business Offices (not financial and professional services e.g. banks, estate agents etc.) B1(b) - Business Research B1(c) - Business Light Industry B2- General Industry B8 - Storage or Distribution	4628 m ² 0 m ² 164 m ² 0 m ² 0 m ²	(100%) (100%)
Individual site details are contained in Appendix 4.			

3.3 Table 3.2 shows the amount of Employment land that is currently available. In terms of employment land availability, there is a healthy supply of allocated land available in all employment use classes. In addition, there is a significant amount of land with planning permission not yet started. Generally speaking, this is for a mix of employment types.

Table 3.2 – (1d) Employment land available by type.	
Employment Type	Area (ha)
Allocation without Planning Permission	
B1 or B2	7.9
B1 or B2 or B8	85.8
Sub Total	93.7
Sites with Planning Permission, not started	
B1	23.1
B1 or B2 or B8	20.9
B2	7.5
B2 or B8	10.9
B8	1.4
Sub Total	63.8
Grand Total	157.5
Individual site details are contained in Appendix 5.	

3.4 Table 3.3 shows that there has been no loss of employment land to other uses in the past year.

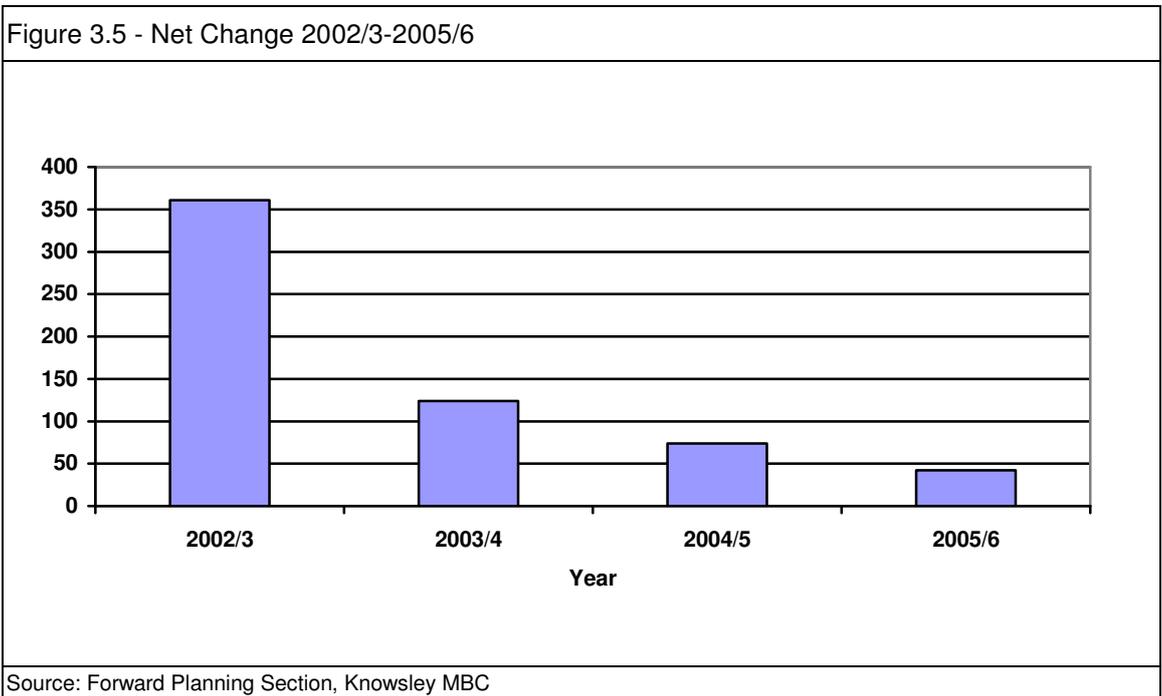
Table 3.3 – (1e) and (1f) Losses of employment land	
1e(i) in employment / regeneration area	0 ha
1e(ii) in local authority area	0 ha
1f to residential development.	0 ha

Housing

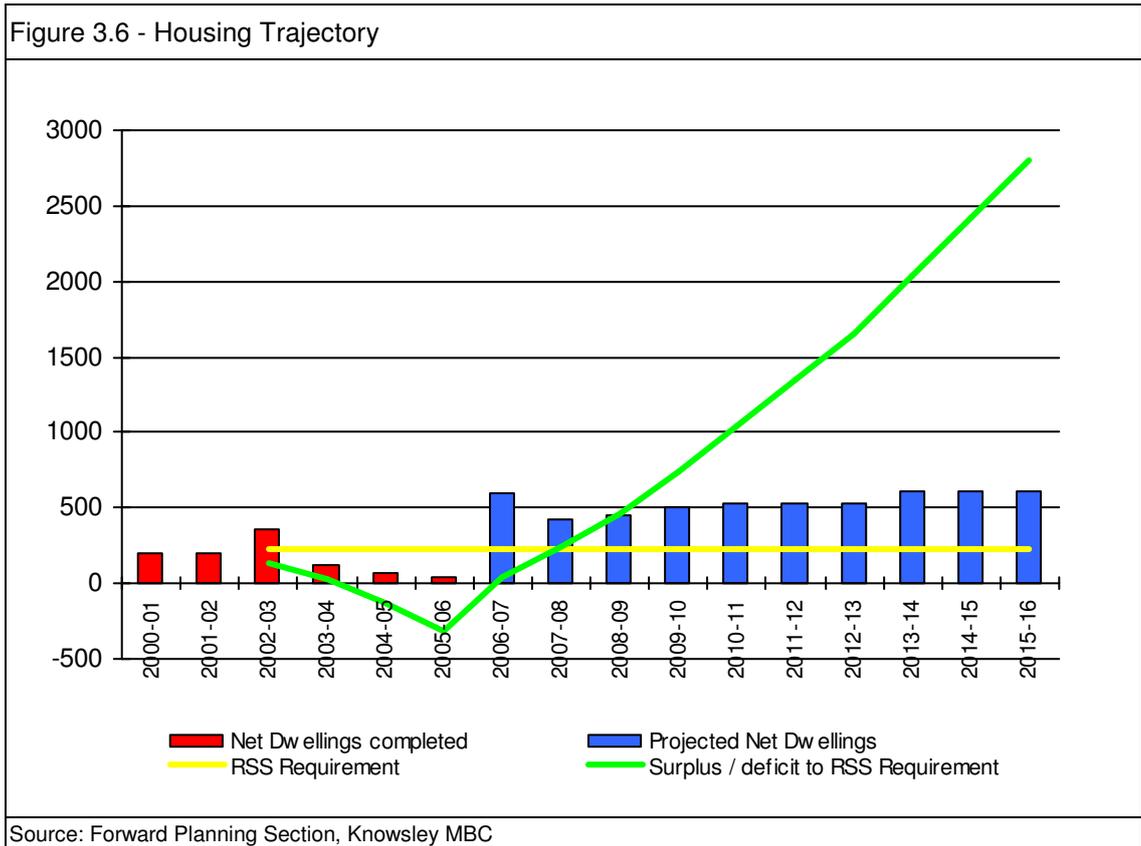
3.5 Table 3.4 shows the number of houses completed and demolished from 2002/3 to 2005/6 and Table 3.5 shows the trend of net change. During this time a number of dwellings have been demolished mainly in the North Huyton and Tower Hill (Kirkby) Action Areas but development has not yet commenced to replace the demolished properties. It is fundamental to the success of these Action Areas that the building capacity released by demolition is preserved for future house building. Having regard to this, the number of net dwelling completions is expected to increase in the coming years.

