



Annual Monitoring Report 2011



Executive Summary

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Local Development Framework Annual Monitoring Report

1 April 2010 to 31 March 2011

Introduction

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

This is the seventh Annual Monitoring Report for the Knowsley Local Development Framework (LDF). It covers the period from 1 April 2010 to 31 March 2011. It describes the economic, social and environmental wellbeing of Knowsley and progress on key planning objectives such as housing delivery, town centre regeneration and economic development. It also contains information on the effectiveness of policies within the Knowsley Replacement Unitary Development Plan (2006) and progress on the preparation of the Local Development Framework.

The Borough of Knowsley

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

Knowsley in 2011

Population and deprivation

Following 25 years of decline, the population of Knowsley has been showing signs of stabilisation over the last 10 years. Although the Borough's population has shown a slight decrease in the last three years it is projected to increase by 4,100 between 2008 and 2027. The population structure is expected to change to a more ageing population. The lifestyle choices made by some residents have had a significant impact on their health. In the 2001 Census, a large proportion of residents (24.7%) said that they had a limiting long-term illness. An increasing ageing population may exacerbate this issue.

Although the total population is projected to increase, the Borough is expected to see a net migration loss of 6,500 people. Loss through migration can severely hamper the regeneration of local communities. It makes services such as schools, health services, and other community facilities less viable and makes it more difficult to attract new employment, shops and leisure facilities. The most mobile people are the young, skilled and qualified and it is these types of person who have left in the past. The high levels of out-migration are considered to be a potential threat to the sustainability of Knowsley's future workforce.

Despite significant efforts to regenerate the Borough having been made in recent years, Knowsley Borough is still ranked relatively highly in all measures of deprivation which is particularly concentrated in Kirkby, North Huyton and Stockbridge Village. Although educational attainment continues to increase, the level for the Borough is the lowest in the country. The level of educational attainment for boys is particularly low. Although life expectancy levels have increased, the Borough's level is still among the lowest in the Country.

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

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Housing needs and housing delivery

There are currently 64,629 dwellings in Knowsley, of which 3.16% are empty. The number of empty dwellings has reduced partly due to increased cooperation with owners bringing properties back into use.

After a significant drop in the number of new dwellings being built in 2008/9 and 2009/10, the rate of new house building increased in 2010/11 to 329. All of the dwellings were in accessible locations and 90% were on land that had previously been developed.

Households in the Borough are comparatively large with a high proportion containing dependant children and lone parent families. The number of households is projected to rise by 7,000 between 2008 and 2028. This, together with a wider housing needs assessment, informed the Core Strategy's Preferred Options Report of the need to identify sufficient land to accommodate 7,650 new dwellings to be delivered between 2010 and 2027.

The Council's Strategic Housing Land Availability Assessment (SHLAA) identified land within the urban area that will be available for housing for the next 15 years. The SHLAA identified a deliverable supply in excess of five years but well short of the 15 year supply needed for the Core Strategy. In order to meet the Borough's housing needs in the later years of the Core Strategy's plan period to 2027, some urban areas may need to be enlarged into areas currently defined as Green Belt.

The average price for an entry level house is 4 times the average annual pay for a resident working full-time. The Strategic Housing Market Assessment (SHMA) concluded that the Borough has a major housing affordability issue. From April 2010 to March 2011, 130 units of affordable housing were completed in Knowsley of which 55 were Intermediate Housing and 75 were social rented. 87 were delivered by Knowsley Housing Trust (the Borough's largest Registered Social Landlord) of which 5 were Low Cost Home Ownership, 10 were Rent to Buy, and 72 were Social Rented.

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

The LDF will need to consider where the most sustainable locations are in the Green Belt that can meet the housing land shortfall. It will need to consider the level of affordable accommodation that will be required in all sectors. It will also need to consider the level of need for permanent and transit pitches for Gypsies and Travellers and identify the sites(s) that will accommodate the need.

Employment and the Economy

The Borough's main employment growth area has been in public services but national trends indicate that this sector has declined following Government spending cuts in 2010/11. The manufacturing sector in the Borough has declined but still makes a significant contribution to the local economy. The sectoral shift away from manufacturing has resulted in major issues for the Borough's industrial areas where existing premises are no longer considered suitable resulting in high vacancy levels.

At 31 March 2011 the Borough had 149.1 ha of land available for employment purposes, the vast majority of which was available for all employment types. The *Joint Employment Land Study (2010)*, however, found that, in 2008, of the 165 ha available at that time only about 83 hectares was available or would be so within three years. The Council has identified, through its emerging LDF, that between 40 and 80 ha more employment land will be needed if it is to meet its employment land needs to 2027. In order to meet the Borough's employment

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development needs in the later years of the plan period, there is likely be a need to enlarge the urban area into areas currently defined as Green Belt. In 2010/11 no additional employment floorspace was completed but two new developments commenced.

There is a mis-match of residents' skills to jobs with 57% of residents in employment working outside of the Borough and 56% of jobs in Knowsley being taken by people not living in the Borough. Car ownership in the Borough is low (58% of households had access to a car in 2001). A 2010 survey, however, revealed that 73% of persons in employment in Knowsley travel to work by car. Knowsley residents receive the lowest average weekly wage on Merseyside while people who work in Knowsley receive the third highest average weekly wage.

The LDF will need to provide sufficient land to meet employment development needs up to 2027. This may require safeguarding existing employment land and could include enhancing the quality of employment areas. It will need to consider whether the Borough should be seeking to meet the employment needs of residents or encouraging all employment. It will also need to consider why higher paid employees are choosing to live outside of the Borough.

Town centres and retailing

Knowsley's town centres of Huyton, Prescot and Kirkby provide a range of shopping, leisure and other uses for local residents. However they suffer from high levels of 'leakage' of expenditure to other centres. Knowsley also has 20 smaller local centres plus a number of smaller parades some of which are experiencing difficulties.

Development of the Ravenscourt District Centre in Halewood is due to commence and Stockbridge Village is undergoing regeneration that will include the development of a small new supermarket. Outline planning permission was granted on 9 June 2011 for development that will extend Kirkby's town centre with new food and non-food retail floorspace while providing improvements to the existing town centre.

A key issue for the LDF to address is how the vitality and viability of the town centres can be enhanced. It will also need to address how a sustainable and successful future can be ensured for Knowsley's local shopping centres and parades.

Environmental issues and waste management

The Borough's natural environment and network of greenspaces is one of its greatest assets. The Borough contains eight open spaces that are managed to Green Flag Award standard. The Council's Greenspace Strategy identified an additional five open spaces that it intends will be managed to Green Flag Standard by March 2014. Some amenity greenspaces however are of relatively poor quality and in some cases, because of antisocial behaviour, are seen by the local community as a liability rather than an opportunity.

The Greenspace Standards and New Development Supplementary Planning Document (Greenspace SPD) sets minimum standards for the quality, quantity and accessibility of different forms of greenspace in the urban area. The general principle is that where there is a "surplus" of a particular type of greenspace there may be scope to redevelop some of the areas for other uses. This is not the case however where the area is in "deficit". The Greenspace SPD has been utilised to draw out appropriate contributions from developers to help improve the quantity, quality and accessibility of the Borough's greenspaces. The Council is currently undertaking a new audit of open spaces to highlight the areas in the Borough facing the greatest quantitative need for different types of greenspaces and those areas where the spaces need to be improved in quality or made more accessible.

The Borough contains 4,644 ha of land that is designated as Green Belt. This represents 54% of the Borough. Some of the land currently designated as Green Belt may be required in the later years of the Core Strategy's plan period for residential and employment development.

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The Borough contains 64 Local Wildlife Sites, six Local Geological Sites, and one Local Nature Reserve. Of the eleven sites surveyed in 2010, six had invasive species such as Japanese knotweed. There was also evidence of burning, tipping and motorcycle scrambling.

Knowsley has 263 ha of land in Flood Zone 3 (land with a probability of flooding on average more than once in 100 years), and a further 168 ha of land in Flood Zone 2 (land with a probability of flooding on average between once in 100 and once in 1000 years). The majority of land that is at risk of flooding is in the Green Belt. Climate change may lead to an increase in areas liable to flood.

The biological quality of the rivers in the Borough continues to be poor. Air quality is generally good and there are no Air Quality Management Areas within the Borough.

The Prescott Town Centre and the South Park Road Conservation Areas are described by English Heritage as "Very Poor" and is "expected to deteriorate". Prescott Town Centre has been awarded a development grant through the Townscape Heritage Initiative. This will be used to develop a 5 five year programme that will involve building refurbishments and reinstating architectural detailing together with an educational programme and community activities. The Council is seeking to identify further potential funding to deliver the enhancements.

Knowsley has a long history of minerals exploitation such as the mining of coals and clay extraction for brick making. With the exception of Cronton clay pit, the operations have now ceased. A study of minerals resources recommended that the Cronton Clay Pit and surrounding area be safeguarded from other forms of development which could sterilise it as a resource. The Coal Authority has also indicated that coal resources still exist under a large part of the Borough. The scope for these resources to be realistically extracted in the future is unclear at present. The LDF will need to consider whether new development should be prevented where it would sterilise the future extraction of these resources, or indeed would be endangered by the presence of existing mining infrastructure.

At 69%, the proportion of household waste going to landfill continues to reduce but is still considerably higher than the rate for England. The Joint Merseyside Waste Development Plan is being prepared to guide future development of waste management and treatment facilities and to move waste management away from landfill.

The LDF will need to consider whether the standards for greenspace provision in the urban area reflect the up to date sporting and recreational needs of the community. It will need to consider the effect that proposed development will have on the environment and consider how the effects can be mitigated against. This will include considering the implications of flood risk when locating new development. New development should also seek to reduce surface water run-off. Consideration should be given to supporting improvements to greenspace and sustaining and promoting biodiversity. The LDF will need to ensure that the land that is to remain in the Green Belt is protected from inappropriate development. The LDF will need to consider whether new development should be prevented where it would sterilise the future extraction of mineral resources, or indeed would be endangered by the presence of existing mining infrastructure.

Infrastructure

Knowsley is well connected with the M62, M57, A580 (East Lancashire Road) and 4 rail lines passing through the Borough, while the M58 lies just outside the northern boundary. There are also numerous bus routes serving the Borough's townships, although the services tend to be less frequent for north-south linkages in the Borough. There are also difficulties in accessing, by bus, some services only available in adjoining districts. The A5300 Knowsley Expressway junction with the A561 has been identified as a congestion hotspot.

Many issues relating to transport are dealt with through the Third Local Transport Plan for Merseyside (LTP3). The plan runs from 1 April 2011 and sets out the implementation plans to 2015 and longer term transport improvements to 2024. The Plan's vision is to create 'A

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city region committed to a low carbon future, which has a transport network and mobility culture that positively contributes to a thriving economy and the health and wellbeing of its citizens and where sustainable travel is the option of choice'.

Electrification of the Liverpool to Manchester railway line is anticipated during the lifetime of the LDF. Creation of a new railway station at Headbolt Lane in Kirkby and proposed Merseytram Line 1 scheme are long term priorities identified in LTP3. The planned expansion of Liverpool John Lennon Airport, including the proposed Eastern Access Transport Corridor is supported by the Council.

The Council adopted the "Ensuring a Choice of Travel" Supplementary Planning Document on 1 September 2010. Its purpose is to guide development into the most sustainable locations and enhance provision of walking and cycling routes. Last year all new residential developments were built within 30 minutes travel time by public transport of schools, shops, hospitals and other community facilities.

The LDF will need to consider how it can support the Merseyside Local Transport Plan and how to ensure that development is built in sustainable locations.

Effectiveness of current planning policies

The Knowsley Replacement Unitary Development Plan (UDP) was adopted in June 2006 and comprised 82 policies.

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

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

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

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

The Replacement UDP policies are considered to have contributed positively towards meeting the UDP's objectives although further progress is needed in some areas such as town centre regeneration.

Progress on the Local Development Framework

The preparation of the Local Development Framework is a continuous process. The Local Development Scheme (which identifies which documents are to be produced over a three year period) was last updated in 2009. More up to date information is available in a "real time" update which is available on the Council's website.

Significant progress has been made on the Core Strategy DPD including consultation on the Preferred Options Report in summer 2011. However there have been some delays e.g. caused by the need to fill policy voids left after notification, by the Department for Communities and Local Government in the Localism Bill, of the proposed revocation of the Regional Spatial Strategy.

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The next key stages in the preparation of the Core Strategy are considered to be the publication of the Core Strategy in August 2012 for submission to the Secretary of State in October 2012. It is expected that the Core Strategy's Examination In Public will be in January 2013 with adoption following in June 2013.

It is expected that the Site Allocations and Development Policies Development Plan Document will follow one year behind the Core Strategy.

The Merseyside Districts and Halton Council are currently producing a joint Merseyside Waste Development Plan Document (Waste DPD). The proposed Waste DPD is Merseyside's preferred approach to implementing the principles of sustainable waste management for all waste streams. Public consultation on the preferred options and proposals was undertaken from 24 May to 4 July 2010. It was, however, considered necessary to consult on new sites in Halton, Liverpool, Sefton and St. Helens. This took place between 9 May and 20 June 2011. It is intended that the joint Waste DPD will be published in November 2011 and adopted in 2012.

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

Work has progressed on the Design Quality in New Development SPD and it is now anticipated that it will be adopted in July 2012.

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Contents

1. Introduction

Local Development Framework Annual Monitoring Report

1 April 2010 to 31 March 2011

1.1 The Planning and Compulsory Purchase Act 2004 requires every local planning authority, each year, to produce an Annual Monitoring Report (AMR) for submission to the Secretary of State. The required content of AMRs was set out in *Local Development Framework Monitoring: A Good Practice Guide, ODPM, 2005*. On 30 March 2011 this document was withdrawn. It is now a matter for each Council to decide what to include in their monitoring reports. In order to enable comparisons with previous reports, the format of this year's report remains unchanged.

1.2 On 30 March 2011, the Government also withdrew the requirement to report on Core Output Indicators. This year's Annual Monitoring Report introduces the Local Development Framework Core Strategy's draft monitoring indicators of which some are the same as the previously reported Core Output Indicators.

1.3 This is the seventh AMR for the Knowsley Local Development Framework (LDF). Although the report covers the period from 1 April 2010 to 31 March 2011 progress on the Local Development Framework subsequent to 31 March 2011 is also included.

1.4 The purpose of the AMR is to assess progress on the Council's Local Development Framework (LDF) and to assess the extent to which policies are being achieved. Until the local development documents are adopted, this, and subsequent reports, will monitor the effectiveness of "saved" policies from the Knowsley Replacement Unitary Development Plan (2006).

1.5 The format of the report is:

- Chapter 2 ("The Borough of Knowsley") describes the Borough and its townships;
- Chapter 3 - ("Knowsley in 2011") provides a backdrop against which the effects of policy implementation can be considered;
- Chapter 4 - ("Effectiveness of Current Planning Policies") considers how effective the Knowsley Replacement Unitary Development Plan (2006) has been in meeting its objectives;
- Chapter 5 - ("Progress on the Local Development Framework") considers how effective the authority has been in progressing its Local Development Framework documents; and
- Chapter 6 - ("Conclusions") considers the main policy implications for the Local Development Framework.

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1 Introduction

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2. The Borough of Knowsley

2.1 The Metropolitan Borough of Knowsley came into being on 1 April 1974. It takes its name from the village of Knowsley where the Earls of Derby have lived at Knowsley Hall since the 14th century.

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

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

2.4 The communities within Knowsley are, probably more so than almost any other metropolitan area, a creation of the 20th century. With the exception of Prescott and a few other smaller older settlements, the majority of the existing development in the area now known as Knowsley took place between the 1920s and the mid 1970s. Much of this expansion was as a result of Liverpool over-spill development. Land uses are highly segregated into large industrial areas (such as Knowsley Industrial Park) and large residential areas that are often centred on town or district centres.

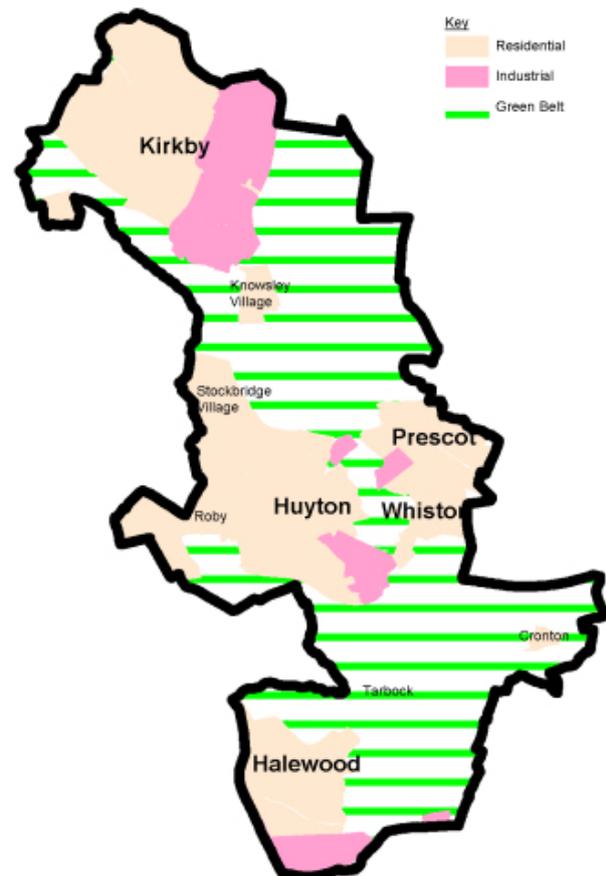
2.5 The trend of increasing population ceased in the early 1970s and was followed by a massive population loss in the 1980s; a much smaller loss in the 1990s; and a stabilisation of population since 2000.