	Completions	Demolitions	Net Dwellings completed
2002/3	407	46	361
2003/4	490	366	124
2004/5	549	475	74
2005/6	410	368	42
Total	1856	1255	601
Mean	464.0	313.8	150.3

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



3.6 Figure 3.6 shows the actual and projected net additional dwellings, the Regional Spatial Standard (RSS) dwelling requirement, and the number of dwellings shortfall or surplus to RSS dwelling requirement.



- 3.7 Future completion rates are based on; existing planning permissions, land allocated in the Replacement Unitary Development Plan and expected completions in the Action Areas of North Huyton, Tower Hill and South Prescot.
- 3.8 The Replacement Unitary Development Plan allowed for the provision 107 dwellings windfall per year. Figure 3.6 contains 107 dwellings per year windfall.
- 3.9 Information regarding future demolitions was gained from the Knowsley Housing Trust (KHT).
- 3.10 The provision of dwellings built is projected to be greater that the RSS dwelling requirement, however, the dwelling requirement in the draft RSS is 450 dwellings per year as opposed to 230 in the current RSS. This will reduce the over provision. It should also be noted that the Council is applying an interim housing constraint policy and this policy will be revisited when the Replacement Regional Spatial Strategy is adopted.
- 3.11 Table 3.7 shows the number of dwellings completed by allocations and previous land use. The Regional Spatial Strategy requires that at least 65% of dwellings be built on previously developed land. During the last year completions have exceeded this percentage.

Table 3.7 – (2b) New and converted dwellings on previously developed land.		
Completions 2005 – 2006	Number of Dwellings	Percent
On allocated sites – brownfield	0	0
On allocated sites – greenfield	95	23.0
On windfall/unallocated sites – brownfield	315	77.0
On windfall/unallocated sites – greenfield	0	0
Total	410	100.0
Source: Forward Planning Section, Knowsley MBC		

3.12 Table 3.8 contains the density at which dwellings were completed during 2005/6. It shows that the majority of new dwellings were completed at a density of 30 to 50 dwellings per hectare. This complies with the requirements of *Planning Policy Guidance note 3: Housing*.

Table 3.8 – (2c) Density of new dwellings 2005 - 2006		
	Number of Dwellings	Percent
Gross completions at density of less than 30 dwellings per hectare (net site area of the development)	47	11.5
Gross completions at density of 30-50 dwellings per hectare (net site area of the development)	305	74.4
Gross completions at density above 50 dwellings per hectare (net site area of the development)	58	14.1
Total Completions	410	100.0
Source: Forward Planning Section, Knowsley MBC		

3.13 Table 3.9 contains the number of affordable housing completions.

Table 3.9 – (2d) Affordable housing completions 2005-6.			
Affordable Type	Completions	Demolitions	Net Change
Rented - RSL	59	184	-125
Equity	0	0	0
Total	59	184	-125
Source: Housing Flow Reconciliation 2005/6			

3.14 Given the substantial opportunities that existed for the provision of new owner occupied and shared ownership affordable housing as well as the transfer of stock between tenures, it was not considered necessary to include in the UDP a policy requiring the provision of affordable housing.

3.15 Since the drafting of the UDP policies, this position has changed in line with renewed buoyancy in the North West's housing markets. Whilst Knowsley retains a much higher than average percentage of social rented housing, in most areas there is 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 than previously.

- 3.16 Future housing and planning policy will need to bring about a more sustainable tenure pattern in the Borough over the medium to long term, by linking new market and affordable housing for sale with economic development and reductions in worklessness and deprivation. Working with housing association partners, tenure diversification programmes could also play an important part in this process. It is anticipated that opportunities for such “mixed communities” initiatives will be available in North Huyton, Tower Hill (Kirkby) and other existing residential areas.

Transport

- 3.17 Table 3.10 shows the amount of completed retail, industry and leisure development complying with car-parking standards set out in the Regional Spatial Strategy.

Table 3.10 – (3a) Amount of completed non-residential development within Use Classes Order (UCO) categories A, B and D complying with car-parking standards set out in the local development framework.			
Development types.	Number of new developments completed.	Number of new developments on sites complying with Regional Transport Strategy maximum parking standards.	Percentage complying with Regional Transport Strategy parking standards.
New industrial and commercial developments (UCOs B)	2	2	100%
New retail developments UCOs (A)	1	0	0%
New leisure developments (UCOs D)	3	1	33.3%
Individual site details are contained in Appendices 5 and 6.			

- 3.18 The retail development was for sale of goods manufactured on site. There was adequate car parking on site together with overflow on an adjacent site. Additional car parking was not considered necessary.
- 3.19 New leisure development was for the replacement existing leisure facilities and made use of existing car parking.
- 3.20 Table 3.11 shows how accessible new residential development is to essential services. It shows that all new residential development has been built in sustainable locations.

Table 3.11 – (3b) Amount of new residential development within 30 minutes public transport time of: a GP; a hospital; a primary school; a secondary school; areas of employment; and a major retail centre(s).	
	Percentage
Residential Development within 30 minutes public transport time of a GP	100
Residential Development within 30 minutes public transport time of a hospital	100
Residential Development within 30 minutes public transport time of primary school	100
Residential Development within 30 minutes public transport time of a secondary school	100
Residential Development within 30 minutes public transport time of area of employment	100
Residential Development within 30 minutes public transport time of major retail centre	100
Source: Transport Section Knowsley MBC	

Local Services

3.21 Table 3.12 shows the location and size of retail, office and leisure development.

Table 3.12 – (4a and 4b) Amount of completed retail, office and leisure development.				
Location	A1 Gross Floorspace m ²	A2 Gross Floorspace m ²	B1 Gross Floorspace m ²	D2 Gross Floorspace m ²
In Centre	0	0	0	0
Edge of Centre	0	0	0	4,543
Out of Centre	450	0	0	2,378
Individual site details are contained in Appendix 6.				

3.22 The majority of local services completions during the year were in the leisure sector with two leisure centres and an indoor riding centre being erected. The only retail completion was for the sale of goods manufactured on site.

Open Space

3.23 Table 3.13 lists the open spaces that are managed to Green Flag Award standard. This represents 16.6% of the open space that is eligible for a Green Flag award.

Table 3.13 – (4c) Amount open spaces managed to Green Flag Award standard in hectares.	
Court Hey Park	13.4
Henley Park	2.4
Mcgoldrick Park	5.0
Sawpit Park	1.2
St. Chad's Gardens	1.3

Millbrook Park Millennium Green	13.9
KGV Playing Fields Huyton	13.7

Minerals

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

Waste

- 3.26 Core indicator 6a requires that the capacity of new waste management facilities be monitored by type. There have been no new facilities developed during the last year.
- 3.27 Table 3.14 shows the amount of municipal waste arising, and managed by management type. 88.5% of municipal waste was disposed of by landfill. The target set for Knowsley was 85%. Knowsley had the second highest percentage of municipal waste on Greater Merseyside going to landfill.

Type	Amount (tonnes)	%
Landfill	65,512	88.5%
Recovery	80	0.1%
Reuse	0	0.0%
Recycle	8,394	11.3%
	73,986	100.0%

Source: Merseyside Waste Disposal Authority

Flood Protection and Water Quality

3.28 Table 3.15 shows that the Environment Agency made representations relating to flood defence grounds or water quality grounds on two applications. One application was refused. The other was an application for determination as to whether prior approval was required. Approval was given, because of time constraints on this type of application, prior to representation from the Environment Agency being received.

Table 3.15 – (7) Number of planning permissions granted contrary to the advice of the Environment Agency on either flood defence grounds or water quality.			
LPA Reference	Nature of Proposed Development	Reason for Agency Objection	Outcome
05/00945/AGR	Agriculture - Minor	Culverting Proposals	Objection received after prior approval given.
05/00488/COU	Caravan Sites - Minor	PPG25/TAN15 - Request for Flood Risk Assessment	Refused
Source: Environment Agency			

Biodiversity

Table 3.16 – (8) Change in areas and populations of biodiversity importance, including:	
(i) change in priority habitats and species (by type);	A mechanism for the monitoring of priority habitats is currently under development. A habitat survey has been completed and digitisation of the data is underway to provide baseline data on the amount of priority habitat across the Borough. This work forms part of the national and regional review and update of priority targets. Delays within the target setting nationally have had impacts on the Council's ability to undertake the review.
(ii) change in areas designated for their intrinsic environmental value including sites of international, national, regional, sub-regional or local significance.	There has been no significant change in the designated sites within the area. A monitoring programme that accords with DEFRA Guidance (2006) has been put in place for local sites. A rolling programme of a minimum of 10% of local sites per annum is monitored.

Renewable Energy

3.29 Policy MW7 states that proposals for new development required in connection with the generation of energy from renewable sources will be encouraged and permitted. It also states that any large scale new

residential, commercial and industrial developments will be required to generate at least 10% of the predicted energy requirements from renewable sources, where this is practicable and viable given the type of development proposed, its location and design.

- 3.30 Table 3.17 contains details of the capacity of renewable energy facilities within the Borough. The use of wind turbines in gardens will be monitored through the planning application process, but so far no applications have been received. The Council does not monitor solar panels on the roofs of individual residential properties. Future Annual Monitoring Reports will need to consider ways of monitoring individual renewable energy schemes.

Table 3.17 – (9) Renewable energy capacity installed by type.		
Type	Name	Capacity (MW)
Sewage Gas	Huyton CHP	0.17
Source: Renewables NorthWest, November 2006		

- 3.31 In addition to Core Output Indicators outlined in the good practice guide, *PPG3: Housing* also contains a number of indicators that should be monitored on an annual basis. Table 3.18 shows the number of dwellings completed by house type and number of dwellings.

Table 3.18 - Gross Completions of New Build Dwellings (2005/6) by House Type and Number of Bedrooms.					
	1 bed	2 beds	3 beds	4 or more beds	Total
House / Bungalow	0	62	245	20	327
Flat / Apartment	2	81	0	0	83
Total	2	143	245	20	410
Source: Housing Flow Reconciliation 2005/6					

- 3.32 PPG 3 Housing states that car parking standards that result, on average, in development with more than 1.5 off-street car parking spaces per dwelling are unlikely to reflect the Government's emphasis on securing sustainable residential environments. Policies that would result in higher levels of off-street parking, especially in urban areas, should not be adopted. This is not monitored currently. Steps will be undertaken in the next financial year to undertake such monitoring.

Local Indicators and Targets

- 3.33 The Replacement Knowsley Unitary Development Plan was adopted on 14 June 2006. It contains indicators and targets for determining the success of the plan. All identified indicators are included within chapters 2 and 4.

4. Production of the Local Development Framework

- 4.1 Under the Planning and Compulsory Purchase Act 2004, local authorities are required to produce a portfolio of documents called a Local Development Framework (LDF).
- 4.2 Transitional arrangements in the Act allowed local authorities to progress the production of development plans already commenced under the previous Act. The Knowsley Unitary Development Plan (UDP) was adopted by the Council on 14 June 2006 under the transitional arrangements.
- 4.3 Under the Act the policies of the UDP may be "saved" for up to three years from adoption (i.e. up to June 2009), during which time they must be replaced by new Local Development Document policies. However, policies may be "saved" for longer than three years provided they are still up to date and compliant with the new planning system. The decision to "save" the policies after June 2009 is subject to the agreement of Government Office for the North West.
- 4.4 The LDF and Regional Spatial Strategy together will form the statutory "development plan" for the Borough. The Regional Spatial Strategy is currently under review and will, once adopted, affect the emerging Local Development Documents.
- 4.5 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.
- 4.6 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.
- 4.7 The first LDS was submitted to the Secretary of State in April 2005 and covered the period up to March 2008. A copy of the LDS is available on the Council's LDF web page (<http://www.knowsley.gov.uk/environment/planningandbuilding/lds.html>)
- 4.8 The preparation of the Local Development Framework is a continuous process and the Local Development Scheme will be updated annually to identify which documents are to be prepared in the subsequent three years.
- 4.9 Table 4.1 shows the Gant Chart included within the first Local Development Scheme.