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

Huyton and Stockbridge Village

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

Map 2.1 Knowsley Context



2 The Borough of Knowsley

Business Park. The latter is located to the south east of the town near to the junction of the M62 and the M57. Huyton also includes the King's Business Park to the east of the town near to junction 2 of the M57.

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

2.9 On 26 September 2011, the Knowsley Leisure and Culture Park opened in Longview Drive. Its facilities include swimming, gym, fitness suite, and spa and space for performances and events. An outdoor cycling velodrome and BMX track will open later in the year.

Kirkby

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

2.11 The area is mainly suburban in character and includes the residential neighbourhoods of Kirkby Park, Northwood, Westvale, Southdene, and Tower Hill. Tower Hill is designated in Knowsley's Replacement Unitary Development Plan as an Action Area for comprehensive regeneration. More than 16,700 people are employed in south Kirkby where Knowsley Industrial and Business Parks are located.

2.12 Kirkby town centre was developed in the post war period and provides shops, a market and other services mainly for local residents. The town centre has had very little investment in the last 30 years, has a poor quality environment, and is currently under performing. The centre has no major anchor food store and has a very limited non-food offer which is focused towards discount stores. Outline planning permission was granted on 9 June 2011 for development that will extend Kirkby's town centre with new food and non-food retail floorspace while providing improvements to the existing town centre.

Prescot and Whiston

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

2.14 Prescot, being located close to the A57 and M57 and with a station on the Liverpool to Manchester railway line, has good transport connections. It originated in mediaeval times and had a thriving urban community based on the town's watch making and cable manufacturing industries. Prescot's town centre is based on an original mediaeval market town plot layout and contains many interesting old buildings and public spaces. It also contains an indoor shopping centre built in the 1980s. Both the indoor shopping centre and the older shops are suffering from low rental levels and high vacancy rates. The Cables retail park, located to the south of the town centre was opened in 2000. It is very successful with a large Tesco superstore and non food retail units.

2.15 Prescot has significant regeneration and redevelopment opportunities focusing on the town's heritage and the redevelopment of the former BICC Cables works on the south side of the town.

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

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Halewood

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

2.18 Halewood is suburban in character and is contiguous with the suburbs of Liverpool to the west. The Ravenscourt district shopping centre has been demolished as part of comprehensive regeneration of the area. The retail element of the development is due to commence. Generally, the southern parts of the borough are less deprived than the northern areas, however, concentrations of severe deprivation are still evident in the south west of Halewood.

2 The Borough of Knowsley

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3. Knowsley in 2011

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

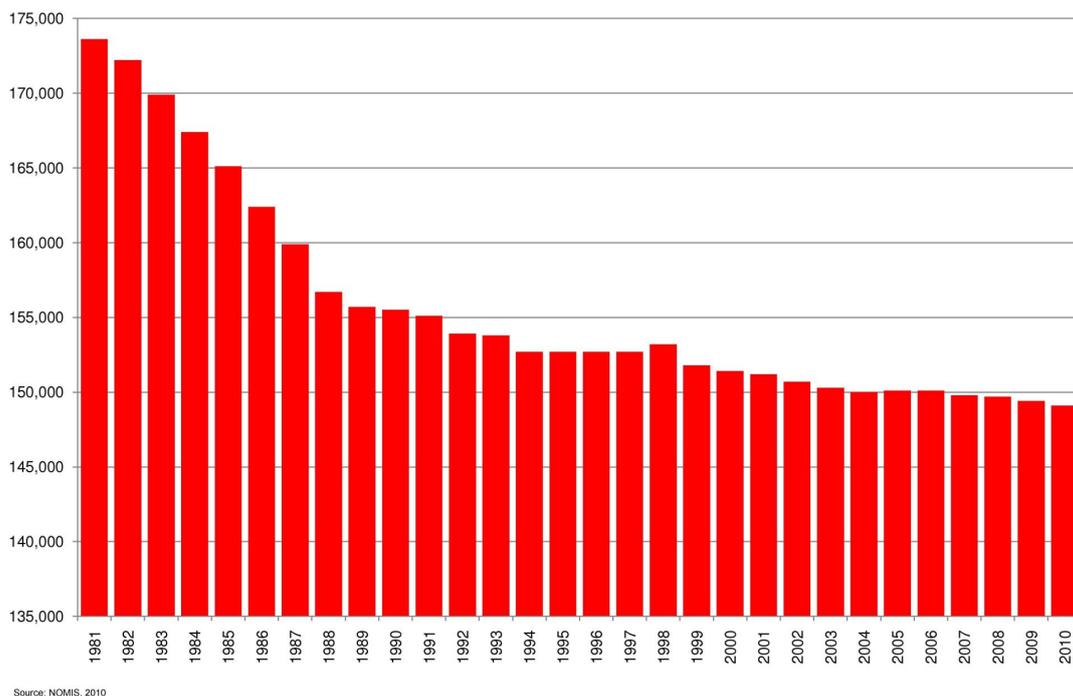
3.2 Previous Annual Monitoring Reports included Core Output Indicators required by *Regional Spatial Strategy and Local Development Framework Core Output Indicators – Update 2/2008*. On 30 March 2011, this Government requirement was withdrawn. It is now a matter for each Council to decide what to include in their monitoring reports.

3.3 This year's Annual Monitoring Report introduces the Local Development Framework Core Strategy's draft monitoring indicators. Although these will not be finalised until adoption of the LDF Core Strategy in 2013 they provide a robust framework for future monitoring. The monitoring systems that the Council uses are being amended to allow analysis of different spatial scales rather than just Borough level. Some data in this year's report has been analysed at Area Partnership Board level. The Core Strategy's Preferred Options Report proposes that Principal Regeneration Areas be established in areas where they would bring most benefit. Some housing and employment data in this year's AMR has been analysed for the proposed areas. If the Principal Regeneration Areas are amended or removed from the Adopted Core Strategy future AMRs will be amended to reflect this. The Core Strategy draft monitoring indicators, and where the information can be found in this report, are described within Appendix A.

Population

3.4 The Borough saw a large decline in population in the 1970s and 1980s. In order to stem this decline the Council embarked on an ambitious "stabilisation strategy" which included the building of over 6,000 dwellings up to 2002. This contributed to a smaller loss in population in the 1990s and a stabilisation of population since 2000, although the population has shown a slight decrease in the last three years. It is estimated that the population of Knowsley in June 2010 was 149,100⁽¹⁾.

Figure 3.1 Knowsley Population 1981 - 2010



1 ONS Mid-year Population Estimate (ONS, 2010)

3 Knowsley in 2011

3.5 The fall in population masks a significant change in the structure of the Borough's population. The number of persons aged 60+ rose by 25.3% between 1981 and 2010 while the number of persons aged under 20 fell by 36.8%. In 1981, 34.6 % of the population was aged under 20; by 2010 this had fallen to 25.5%. The proportion of persons aged 60 plus rose from 14.4% to 20.9%.