- 4.10 A later than expected adoption of the UDP, together with post adoption work, has resulted in a delayed start to some aspects of the Local Development Documents within the Local Development Scheme. The first review of the LDS will be submitted to the Secretary of State in January 2007.
- 4.11 Changes to the timescale contained within the previous version of the LDS will include:
- The Unitary Development Plan was adopted on 14 June, one month later than in the 2005 Local Development Scheme.
 - There has been progress on the Statement of Community Involvement but increased consultation on Community Engagement resulted in a 2 month slippage. The formal six-week consultation period commenced on 27 September with submission to the Secretary of State scheduled for January 2007.
 - The start to the Core Strategy has been delayed to ensure that the later stages of its preparation comply with the final approved version of the draft Regional Spatial Strategy for the North West. It is now envisaged that work on the Core strategy will commence in February 2007 with public participation on the issues and options commencing in September 2007.
 - The Release of Land for Housing Development Supplementary Planning Document will now be produced when revised Regional Spatial Strategy housing allocation numbers are known. In November 2005 a Housing Development Interim Planning Policy was approved by Council. It will continue to be a material consideration in the determination of planning applications until the adoption of the SPD on housing land release. The interim policy is contained within Appendix 7.
 - North Huyton Action Area SPD will now be adopted in January 2007 subject to Natural England's response to the Appropriate Assessment Screening Report.
 - Tower Hill Action Area SPD will now be adopted in February 2007 subject to Natural England's response to the Appropriate Assessment Screening Report.
 - Kirkby Town Centre Action Area SPD has been delayed due to staff shortages and priority being given to adoption of the Replacement Unitary Development Plan. In addition further consideration is being given to the form of the proposed regeneration of Kirkby Town Centre. An interim planning statement may be required for Kirkby Town Centre.
 - Due to the amount of information that is now realised is required, it is now envisaged that public participation on the Public Open Space Standards and Requirements for New Developments SPD will commence in May 2007.

- Due to staff resource issues , it is now envisaged that public participation on the Householder Developments SPD will commence in May 2007.
 - Due to staff resource issues, commencement on the Design Quality in New Development SPD will be delayed.
- 4.12 A formal commitment has been agreed by the six Greater Merseyside Districts to produce a joint Merseyside Waste Development Plan Document. It is envisaged that public consultation on the issues and options will commence in February with adoption by April 2010.
- 4.13 Work has commenced with the other Merseyside authorities and MerseyTravel on the production of a joint Merseyside Transport SPD.
- 4.14 The Replacement UDP comprises 82 policies. A full assessment has yet to be made concerning how long each individual policy in the Replacement UDP will be "saved". At this stage, however, it is considered likely that:
- The vision, strategic objectives and core policies (set down in chapters 3 and 4 of the UDP) will be "saved" until 2010 at which point they will be replaced by the proposed new Core Strategy;
 - The strategic policies (listed in the UDP as "part 1" policies) concerning housing, economic, retail/town centres, transport, Green Belt, urban greenspace, development quality, minerals, and environmental protection will also be "saved" until 2010 at which point they will be replaced by the proposed new Core Strategy;
 - The land allocations for housing, economic and shopping development would be replaced by the new Allocations Development Plan Document;
 - All the policies on waste management will be "saved" until 2010 when they will be replaced by the proposed new joint Greater Merseyside Development Plan Document on Waste; and
 - More detailed development control policies in the Plan will (subject to the approval of Government Office for the North West) continue to be "saved" beyond 2009 provided they are still up to date. Any policies which are not replaced and which do not remain up to date will lapse in June 2009.
- 4.15 A more detailed assessment of the likely "life span" of each individual policy in the Replacement UDP will be published in the review after next of the Local Development Scheme.

Table 4.1 – 2005 Local Development Scheme

		2005												2006												2007												2008				
Document Title	Stage	M	A	M	J	J	A	S	O	N	D	J	F	M	A	M	J	J	A	S	O	N	D	J	F	M	A	M	J	J	A	S	O	N	D	J	F	M	A	M		
Core Strategy & Key Diagram	Early Stakeholder & Community Engagement																																									
	Public Participation: Preferred Options & Proposals																																									
	Date For Submission To SoS																																									
		DATES FOR SUBSEQUENT STAGES FOR THE CORE STRATEGY WILL BE AS FOLLOWS: PRE-EXAMINATION MEETING - October 2008; EXAMINATION IN PUBLIC - January 2009; AND ADOPTION - May 2009.																																								

Table 4.1 – 2005 Local Development Scheme

		2005												2006												2007												2008				
Document Title	Stage	M	A	M	J	J	A	S	O	N	D	J	F	M	A	M	J	J	A	S	O	N	D	J	F	M	A	M	J	J	A	S	O	N	D	J	F	M	A	M		
Proposals Map & Inset Maps	Preparation																																									
	Amended after the replacement UDP and each subsequent DPD are adopted																																									
Release of Land for Housing Development	Public Participation: Draft SPD																																									
	Estimated Date For Adoption & Publication																																									
North Huyton Action Area	Public Participation: Draft SPD																																									
	Estimated Date For Adoption & Publication																																									

Table 4.1 – 2005 Local Development Scheme

		2005												2006												2007												2008				
Document Title	Stage	M	A	M	J	J	A	S	O	N	D	J	F	M	A	M	J	J	A	S	O	N	D	J	F	M	A	M	J	J	A	S	O	N	D	J	F	M	A	M		
Tower Hill (Kirkby) Action Area	Public Participation: Draft SPD																																									
	Estimated Date For Adoption & Publication																																									
Kirkby Town Centre Action Area	Public Participation: Draft SPD																																									
	Estimated Date For Adoption & Publication																																									
Public Open Space Standards & Requirements for New Developments	Public Participation: Draft SPD																																									
	Estimated Date For Adoption & Publication																																									
Householder Developments	Public Participation: Draft SPD																																									
	Estimated Date For Adoption & Publication																																									

Table 4.1 – 2005 Local Development Scheme

		2005												2006												2007												2008				
Document Title	Stage	M	A	M	J	J	A	S	O	N	D	J	F	M	A	M	J	J	A	S	O	N	D	J	F	M	A	M	J	J	A	S	O	N	D	J	F	M	A	M		
Design Quality in New Development	Public Participation: Draft SPD																																									
	Estimated Date For Adoption & Publication																																									
ANNUAL MONITORING REPORT	Publication																																									
RESOURCE PRESSURES																																										

5. Conclusions

Spatial Context

- 5.1 The population has been in decline for the past 25 years and is projected to continue to decline over the period to 2016. However, the number of households is projected to increase above the dwelling requirement of the Regional Spatial Strategy.
- 5.2 Levels of employment and pay are both low with the Borough one of the most deprived in the Country.
- 5.3 The natural environment is generally fair.

Replacement Unitary Development Plan Policies

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

Core Output and Local Indicators

- 5.6 Only 4,792m² of employment floorspace was completed between April 2004 and March 2005 despite a good supply of employment land being available.
- 5.7 Housing completions have generally been in line with government guidance with the majority of completions being on brownfield land, in accessible locations, and at a density of between 30 and 50 dwellings per hectare

Production of Local Development Framework

- 5.8 The Unitary Development Plan (UDP) was adopted by the Council on 14 June 2006, that is, outside of the period covered by the Annual Monitoring Report.
- 5.9 A later than expected adoption of the UDP, together with post adoption work, has resulted in a delayed start to some aspects of the LDF. Progress on the LDF includes:

- the formal six-week consultation period for the Statement of Community Involvement commenced on 27 September 2006.
- Considerable work has been undertaken in the production of the North Huyton Action Area and the Tower Hill Action Area SPDs.

5.10 A formal commitment has been agreed by the six Greater Merseyside Districts to produce a joint Merseyside Waste Development Plan Document.

Appendices

Appendix 1 - Sites of Biological or Local Geological Interest

Appendix 2 - Register of Listed Buildings

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

Appendix 4 - Completed Industrial / Commercial Floorspace

Appendix 5 - Employment Land Available by Type

Appendix 6 - Completed Retail, Office, and Leisure Development

Appendix 7 - Interim Planning Policy Housing Development

Appendix 8 - Bibliography

Appendix 9 - Glossary

Appendix 1 - Sites of Biological or Local Geological Interest

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

Appendix 1 - Sites of Biological or Local Geological Interest

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

Appendix 2 - Register of Listed Buildings

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

Appendix 2 - Register of Listed Buildings

PLACE	GRADE	LOCATION
	41	II 38 & 40 North Park Road
	42	II 14 & 16 South Park Road
	43	II Waverley House - South Park Road
	44	II Whitefield House - Pigeon House, Ingoe Lane
	45	II Corporation Rent Office - Ingoe Lane
	46	II Dovecote - Ingoe Lane
	47	II Sefton Cottage - Kirkby Row
	48	C St Chad's Church - Old Hall Lane
	49	II Vicarage Old Hall Lane/1-2 - Austin Close
	50	II Stables- To North of Vicarage, Old Hall Lane/3 Austin Close
	51	II Gate Piers to South of Vicarage, entrance to Austin Close off Old Hall Lane
	52	II Kirkby Hall Lodge - Old Hall Lane
	53	II 63 & 65 Ribblers Lane
	54	II 81 & 83 Ribblers Lane
	55	II 101 & 103 Ribblers Lane
	56	II 121 & 123 Ribblers Lane
	57	II 118, 120 & 122 Sefton Arms Cottages, Ribblers Lane
	58	II 16 North Park Road
KNOWSLEY	59	II* Knowsley Hall - Knowsley Park and all curtilage props.
	60	C St Mary's Church - Knowsley Lane
	61	II Gellings Farm House off Randles Road
	62	II School Cottages, 224, 226 Knowsley Lane
	63	II Littlewood Lodge
	64	II Knowsley Vicarage - Tithebarn Lane
PRESCOT	65	II 6 Beesley Road
	66	II 34 Church Street – Prescott Museum
	67	I Church of St Mary
	68	II 2 Derby Street
	69	II 44-50 Derby Street
	70	II 52 & 54 Derby Street (Clockface)
	71	II Stable Block, Derby Street (Clockface)
	72	II 30 Eccleston Street
	72	II 3 High Street
	74	II 11 High Street
	75	II 37 High Street
	76	II 48-50 St Helens Road
	77	II 2 Vicarage Place
	78	II 4 Vicarage Place
	79	II 6 Vicarage Place
	80	II 10 Vicarage Place
	81	II 14 Vicarage Place

Appendix 2 - Register of Listed Buildings

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

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

Policy Reference	Policy Title	No. of times Policy considered in Permission	No. of times Policy considered in Refusal	Analysis	Action
DQ1	Design Quality in New Development	668	64	Design Quality Policy is the primary policy in determining planning applications for new development in terms of building design, access, massing and density.	The policy works well therefore no changes are required. Updates from CABE on design principles should be monitored. Drafting of Supplementary Planning Document describing the implications of policy DQ1 for individual types of development will commence in August 2007.
DQ2	Security in the Built Environment	32	2	An important policy used independently and with DQ1 and the designing out crime initiative.	No action necessary. Drafting of Supplementary Planning Document covering design issues will commence in August 2007. It will describe what types of security fencing are considered acceptable in which locations.
DQ3	Gateway Sites and Corridors	9	1	An important policy that seeks to enhance the visual appearance of strategic gateways and transport corridors.	No action necessary.
DQ4	Trees and Development	35	6	Trees and development is the primary policy in determining planning applications which impact on the borough's tree cover. The policy works well and has been incorporated effectively.	No action necessary.

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

Policy Reference	Policy Title	No. of times Policy considered in Permission	No. of times Policy considered in Refusal	Analysis	Action
DQ5	Development in Conservation Areas	45	5	Conservation areas undergo continual change. This policy allows the management of change through preservation and enhancement. The policy works well independently and in conjunction with PPG15. Place specific documentation supports the policy in the form of Conservation Management Plans.	Conservation Management Plans should be produced.
DQ6	Demolition of Buildings and Structures in Conservation Areas	3	1	Protection of significant historic buildings in conservation areas is vital to maintain a sense of place. This policy is rarely used but is paramount in determining prospective demolitions within the historic environment. Policy works well.	No action necessary.
DQ7	Listed Buildings	4	5	Listed Buildings are a finite resource this policy is essential for the protection and conservation of significant historic buildings. An important and effective policy.	No change to policy. Monitor the outcomes of the ongoing DCMS Heritage Protection and Unified Process Review (2007).
DQ8	Historic Parks and Gardens	0	0	An important policy though rarely used due to the limited number of historic parks in the Borough.	No action necessary.