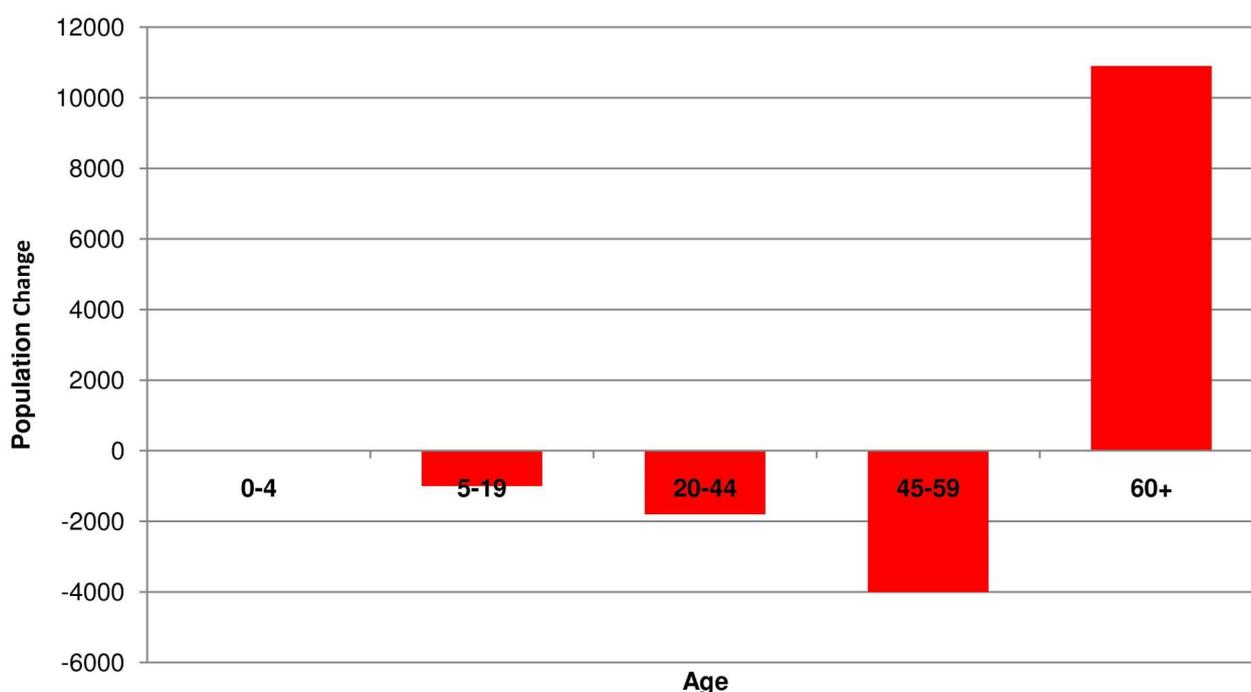
Table 3.1 Population Structure

	1981	1991	2001	2010
Age under 20	60,100	46,100	43,000	38,000
Aged 20 - 44 years	58,800	57,300	52,600	49,000
Aged 45 - 60 years	29,700	23,900	25,800	30,900
Aged 60 + years	24,900	27,600	29,800	31,200
Total	173,500	154,900	151,200	149,100

3.6 Population projections indicate what will happen if past trends continue. The Borough's population is expected to increase by 4,100 between 2008 and 2027⁽²⁾. This is due to it being projected that there will be 10,700 more births than deaths and that there will be a net migration loss of 6,500 people⁽³⁾.

3.7 Population loss can severely hamper the regeneration of local communities. It makes services such as schools, health services and other community facilities less viable and makes it more difficult to attract new employment, shops and leisure facilities. The most mobile people are the young, skilled and qualified and it is these types of person who have left in the past. The high levels of out-migration are considered to be a potential threat to the sustainability of Knowsley's future workforce.

Figure 3.2 Knowsley Population Projection 2008 - 2027



Source: Office for National Statistics, 2010

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

³ 2008-based Sub-national Population Projections (ONS, 2010)

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3.8 Figure 3.2 'Knowsley Population Projection 2008 - 2027' shows that it is expected that the structure of the population will continue to move to a more ageing population. It is projected that by 2027 the number of persons aged under 20 will decrease by 1,000. The number of persons age 20 to 59 is projected to fall by 5,800 while the number of persons aged 60+ is projected to increase by 10,900. A very large proportion of residents (32.7%) said that they had a limiting long-term illness⁽⁴⁾. The change in population structure is likely to impact on requirements for housing, employment, and health provision.

3.9 Knowsley has a comparatively small Black and Minority Ethnic population, with around 2% of the overall population falling into this category. Nationally it is around 10%. Table 3.2 'Ethnicity (2009)' shows that the population is predominantly white (95.8%). This is significantly above the percentage for Liverpool but is in line with the rest of Merseyside.

Table 3.2 Ethnicity (2009)

	Number	Percentage					
	Knowsley	Knowsley	Halton	Liverpool	Sefton	St. Helens	Wirral
White: British	142,000	95.0	95.7	86.3	95.8	94.0	93.9
White: Non British	2,200	1.5	1.9	4.7	1.5	2.4	2.7
Mixed	1,900	1.3	0.8	2.0	0.8	0.9	0.9
Asian including Asian British	1,600	1.1	0.8	2.9	1.0	1.1	1.2
Black including Black British	800	0.5	0.3	1.9	0.4	0.5	0.5
Chinese	600	0.4	0.3	1.1	0.3	0.6	0.5
Other	300	0.2	0.2	1.0	0.3	0.4	0.3

Source: Resident Population Estimates by Ethnic Group, ONS, 2010

Deprivation

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

3.11 In order to identify different types of deprivation, six measures of deprivation have been produced. For each measure, each district across England is given a rank, with a rank of 1 indicating that the district is the most deprived in the Country and 326 as the least deprived. Table 3.3 'Types of Deprivation' shows Knowsley Borough's ranking in the different measures for 2004, 2007, and 2010.

Table 3.3 Types of Deprivation

Measure of Deprivation	2004 Rank	2007 Rank	2010 Rank
Rank of employment scale - the number of people who are employment deprived.	30	45	50

4 Area Partnership Board Health Profiles (Knowsley Public Health Intelligence Team, 2009)

3 Knowsley in 2011

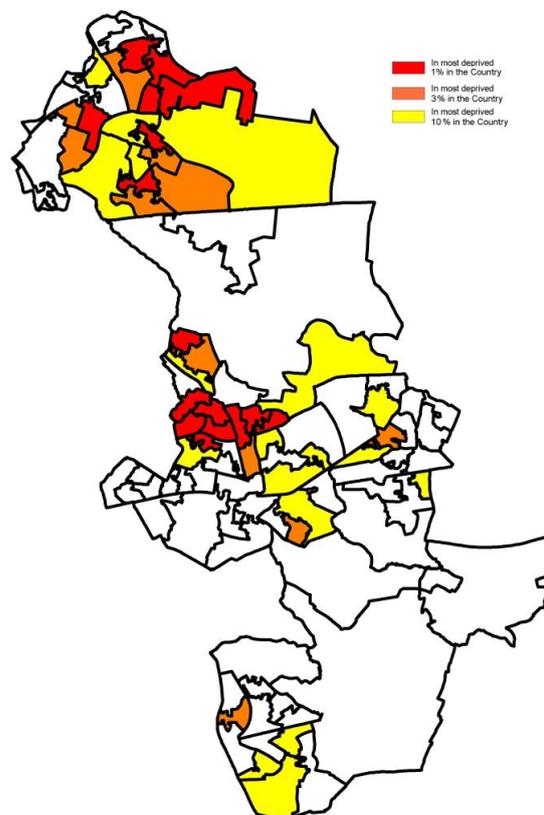
Measure of Deprivation	2004 Rank	2007 Rank	2010 Rank
Rank of income scale – the number of people who are income deprived.	38	50	51
Rank of SOA score - calculated by averaging the super output area scores in each district after they have been population weighted. This measure is useful because the more deprived neighbourhoods may have more extreme scores.	3	5	5
Rank of SOA rank - calculated by averaging the super output area ranks in each district after they have been population weighted. This measure is useful because it summarises the whole district, including both deprived and less deprived neighbourhoods.	8	8	12
Extent rank – is the proportion of a districts population living in the most deprived SOAs in the country and portrays how widespread high levels of deprivation are	8	8	7
Local Concentration rank – is an important way of identifying district’s hotspots of deprivation and is derived from a population weighted average of the ranks of a district’s most deprived SOAs containing exactly 10% of the district population	1	2	3
Source: Index of Multiple Deprivation 2004, 2007, 2010			

3.12 Knowsley is ranked high in all measures of deprivation and is among the most deprived Boroughs in the Country⁽⁵⁾.

3.13 An important measure of deprivation is the percentage of the population who live in SOAs that are in the upper 10% most deprived in the country. In Knowsley’s case, 45 of the Borough’s 99 SOAs are in the most deprived 10% of England’s SOAs. This accounts to 67,089 people; 44.6% of the Borough’s overall population. Map 3.1 'Areas of Deprivation' shows that the most deprived areas of the Borough can be found in Kirkby, Stockbridge Village and North Huyton.

3.14 While the Borough has had recent success in creating jobs, it still has high levels of worklessness. In March 2011, the number of persons claiming Job Seeker’s Allowance was 6,087. This is 69 less than in March 2010 and represented 6.3% of the residents of working age. The number of claimants aged 18-24 fell by 6.2% during the same period. This is, however, still 18.8% higher than the March 2008 level. The number of persons claiming benefit for twelve months or more fell by 155 to 790, while the number of persons claiming for six months or more fell by 180. This means that 32% of persons claiming benefit have been claiming for 6 months or more.