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

Policy Reference	Policy Title	No. of times Policy considered in Permission	No. of times Policy considered in Refusal	Analysis	Action
DQ9	Sites and Areas of Archaeological Importance	0	0	Archaeology policy is rarely used but is important. Strong links with DQ5 and DQ7 and PPG16.	No action necessary. Detailed guidance on archaeology and the development process may be set out in a Supplementary Planning Document for which drafting will commence in August 2007.
EC1	Strategy for Provision of Employment Land	2	0	Has been incorporated effectively within the Development Control process.	No action necessary,
EC2	Sites Allocated for Employment Development	2	0	Has been incorporated effectively within the Development Control process.	No action necessary
EC3	Primarily Industrial Areas	37	0	Has been incorporated effectively within the Development Control process.	No action necessary.
EC4	Regional Investment Site: Kings Business Park	2	0	Has been incorporated effectively within the Development Control process.	No action necessary.
EC5	South Prescott Action Area	1	0	Has been incorporated effectively within the Development Control process.	No action necessary.
EC6	Tourism and Cultural Development	1	0	Has been incorporated effectively within the Development Control process.	No action necessary.
ENV1	Control of Pollution in New Development	30	1	The policy has been well used for a number of new developments.	No action necessary.

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

Policy Reference	Policy Title	No. of times Policy considered in Permission	No. of times Policy considered in Refusal	Analysis	Action
ENV2	Noise and Vibration	25	8	This policy is necessary and useful for a number of sites	No action necessary.
ENV3	Light Pollution	5	0	This policy has been effective for some applications in the borough. Although It is not used often it is an important policy for some sites.	No action necessary.
ENV4	Hazardous Substances	0	1	The policy has been used once to good effect.	No action necessary.
ENV5	Contaminated Land	7	0	This policy has been effective for some applications in the borough. Although It is not used often it is an important policy for some sites.	No action necessary.
ENV6	Landfill Gas	0	0	Although this policy has not been used it is necessary for some sites	The policy will be used until the plan is revised again.
ENV7	Flood Risk and Drainage	2	0	A useful policy that limits flood risk in the borough.	No action necessary.
ENV8	Telecommunications Developments	3	2	An important policy that seeks to ensure that telecommunications developments do not compromise environmental quality.	No action necessary.
ENV9	Protection of Habitats and Designated Sites	4	1	This policy has been effective for protection of important habitats.	No action necessary.
ENV10	Protection of Species	3	1	This policy has been effective for protection of important species.	No action necessary.

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

Policy Reference	Policy Title	No. of times Policy considered in Permission	No. of times Policy considered in Refusal	Analysis	Action
G1	Development within the Green Belt	24	9	A useful policy that is encouraging appropriate development within the green belt and refusing inappropriate development.	No action necessary.
G2	Landscape Character and Amenities of the Green Belt	4	3	A useful policy that is preserving the character of the green belt.	No action necessary.
G3	Agricultural Land	3	2	A useful policy encouraging appropriate agricultural development.	No action necessary.
G4	Rural Diversification	3	1	A useful policy that supports the rural economy through diversification.	No action necessary.
G5	Existing Major Developed Sites in the Green Belt	1	0	A useful policy guiding development for the four major sites listed in the plan.	No action necessary.
G6	Conversion or Change of Use of Existing Buildings in the Green Belt	6	1	A very useful policy that provides clear guidance.	No action necessary.
G7	Alteration, Extension or Replacement of Existing Dwellings in the Green Belt	12	5	A very useful policy that provides clear guidance.	No action necessary.
G8	Agricultural or Equestrian Development	3	1	A policy that is not often used because of the type of development that it relates to. It is important, however, to ensure that developments that are appropriate in the Green Belt are not detrimental to the openness of the Green Belt or to visual amenity.	No action necessary.

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

Policy Reference	Policy Title	No. of times Policy considered in Permission	No. of times Policy considered in Refusal	Analysis	Action
H1	Strategic Housing Land Requirements and Supply	11	1	A key strategic policy controlling the release of land for housing development.	No action necessary.
H2	Sites Allocated for Housing Development	1	0	Although only used once, a key policy in ensuring an adequate supply of land for housing.	No action necessary.
H3	North Huyton and Tower Hill (Kirkby) Action Areas	0	0	A key policy identifying priority areas for housing development.	Supplementary Planning Documents are being produced. Adoption for North Huyton is likely in January 2007. Adoption for Tower Hill is likely in February 2007.
H4	Development Opportunity Sites (Valley Road, Kirkby)	0	0	Policy that clarifies appropriate uses for a strategic site.	No action necessary.
H5	Development within Primarily Residential Areas	348	39	Useful policy in development control decisions.	No action necessary.
H6	Treatment and Redevelopment of Housing Clearance Sites	1	0	Policy needed to ensure that cleared sites do not have a detrimental affect on their surrounding area.	No action necessary
H7	Provision of Flats, Nursing and Residential Homes, Hostels, and Houses In Multiple Occupation (HMOs)	10	7	Policy is needed to avoid a cumulative effect of a predominance of this use in localised areas.	No action necessary.
H8	Extensions and Alterations to Residential Properties	456	37	A very useful policy used for considering proposals for house extensions etc.	No action necessary.

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

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

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

Policy Reference	Policy Title	No. of times Policy considered in Permission	No. of times Policy considered in Refusal	Analysis	Action
OS1	Strategy for Urban Greenspace and Sport and Recreation	3	1	Has been incorporated effectively within the DC consultation process.	No action needed. The process of obtaining contributions through planning obligations will be clarified in the Open Spaces SPD.
OS2	Urban Greenspace	17	1	Has been incorporated effectively within the DC consultation process.	Utilise baseline data incorporated in the Open Spaces SPD process to ensure policy is implemented effectively.
OS3	Quantitative Standards - Public Open Space for General Amenity Use and Children's Play	3	1	Has been incorporated effectively within the DC consultation process.	Assess provision within the borough for inclusion within the Open Spaces SPD.
OS4	Protection of Playing Pitches and other Formal Sporting Facilities	8	0	Has been incorporated effectively within the DC consultation process.	Utilise baseline data incorporated in the Open Spaces SPD process to ensure policy is implemented effectively.
OS5	Public Open Space and Recreational Facilities to Meet the Needs of New Development	3	0	Has been incorporated effectively within the DC consultation process.	Process for contribution will be further refined within the Open Spaces SPD.
OS6	Location of Major New Sporting and Recreational Facilities	0	0	Not yet implemented as no relevant application received.	No action needed.
OS7	Educational Uses and Sites	19	0	Has been incorporated effectively within the DC consultation process.	No action needed.