Map 3.1 Areas of Deprivation



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Knowsley in 2011 3

Health and Well Being

3.15 According to the 2001 Census, 86.4% of residents said that they were either in good or fairly good health, 24.7% however said that they had a limiting long-term illness. Knowsley had the highest proportion of households in Greater Merseyside that had one or more persons with a limiting long-term illness. An increasing ageing population may exacerbate this issue.

3.16 People living in Knowsley have a lower life expectancy than the national average - 75.4 years for males, compared to a national average of 77.9, and 79.5 for females, compared to an average of 82.1⁽⁶⁾. Although life expectancy levels have increased, the Borough's level is still among the lowest in the Country.

3.17 The lifestyle choices made by some residents have a significant impact on their health. The Borough has significantly higher than average numbers of residents who die from lung cancer, liver disease, respiratory problems and heart disease. These conditions are associated with smoking, drinking and other lifestyle choices. Other indicators such as childhood obesity and dental health issues in children indicate that children living in Knowsley are experiencing a greater number of health problems than the national average. Children's health issues are associated with lifestyle choices, activity levels and diet.

3.18 Within the Borough, the distribution of health issues is extremely uneven. Residents in North Huyton and Kirkby face the most significant health related problems, while those living in South Huyton have relatively better levels of health although they are still significantly below the Country as a whole.

3.19 The Sustainable Communities Strategy seeks to support vulnerable residents in ways that will enable them to live their lives independently. The Council set a target of 98% of vulnerable people accessing support through Supported Living Services in the Council's Wellbeing Services Directorate. In April 2011, 99.07% of the Borough's vulnerable people were achieving independent living, through successful interventions and housing related support.

Crime

3.20 The total number of reported crimes in Knowsley reduced by 13% from 2009/10 to 2010/11 (11,830 to 10,245). This is a continuation of a downward trend that has seen a reduction of 40% in all crime since 2006/7. The number of burglary offences between 2010/11 and 2009/10 fell by 14%. This compares to a rise of 14% nationally over the same period. In 2010/11 anti-social behaviour fell by 18% compared to the previous year. At 7,700 incidents, the Borough has seen a 50% drop from levels in 2006/7.

3.21 The Council is a member of the Safer Knowsley Partnership (SKP) together with the Police, the Fire Service, the Primary Care Trust and, from April 2010, the Probation Service. The main remit of the Partnership is to reduce crime in Knowsley. A major challenge for the future is to maintain reductions as the impact of recession, policy changes and funding cuts come in to place for members of the Partnership.

3.22 The SKP has developed a 'Safer Cleaner Greener' tracker survey to accurately measure and track perceptions of crime and disorder throughout the Borough. 88.9% of residents said that they feel safe or very safe in daytime but the proportion drops to 49.9% after dark. Comparing the first survey (October 2009) with the more recent survey (Jan 2011), the Borough has seen some real improvements including:

3 Knowsley in 2011

- Residents who believe youth disorder is a very / fairly big problem dropping from 31% to 19%;
- Residents who believe vehicle crime is a very / fairly big problem dropping from 24% to 12%; and
- Residents who strongly agree that the SKP & other partners are dealing with issues rising from 37% to 53%.

3.23 The data still shows some challenges remain but confirms the impression that perceptions are improving slowly.

3.24 The SKP has developed a strategic plan for 2011/12 and beyond which contains the following priorities:

- tackling serious personal crime (which includes serious violence, hate crime, domestic abuse, gun crime and burglary);
- reducing re-offending and improving offender management (through schemes such as Integrated Offender Management);
- improving perceptions, improve engagement and provide reassurance;
- reducing anti-social behaviour and protect vulnerable victims and communities; and
- reducing the impact from substance misuse' (drugs and alcohol)

Education

3.25 Knowsley is making progress in raising educational attainment but its performance still lags significantly behind performance at the national level. Table 3.4 'Percentage of pupils at the end of Key Stage 4 achieving 5 or more A* - Cs Including English and Maths' shows the proportion of students achieving 5+ A*-C grades including English and maths at GCSE level. For the first time in 4 years, the gap between Knowsley and the national average has increased. Knowsley is ranked 151 out of 151 local authorities nationally.

Table 3.4 Percentage of pupils at the end of Key Stage 4 achieving 5 or more A* - Cs Including English and Maths

	2005/6	2006/7	2007/8	2008/9	2009/10	2010/11
Knowsley	26.1	26.5	29.9	33.5	37.8	40.5
England	45.6	46.3	47.6	49.8	53.1	58.3
Gap between Knowsley and England	19.5	19.8	17.7	16.3	15.3	17.8

Source: Policy Impact and Intelligence Division, Knowsley MBC

3.26 In Knowsley, the difference between the proportion of girls and boys achieving 5+ A*-C grades including English and maths was significant (43.2% for girls and 38.2% for boys). This local gender attainment gap is, however, smaller than at national level.

3.27 A key element of the Council's drive to address attainment issues is in the Future Schools programme, where 11 secondary schools have been replaced by 7 new learning centres. Knowsley's primary schools have also received significant investment with some new schools being built and some merging. The programme provides an improved range of educational opportunities together with a broader uses of school premises by the community.

3.28 There continue to be improvements in the percentage of 16 – 18 year olds in education, employment or training. This is in part due to the significant increase in the percentage of young people who are now in learning. Knowsley, however, still has the fourth highest proportion of 16 to 18 year olds in the Country who are not in education, employment, or

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training (10.6%). There are also significant variations across the Borough with less than 1% in Halewood North while in St Gabriels (South Huyton) it is 15.2%. Young people not in education, employment, or training are extremely vulnerable to life-long problems of low skills, unemployment and low income.

Key Issues

Knowsley's Population

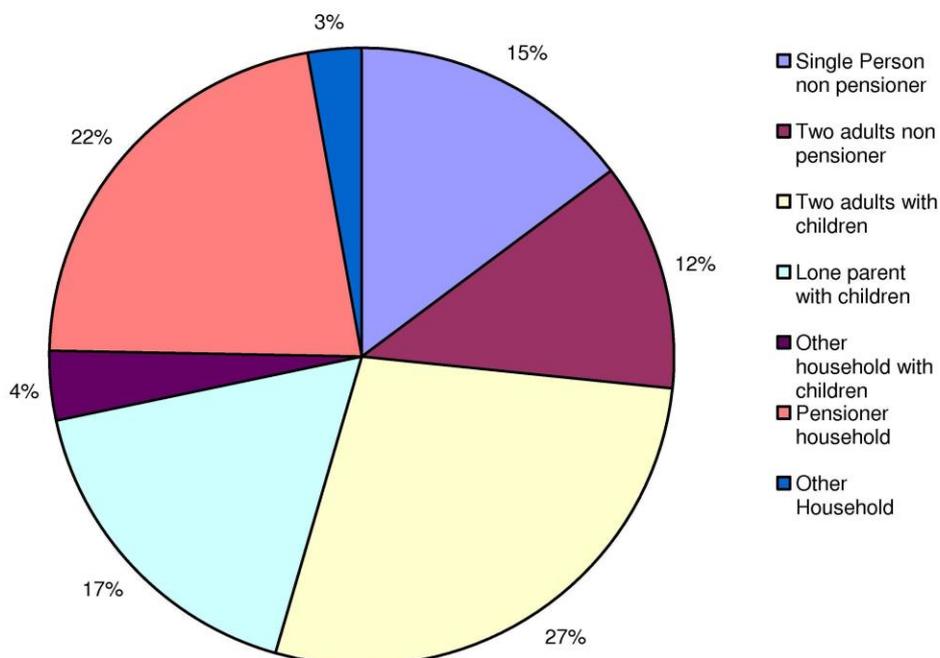
- The total population has been relatively stable since 2000 but the Borough has seen a significant change in its structure to a more ageing population.
- The total population is projected to rise but the change in structure to a more ageing population is expected to continue. This is likely to have an impact on requirements for housing, employment, and health provision.
- The Borough is among the most deprived in the Country with Kirkby, North Huyton and Stockbridge Village having particularly high levels of deprivation.
- The lifestyle choices made by some residents have a significant impact on their health leading to low life expectancy.
- Educational attainment is rising but the Borough is still significantly behind performance at the national level.

Housing

Households

3.29 Figure 3.3 'Knowsley Household Composition (2001)' shows the household composition of Knowsley in 2001. Knowsley had the highest proportion of households in Greater Merseyside with dependent children (35.4%) and lone parent households (17.3%). Knowsley also had the second lowest percentage of all pensioner households (21.9%) and single person households (29.0%) in Merseyside.

Figure 3.3 Knowsley Household Composition (2001)



Source: 2001 Census Table T8

3 Knowsley in 2011

3.30 The average household size in the Borough in 2008 was comparatively large (2.4) with a high proportion containing dependent children and lone parent families⁽⁷⁾. Knowsley has the highest average household size in the Liverpool City Region.

3.31 Under-occupancy is a major issue in the Borough (35.1%)⁽⁸⁾. This is particularly so where elderly and single residents are living alone in larger homes designed for families. Under occupation in the social rented stock is currently around 23.0%.

3.32 At 31st March 2011, there were 1,965 households on the Council's housing waiting list of which 883 required one bedroom accommodation, 769 required two bedroom, 271 require 3 bedroom, and 42 require 4 bedroom⁽⁹⁾. Of the 1,965 households, 200 are registered with Villages Housing, 1760 are registered with Knowsley Housing Trust, and a further 5 registered as homeless with Knowsley Housing Trust.

3.33 Table 3.5 'Knowsley Household Forecast 2008 to 2028' shows the forecast change in the number of households in the Borough. This is based on an estimate of the number of households in 2008 and a projection calculated using past trends. It does not represent housing need.

Table 3.5 Knowsley Household Forecast 2008 to 2028

Year	2008	2013	2018	2023	2028	Change 2008 - 2028
Number	62,000	64,000	66,000	68,000	69,000	7,000
% Change		2.9	3.1	2.7	2.3	11.5

Source: Communities and Local Government, 2010

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

3.34 The number of households in Knowsley is projected to rise by 7,000 between 2008 and 2028⁽¹⁰⁾. This is due, in the main, to an increase in the number of single-person households caused by elderly people living longer, higher rates of separation and divorce, and more young people forming single households of their own.

Dwellings

3.35 The projected number of future households together with a wider housing needs assessment informed the Core Strategy's Preferred Options Report of the need to identify sufficient land to accommodate 7,650 new dwellings to be delivered between 2010 and 2027. The Strategic Housing Land Availability Assessment (SHLAA)⁽¹¹⁾ identified that the supply of deliverable housing land was in excess of five years but well short of the 15 year supply needed for the Core Strategy.

3.36 Table 3.6 'Housing Completions and Demolitions 2002/3 to 2010/11' shows the annual housing completions and demolitions in Knowsley between 2002/3 and 2010/11. After a significant drop in the number of new dwellings being built in 2008/9 and 2009/10, the rate of new house building has increased in 2010/11. Between April 2010 and March 2011, 335 dwellings were built, converted or a building had its use changed to residential. There were

7 Household estimates and projections by district, England 1981- 2031 (CLG, 2010)

8 Knowsley Strategic Housing Market Assessment 2010 (DCA, 2010)

9 Policy Impact and Intelligence Division, Knowsley MBC

10 Household estimates and projections by district, England, 1981- 2031 (CLG, 2010)

11 Knowsley Strategic Housing Land Availability Assessment (SHLAA) 2011 Update (Knowsley MBC, 2011)

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no additional specialist and / or support housing units built in 2010/11. Of the 17 sites where residential development was completed in 2010/11, the average time from the granting of planning permission to completion on site was 125 weeks. The actual time varied from 8 weeks (for the change of use of a barn to a residential dwelling) to 274 weeks (for the erection of 112 dwellings).

3.37 In order to address population decline, in 1991 the Council embarked upon a “stabilisation strategy” which included building over 6,000 dwellings up to 2002. The large number of completions up to 2006 reflects the Council’s “stabilisation policy”. The 2003 Regional Spatial Strategy (RSS)⁽¹²⁾, however, limited development in the Borough to a net average of no more than 230 dwellings per year. In order to comply with the requirement, the Council applied a housing constraint policy between March 2005 and February 2008. This contributed to a dramatic slow down in the rate of house building. At 31 March 2011, there were 64,629 dwellings in Knowsley of which 62,588 are occupied. The Borough therefore averages 2.4 persons per occupied dwelling.

3.38 Since the start of the Council’s “stabilisation strategy”, the choice of housing in the Borough has been improved considerably. This has been facilitated by development of new private estates and the investment programmes of Knowsley Housing Trust and other registered providers of social housing.

3.39 The Council, with the support of the Government’s New Deal for Communities programme, is promoting the comprehensive remodelling of an area in North Huyton. It currently involves demolition of about 1,200 former social rented dwellings and replacement by about 1,450 new dwellings in a mix of tenures. The high number of demolitions has been, in the main, concentrated in the North Huyton and Tower Hill (Kirkby) Action Areas.

3.40 Development to replace the demolitions in North Huyton commenced in 2008 but the house building rate has been slower than anticipated due to the economic climate. As the number of completions increases and the number of demolitions decrease in North Huyton, the net number of completions is expected to increase significantly.

3.41 Once economic conditions allow, the Council intends to promote the remodelling of Tower Hill in Kirkby. This will include the construction of about 300 new dwellings.

Table 3.6 Housing Completions and Demolitions 2002/3 to 2010/11

	New Build Completions	Demolitions (brackets show demolitions in the North Huyton NDC area)	Net Change for Conversion	Net Change for Change of Use	Net Dwellings completed
2002/3	461	198 (51)	-7	0	256
2003/4	683	477 (395)	-6	2	202
2004/5	642	399 (90)	0	0	243
2005/6	625	140 (132)	-1	0	484
2006/7	453	38 (31)	-9	26	432
2007/8	438	127 (101)	0	0	311
2008/9	298	127 (100)	3	12	186
2009/10	273	270 (160)	0	9	12
2010/11	329	157 (117)	4	2	178

3 Knowsley in 2011

	New Build Completions	Demolitions (brackets show demolitions in the North Huyton NDC area)	Net Change for Conversion	Net Change for Change of Use	Net Dwellings completed
Total	4202	1933 (1177)	-16	51	2304
Mean	466.9	214.8 (130.8)	-1.8	5.7	256.0

Source: Policy Impact and Intelligence Division, Knowsley MBC and Knowsley Housing Trust

Table 3.7 Housing Change by Area Partnership Board Area 2010 to 2011

Area Partnership Board	New Build Completions	Demolitions	Net Change for Conversion	Net Change for Change of Use	Net Dwellings Completed
North Huyton	107	117	0	0	-10
South Huyton	27	0	4	0	31
North Kirkby	30	0	0	0	30
South Kirkby	46	0	0	1	47
Prescot, Whiston, Cronton	110	0	0	1	111
Halewood	9	40	0	0	-31
Total	329	157	4	2	178

Source: Policy Impact and Intelligence Division, Knowsley MBC

3.42 Table 3.7 'Housing Change by Area Partnership Board Area 2010 to 2011' shows that in addition to the large number of houses completed in North Huyton, a large number were also completed in Prescot. In the main this was on the former BICC site.

3.43 The Core Strategy's Preferred Options Report proposes that Principal Regeneration Areas be established in areas where they would bring most benefit. As far as housing regeneration is concerned, it proposes that North Huyton and Stockbridge Village, Tower Hill, and South Prescot be Principal Regeneration Areas. Table 3.8 'Housing Change by Proposed Principal Regeneration Area 2010/11' shows that although a large number of dwellings were completed in Prescot they were not in the proposed South Prescot Principal Regeneration Area. This is because the proposed regeneration area is still allocated for employment purposes and adjacent to the site is two large housing developments on which 422 dwellings will eventually be built. Of the 76 dwellings built in proposed North Huyton and Stockbridge Village regeneration area, 30 were two bedroom 43 were three bedroom and 3 were four or more bedroom.

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Table 3.8 Housing Change by Proposed Principal Regeneration Area 2010/11

Principal Regeneration Area	Completions	Demolitions	Net Change for Conversion	Net Change for Change of Use	Net Dwellings Completed
North Huyton and Stockbridge Village	76	117	0	0	-41
Tower Hill	0	0	0	0	0
South Prescott	0	0	0	0	0
Total	76	117	0	0	-41

Source: Policy Impact and Intelligence Division, Knowsley MBC

3.44 Table 3.9 'Density of new dwellings 2010 to 2011' shows that the majority of new dwellings in the year ending 31 March 2010 were completed at a density of 30 to 50 dwellings per hectare. The average density for all completions was 54.4 dwellings per hectare. This compares with 65.5 dwellings per hectare the previous year.