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

Policy Reference	Policy Title	No. of times Policy considered in Permission	No. of times Policy considered in Refusal	Analysis	Action
PA1	Planning Agreements	17	0	Policy contains criteria limiting instances where planning agreements can be entered into.	An SPD is required.
S1	Retail and Town Centre Development Strategy	3	1	An important policy that seeks to ensure vitality and viability of town centres.	No action needed.
S2	Diversification of Uses within Existing Centres	3	2	An important policy that seeks to ensure a good mix of retail types within the town centres.	No action needed.
S3	Huyton Town Centre	2	0	A policy to ensure that Huyton Town Centre develops in an appropriate scale and nature.	No action needed.
S4	Kirkby Town Centre Action Area	1	0	A centre designated as an Action Area.	May be progressed as an SPD.
S5	Prescot Town Centre	2	1	A policy to ensure that Prescot Town Centre develops in an appropriate scale and nature.	No action needed.
S6	The Ravens Court (Halewood) Action Area	0	0	A policy to ensure Ravens Court provides a mixture of uses.	No action needed.
S7	Local Centres and Parades	2	1	A policy that seeks to ensure that local shopping needs can be met in local shopping centres.	No action needed.
S8	Location of Development for Town Centre Uses	0	0	Sets the criteria against which planning applications will be considered for town centre uses outside of town centre.	No action needed.

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

Policy Reference	Policy Title	No. of times Policy considered in Permission	No. of times Policy considered in Refusal	Analysis	Action
S9	Shop Fronts and Security Shutters	2	1	A policy that seeks to ensure that new shop fronts complement and/or improve the street scene.	No action needed.
S10	Advertisements	22	0	A policy to ensure that advertisements do not have a significant adverse effect on the environment.	No action needed.
T1	An Integrated Transport System	2	0	A policy to support the aims of Merseyside Local transport Plan – a sustainable and integrated transport system.	Adoption of a Merseyside Transport SPD is expected in August 2007.
T2	Merseytram System	2	0	The Merseytram system is a key element of the Merseyside Local Transport Plan.	No action needed.
T3	Other Public Transport Schemes	1	0	An important policy that seeks to ensure improvement to the public transport system.	No action needed.
T4	Major Highway Schemes	0	0	A policy to support the implementation of two major highway schemes.	No action needed.
T5	Location of Major Traffic Generating New Development	10	0	A policy that describes what constitutes major traffic generating development and seeks to ensure that it will be in a sustainable location.	No action needed.
T6	Ensuring Choice of Travel to Serve New Developments	7	0	A policy that seeks to ensure that new development is served by a choice of modes of travel.	No action needed.

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

Policy Reference	Policy Title	No. of times Policy considered in Permission	No. of times Policy considered in Refusal	Analysis	Action
T7	New Development and Walking & Cycling Routes	0	0	A policy that seeks to ensure that new development will preserve and where possible enhance the walking and cycling network.	No action needed.
T8	Transport Assessments	2	0	A policy that requires a transport assessment to accompany a planning application for certain forms of development.	No action needed.
T9	Travel Plans	12	0	A policy that requires a travel plan to accompany a planning application for certain forms of development.	No action needed.
T10	Access for the Less Mobile	9	0	A policy that seeks to ensure that all new development will be accessible to the less mobile.	No action needed.
T11	Taxi Facilities	0	0	A policy that seeks to ensure that development of new taxi facilities is not to the detriment of its neighbours.	No action needed.
T12	Aerodrome Safeguarding	0	0	Safeguarding Zones around airports and aerodromes are established by the Secretary of State and defined on safeguarding maps issued by the Civil Aviation Authority.	No action needed.

Appendix 4 - Completed Industrial / Commercial Floorspace

Planning App. No.	Address	Description	Type	Floor space (m ²)	Location	Regeneration Area / Employment Area	Greenfield
01/00170/FUL	Halewood International, Wilson Road, Huyton	Erection of three storey office building	B1(a)	2305	Out of Centre	Yes	No
04/01289/REM	Plots 1-4 Kings Business Park, Liverpool Road Prescot.	Erection of 7 no. two storey office buildings with ancillary car parking	B1(a)	2223	Out of Centre	Yes	No
03/00251/FUL	Finesse Design, Dixon Road, Kirkby	Erection of extension to front of building to form new entrance and extension to rear to form manufacturing area and partial change of use to showroom / sales	B1(c)	164	Out of Centre	Yes	No

Source: Forward Planning Section Knowsley MBC

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

Allocation without Planning Permission				
Policy Ref	Location:	Size (ha)	Employment Type	Brownfield
E2	Roscoe's Wood, Cronton Road, Huyton (NB site not suitable for B8 uses)	7.9	B1/B2	Yes
	B1/B2 Total	7.9		
E1	Ford/Jaguar Expansion Land, Speke Boulevard, Halewood	7.6	B1/B2/B8	No
E10	Hornhouse Lane	3.0	B1/B2/B8	No
E12	Britonwood	6.6	B1/B2/B8	No
E13	Moss End Way (East)	2.1	B1/B2/B8	No
E14	Moss End Way (West)	4.2	B1/B2/B8	No
E15	North Perimeter Road / Moss End Way	5.3	B1/B2/B8	No
E17	School Boys Plantation, Randles Road	0.5	B1/B2/B8	No
E18	Ainsworth Lane / Penrhyn Road	2.9	B1/B2/B8	No
E19	Gellings Lane / Randles Road	0.9	B1/B2/B8	No
E20	Davis' Pits, Randles Road	0.7	B1/B2/B8	No
E23	Land at junction of Penrhyn Road/School Lane	0.6	B1/B2/B8	No
E24	Land Between Randles Road and School Lane	1.2	B1/B2/B8	No
E25	Part of Dairy Crest/Kraft site, A580	3.6	B1/B2/B8	Yes
E26	Land off Arbour Lane	1.2	B1/B2/B8	No
E27	Penrhyn/Villiers Road	2.1	B1/B2/B8	Yes
E28	Land at junction of Gores Road/Acornfield Road	0.7	B1/B2/B8	No
E29	Land at Webber Road	1.1	B1/B2/B8	Yes
E30	Land at junction of Wilson Road/Stretton Way	0.7	B1/B2/B8	No
E31	Land adjacent to Knowsley rail freight terminal, Depot Road	1.0	B1/B2/B8	No
E32	Land adjacent to Ethel Austin Site, Ainsworth Lane	2.3	B1/B2/B8	No
E33	Land at corner of A580/Moorgate Lane	3.3	B1/B2/B8	No
E35	Land adjacent Delphi Delco, Hornhouse Lane, adjacent to junction with South Boundary Road	1.8	B1/B2/B8	No