Table 3.9 Density of new dwellings 2010 to 2011

	Number of Dwellings	Percent
Gross completions at density of less than 30 dwellings per hectare (net site area of the development)	39	11.9
Gross completions at density of 30-50 dwellings per hectare (net site area of the development)	188	57.1
Gross completions at density above 50 dwellings per hectare (net site area of the development)	102	31.0
Total Completions	329	100.0

Source: Policy Impact and Intelligence Division, Knowsley MBC

3.45 Table 3.10 'Gross Completions of New Build Dwellings (2010/11) by House Type and Number of Bedrooms' shows that most of the houses that were built were either two bedroom (49%) or three bedroom (37%) dwellings. Table 3.11 'SHMA's recommended mix of dwelling sizes for new housing' shows the mix of housing sizes for developments of 15 units or more recommended in the 2010 SHMA⁽¹³⁾

3 Knowsley in 2011

Table 3.10 Gross Completions of New Build Dwellings (2010/11) by House Type and Number of Bedrooms

	1 bed	2 beds	3 beds	4 or more beds	Total
House / Bungalow	0	49	208	13	270
Flat / Apartment	0	59	0	0	59
Total	0	108	208	13	329

Source: Policy Impact and Intelligence Division, Knowsley MBC

Table 3.11 SHMA's recommended mix of dwelling sizes for new housing

Housing Type / Size	1-bedroom	2-bedroom	3-bedroom	4-bedroom plus
Market Housing	10%	30%	40%	20%
Affordable Housing – Social Rented	20%	50%	20%	10%
Affordable Housing – Intermediate	20%	70%	10%	0%

3.46 Planning Policy Statement 3 states that, nationally, at least 60% of new housing should be built on land that has previously been developed⁽¹⁴⁾. The Regional Spatial Strategy for the North West (RSS) requires that at least 65% of new dwellings be built on land that has previously been developed. 65% is also an objective for the UDP. Table 3.12 'New and converted dwellings on Previously Developed Land' shows that, during the last year, the percentage of residential completions on previously developed land is significantly above both the PPS3 and the RSS requirement.

Table 3.12 New and converted dwellings on Previously Developed Land

On previously developed sites (Brownfield)	302
On 'not previously developed' sites (Greenfield)	32
Total	335
% on Previously Developed Land	90.4%

Source: Policy Impact and Intelligence Division, Knowsley MBC

Empty Homes

3.47 Table 3.13 'Empty Homes in Knowsley at April 2011' shows that in April 2011 the Borough had 2,041 homes that were registered with Council Tax as being empty. This represented 3.16% of Knowsley's housing stock and compares with 2.8% nationally. Of the 2,041 empty homes, 1,681 (82.4%) were private sector housing, 311 (15.2%) were Registered Social Landlord housing, and 49 (2.4%) were other empty properties.

Knowsley in 2011 3

Table 3.13 Empty Homes in Knowsley at April 2011

Length of Time Empty					
0-6 months	6-12 months	1-2 years	2-5 years	Over 5 years	Total
509	424	400	444	264	2,041
Source: Council Tax Records, Knowsley MBC					

3.48 The Borough has seen a significant reduction in the number of empty homes since its peak in 2008/9 (2,583). A considerable number of empty homes in 2008 would have been dwellings awaiting demolition particularly as part of regeneration programmes such as in North Huyton. The number of empty dwellings has also reduced because of increased cooperation with owners bringing properties back into use.

3.49 In June 2011 Knowsley adopted an Empty Homes Strategy. It seeks to narrow the gap between the Borough and National empty homes figures. It also seeks to reduce by 30% the number of homes that have been empty for more than 2 years and by 15% the number of homes that have been empty for more than 5 years. Knowsley Council became the first Council in Merseyside to use legal powers to bring an empty private home back into use. The Council served an Empty Dwelling Management Order (EDMO) against a landlord to ensure that the property is returned to use. EDMOs allow councils to carry out works and agree a tenancy with the owners of properties which have been empty for at least six months. All costs incurred by the Council during the process are recovered from the rent received.

Affordable Homes

3.50 Knowsley has a very high proportion of social rented dwellings (31%)⁽¹⁵⁾. The highest concentrations of social rented housing are within Kirkby, North Huyton, Stockbridge Village and South Halewood. The Sustainable Community Strategy⁽¹⁶⁾ states that the Local Development Framework will set out the requirements for affordable housing which, it states, must be tenure blind.

3.51 At the time of the drafting of UDP policies (in 2003 - 2005), it was not considered necessary to include a policy requiring the provision of affordable housing. This was because of substantial opportunities that existed for the provision of new owner occupied and shared ownership affordable housing as well as the transfer of stock between tenures. This position changed in line with renewed buoyancy in the North West's housing markets before the recent recession. While Knowsley retains a much higher than average percentage of social rented housing; there is, in most areas, a healthy demand for the tenure as low income households struggle to afford market housing. Clearance of unpopular and poor condition social rented homes and modernisation in the remaining stock in recent years have also made it a more attractive proposition.

3.52 Following on from the completion of the Knowsley Housing Needs Assessments in 2007 and 2009, the Council commissioned a Strategic Housing Market Assessment (SHMA). The SHMA⁽¹⁷⁾ assessed the Borough's need for additional affordable dwellings, e.g. social rented, shared ownership, etc., and market dwellings (privately owner-occupied or privately rented). It concluded that Knowsley has an unbalanced housing stock. In some parts of the Borough there are shortages of some housing types, sizes and tenures while in other areas they are in excess. The existing housing stock is not meeting current needs and will fall short of meeting future needs. Particular shortages exist for larger, executive market homes, and for smaller one and two-bedroom units in the affordable housing sector. The SHMA

15 Housing Flows Reconciliation 2010/11

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

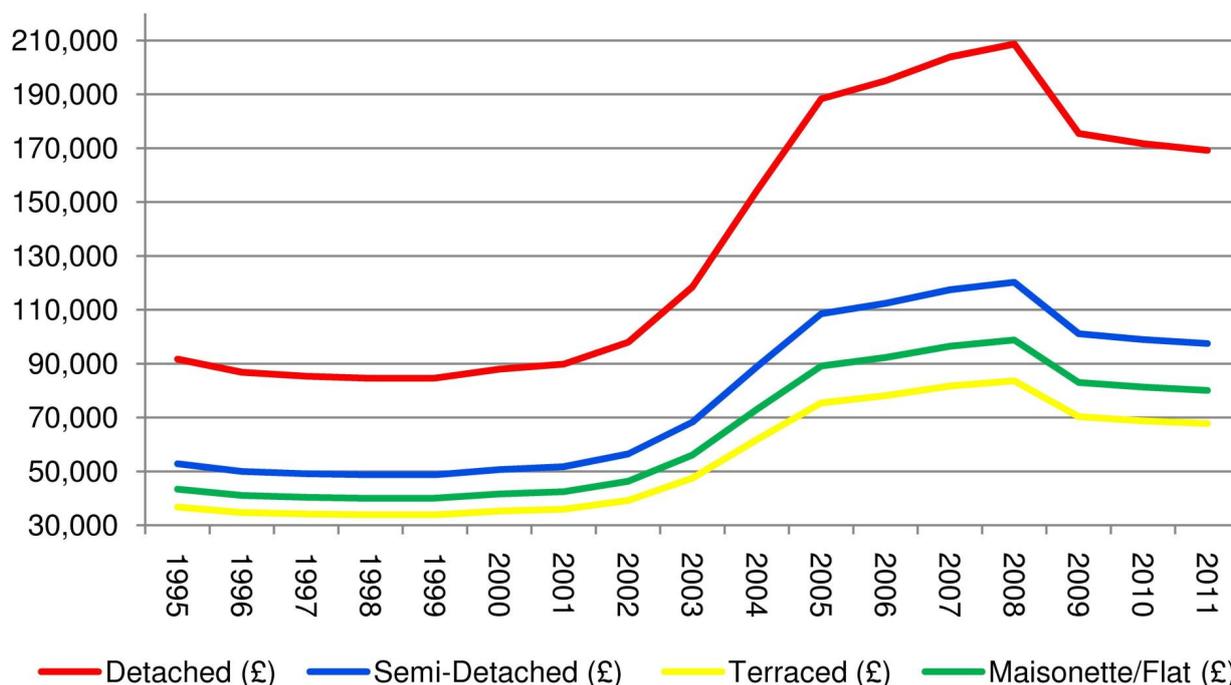
17 Knowsley Strategic Housing Market Assessment 2010 (David Couttie Associates, 2010)

3 Knowsley in 2011

emphasises the need to provide housing which is suitable for occupation by older people across the Borough. It also concluded that the Borough has a major housing affordability issue.

3.53 Figure 3.4 'Average Property Prices by House Type' shows the average price of residential property in Knowsley for March each year. House prices in March 2011 ranged between £67,815 (a decrease of £1,009 from March 2010) for a terraced house and £169,220 (a decrease of £2,519 from March 2010) for a detached property. The average price for all types of dwelling was £107,175, which was £1,595(1.5%) lower than the previous year.

Figure 3.4 Average Property Prices by House Type



3.54 In general pay levels for Knowsley residents are low. In April 2011 the average price for an entry-level house (first time buyer) was 4 times the average annual pay for a full-time worker⁽¹⁸⁾. The average price for all house types was 5.3 times the average annual pay for a full-time worker.