E36	Land between Villiers Court and Overbrook Lane	0.5	B1/B2/B8	No
E37	Land to the east of Cross Huller, Randles Road/Gellings Road/ School Lane	1.0	B1/B2/B8	No
E38	Land north of Kodak, Acornfield Road	3.3	B1/B2/B8	No
E4	Plot 5, Whiston Enterprise Park, Fallows Way	1.1	B1/B2/B8	No
E40	Part of Yorkshire Imperial Metals off Coopers Lane.	1.5	B1/B2/B8	No
E41	Land adjacent to BASF Coatings and Inks Ltd, Ellis Ashton Street	0.9	B1/B2/B8	Yes
E42	Land adjacent 2 Gladeswood Road, Kirkby Industrial Park	0.5	B1/B2/B8	Yes
E6	Perimeter Road / Acornfield Road	18.5	B1/B2/B8	No
E7	Depot Road	3.2	B1/B2/B8	No
E8	Marl Road	0.5	B1/B2/B8	No
E9	Arbour Lane	1.4	B1/B2/B8	Yes
	B1/B2/B8 Total	85.8		
	Allocation without Planning Permission Total	93.7		
Sites with Planning Permission, not started				
Planning Application Number	Location:	Size (ha)	Employment Type	Brownfield
01/00307/COU	Deacon Park, Moorgate Road, Kirkby, Knowsley, L33 7XL	17.7	B1	Yes
02/00631/KMBC1	70 Sugar Lane, Knowsley Village, Knowsley, L34 0ER	0.0	B1	Yes
03/00723/REM	Plot 6A, Kings Business Park, Liverpool Road, Prescot, Knowsley Merseyside	0.8	B1	No
03/01240/KMBC1	68 Hillside Road and 1 Astley Road, Huyton, Knowsley	0.1	B1	Yes
05/00367/COU	Mckenna Mcneily and Fearson, 31 Warrington Road, Prescot, Knowsley, L34 5QX	0.0	B1	Yes
05/00746/FUL	Kings Business Park, Liverpool Road, Prescot, Knowsley	1.1	B1	Yes
05/00788/FUL	Land to rear of Delphi Delco, at junction of South Boundary Road / Hornhouse Lane, Knowsley Industrial Park, Kirkby	0.3	B1	Yes

05/01046/FUL	Land adjacent Chapel Brook P.H, Wilson Road, Huyton, Knowsley	0.7	B1	No
06/00369/FUL	Land formerly part of BICC, Cables Way, Prescot, Knowsley	2.2	B1	Yes
	B1 Total	23.1		
01/00105/FUL	Land at Lodge Works, Birchill Road, Knowsley Industrial Park, Knowsley	0.4	B1/B2/B8	Yes
01/00497/FUL	Spencer House, Former Sunday Market, Wilson Road, Huyton, Knowsley, L36 6	0.3	B1/B2/B8	Yes
02/00480/OUT	Land between St. Ivel And Yorkshire Metals, located off East Lancashire Road, Kirkby, Knowsley	3.2	B1/B2/B8	No
02/00751/FUL	1 Interchange Motorway Estate, Wilson Road, Huyton, Knowsley, L36 6	1.5	B1/B2/B8	Yes
03/00261/FUL	Former John Dickenson Site, County Road, Kirkby	8.9	B1/B2/B8	Yes
03/00386/FUL	Land adjacent Unit H, Beckett Close, Knowsley Industrial Park, Knowsley	1.1	B1/B2/B8	Yes
04/00363/FUL	Land at junction of Kirkby Bank Road / Birchill Road, Knowsley Industrial Park, Kirkby, Knowsley	0.5	B1/B2/B8	Yes
04/00480/FUL	Land off Deltic Way, Knowsley Industrial Park, Kirkby, Knowsley	0.1	B1/B2/B8	Yes
05/00913/FUL	Former John Dickenson Site, County Road, Kirkby	4.9	B1/B2/B8	Yes
	B1/B2/B8 Total	20.9		
04/00450/COU	Former Brick Construction Industry Training Workshops, South Boundary Road, Knowsley Industrial Park, Kirkby	1.5	B2	Yes
04/00937/FUL	Land at Junction of Wilson Road and Link Road, Huyton, Knowsley	0.3	B2	No
05/00721/FUL	Gold Crown Ltd, Deacon Park, Moorgate Road, Kirkby	5.2	B2	Yes
05/00950/FUL	Land to East of Cox Radcliffe, Penrhyn Road, Knowsley Business Park	0.5	B2	No
	B2 Total	7.5		

05/00624/FUL	Land between Acornfield Plantation and Charley Wood, Off Acornfield Road, Knowsley Industrial Park, Kirkby	10.9	B2/B8	No
	B2/B8 Total	10.9		
05/00966/FUL	Henry Diaper Ltd, Lees Road, Knowsley Industrial Park, Kirkby, Knowsley, L33 7S	1.4	B8	Yes
	B8 Total	1.4		

Appendix 6 – Completed Retail, Office, and Leisure Development

Planning Application Number	Address	Description	Type	Floors pace m ² gross	Floors pace m ² net	Location	Greenfield	Car Park Spaces
03/00251/FUL	Finesse Design, Dixon Road, Knowsley Industrial Park, Kirkby, Knowsley	Erection of extension to front of building to form new entrance and extension to rear to form manufacturing area and partial change of use to showroom / sales	A1	450	450	Out of Centre	No	15+100 on adjacent site
99/00219/APP	Gellings Farmhouse, Off Randles Road, Knowsley Business Park	Indoor Riding Centre	D2	1,088		Out Of Centre	Yes	16
00/00824/KMBC1	King George V Memorial Playing Fields, Longview Lane, Huyton	Community / Sports Facility	D2	1,290		Out Of Centre	No	136
99/00456/APP	Leisure Centre, Baileys Lane, Halewood, Knowsley	Erection of New Leisure Centre	D2	4,543		Edge of Centre	No	166
Total				7371	450			
Source: Forward Planning Section Knowsley MBC								

Appendix 7 – Interim Planning Policy Housing Development

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

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

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

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

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

Appendix 8 - Bibliography

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

Knowsley Replacement Unitary Development Plan (Knowsley MBC, 2006)

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

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

Planning Policy Guidance 3: Housing (ODPM, 2000)

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

Appendix 9 - Glossary

Annual Monitoring Report	A document produced annually that assesses the extent to which the policies in Local Development Documents are being achieved.
Local Development Framework (LDF)	A portfolio of documents that includes: <ul style="list-style-type: none">• a Local Development Scheme,• a Statement of Community Involvement,• a Core Strategy,• Development Plan Documents, for example housing and employment land allocations,• Supplementary Planning Documents,• a Proposals Map, and• an Annual Monitoring Report.
Office of the Deputy Prime Minister	The government department which was 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.
Unitary Development Plan (UDP)	A borough-wide statutory development plan which that Council was required to prepare under the Town and Country Planning Act 1990. It sets out the Council's proposals for the development and use of the land. The current UDP was adopted on 14 June 2006.