3.55 Table 3.14 'Affordable Dwelling Completions 2010 - 2011' shows that from April 2010 to March 2011, 130 units of affordable housing were completed in Knowsley of which 55 (42%) were Intermediate Housing and 75 (58%) were social rented. 87 were delivered by Knowsley Housing Trust (the Borough's largest Registered Social Landlord) of which 5 were Low Cost Home Ownership, 10 were Rent to Buy, and 72 were Social Rented.

Knowsley in 2011 3

Table 3.14 Affordable Dwelling Completions 2010 - 2011

Developer	Intermediate Housing			Social Rent
	HomeBuy Direct	Low Cost Home Ownership	Rent to Buy	Social
Private	40	0	0	3
Registered Social Landlord	0	5	10	72
Total	40	5	10	75

Source: Policy Impact and Intelligence Division, Knowsley MBC

Gypsies and Travellers Accommodation

3.56 Planning Circular 1/2006 says that Regional Spatial Strategies should identify the number of pitches for Gypsies and Travellers that will be required in each local planning authority area. Targets should be set to reflect need identified through local authorities' Gypsy and Traveller Accommodation Assessments. Targets were not in the North West's Regional Spatial Strategy (RSS), they were to be set in a partial review of the RSS. The partial review of the RSS was never published.

3.57 The 2008 Merseyside Gypsy and Traveller Accommodation Needs Assessment identified a need for five permanent pitches in the Borough and ten transit pitches across Merseyside⁽¹⁹⁾. The Regional Strategy Technical Background Paper⁽²⁰⁾, however, found that the Borough has a need for ten permanent pitches and five transit pitches. There are currently no pitches in the Borough. Current Government policy is that local authorities determine the level need for Gypsy and Traveller accommodation in their area. The level of provision will need to be addressed in the Local Development Framework.

Housing Trajectory

3.58 Table 3.15 'Plan period and housing targets' shows that between 2002 and 2016 the Knowsley Replacement Unitary Development Plan (2006) required 3,220 dwellings to be built. This was based on the requirement contained within the Regional Planning Guidance for the North West (RPG13). RPG13 was superseded by the North West of England Plan Regional Spatial Strategy (2008) which required 8,100 dwellings to be built between 2003 and 2021.

Table 3.15 Plan period and housing targets

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

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

19 Gypsy and Traveller Accommodation Needs Assessment Final Report (Salford Housing & Urban Studies Unit, 2008)

20 Technical Background Paper - Gypsies & Travellers and Travelling Showpeople Pitch Provision July 2009 (4NW, 2009)

3 Knowsley in 2011

3.59 In order to comply with the 2003 RPG13 requirement of no more than 230 dwellings per year, the Council applied a housing constraint policy between March 2005 and February 2008. When the replacement RSS was published in 2008, it almost doubled Knowsley's housing requirement to 450 per annum. It also backdated the requirement to 2003; that is during the time that the Council was applying housing constraint. During the same period, a large number of properties were demolished in the North Huyton and Tower Hill Action Areas.

3.60 Table 3.16 'Regional Spatial Strategy (RSS) shortfall' shows that for the period from 2003 to 2011, Knowsley's RSS requirement was to build an additional 3,600 dwellings. The demolition of dwellings in Action Areas (primarily in North Huyton), the housing constraint policy, and the backdating of housing requirement to 2003, contributed to a shortfall of 1,564 dwellings. The RSS requirement was a net figure; any future demolitions would therefore have to be replaced. The only known proposals for future demolitions in Knowsley are in North Huyton and other areas by Knowsley Housing Trust. Together a further 21 proposed demolitions have been identified. For the RSS requirement to be reached by 2021, an average of 609 dwellings per year will have to be built.

Table 3.16 Regional Spatial Strategy (RSS) shortfall

Total RSS requirement from start of RSS period to present (450 per year from 2003 to 2011)	3,600
Net Dwelling Completions (2003 to 2011)	2,036
Current Shortfall in completions (2003 to 2011)	1,564
Proposed loss through demolitions 2011 onwards	21
Total RSS requirement to end of RSS Period (450 per year from 2011 to 2021)	4,500
Requirement to end of RSS period including making up of shortfall and replacing future demolitions	6,085
Amended annualised RSS requirement to end of its plan period (2011 to 2021)	609
Source: Policy Impact and Intelligence Division, Knowsley MBC	

Available Housing Land

3.61 During 2010/11 planning permission was granted for 158 new dwellings on 21 sites while the time limit on 10 planning permissions totalling 113 dwellings expired without development commencing. The number of new homes being added to the housing land supply as a proportion of homes being removed due to expiry of planning permissions is 140%.

3.62 UDP Policy H2, Quarryside Drive (site H6), and part of Delph Lane / Two Butt Lane (site H7) are under construction while the former flats at Kipling Avenue (site H2), and land at Thingwall Lane (site H4) have outline planning permission.

3.63 Of the sites allocated within the UDP Policy H3, development has commenced on 391 dwellings in Phase 1 within the North Huyton Action Area. Outline planning permission has been granted for the remainder of the 1,450 dwellings in North Huyton. Development of up to 300 dwellings in Tower Hill, Kirkby has been delayed due to the economic downturn.

3.64 Table 3.17 'Available Housing Supply (1 April 2012)' shows the expected number of dwellings on 1 April 2012 that can be accommodated on land that is available for housing. It is based on extant planning permissions, land allocated in the Knowsley Replacement Unitary Development Plan (2006), expected completions in Action Areas, and expected

Knowsley in 2011 3

demolitions. It does not take into consideration additional windfall which has been significant in recent years (1,366 dwellings from 2006-10). Individual site details can be found in Appendix B.

Table 3.17 Available Housing Supply (1 April 2012)

Remaining numbers of dwelling with extant planning permission as at 30th September 2011	2,913
Expected number of dwellings to be completed 1 October 2011 and 31 March 2012	141
Knowsley UDP allocations (Policy H2) without planning permission as at 30th September 2011	410
Knowsley UDP allocations (Policy H3) without planning permission as at 30th September 2011	300
Knowsley UDP allocations (Policy H4) without planning permission as at 30th September 2011	225
Expected total supply at April 2012	3,707
Source: Policy Impact and Intelligence Division, Knowsley MBC	

3.65 There are currently 2,913 new dwellings with extant planning permission of which 141 are expected to be completed between 1 October 2011 and 31 March 2012. The Strategic Housing Land Availability Assessment (SHLAA)⁽²¹⁾ identified sites in addition to the sites in Table 3.17 'Available Housing Supply (1 April 2012)' and Appendix B. The SHLAA process will continue to identify additional sites and undertake a more comprehensive risk assessment of all of the sites. This will include contact with developers where appropriate. The next review of the SHLAA will be published early in 2012.

3.66 The supply of land to 2027 falls well short of the housing need that has been identified. In order to address the shortfall, the Council's emerging Core Strategy proposes that an additional land supply be identified sufficient to accommodate 7,650 new dwellings to be built between 2010 and 2027.

Five-year land supply

3.67 In April 2012, it is expected that the Borough will have an available land supply for 3,707 dwellings. It is uncertain whether development of the remaining UDP allocations without planning permission is achievable within the next five years. PPS3 requires Local Planning Authorities to maintain a rolling five-year supply of land that is not only available but also deliverable (available, suitable, and achievable). The Council therefore considers that the Borough's deliverable five-year housing land supply is 2,772 dwelling. This is in excess of five years of the RSS requirement of 450 dwellings per year. The Council therefore considers that the Borough has at least a five-year supply of residential sites that are deliverable .

Projected House building

3.68 Although the Borough has a five-year deliverable supply of housing land for 2,772 dwellings, the Council expects only 2,460 dwellings to be completed in the next five years. This is because although it is believed that the United Kingdom is coming out of the economic downturn, the rate of housebuilding has not yet returned to pre-downturn building rates.

21 Knowsley Strategic Housing Land Availability Assessment (SHLAA) 2011 Update (Knowsley MBC, 2011)

3 Knowsley in 2011

3.69 Table 3.18 'Projected net additional dwellings 2011 - 2027' shows the projected rates of net additional dwellings on currently identified sites. It is based on an increased rate of housing completions. Projections for individual sites can be found in Appendix B.

Table 3.18 Projected net additional dwellings 2011 - 2027

	11-12	12-13	13-14	14-15	15-16	16-17	17-18	18-19	19-20	20-21	21-22	22-23	23-24	24-25	25-26	26-27
Net Additions	244	498	509	553	490	410	370	285	190	150	129	50	50	23	0	0
Source: Policy Impact and Intelligence Division, Knowsley MBC																

Key Issues

Housing

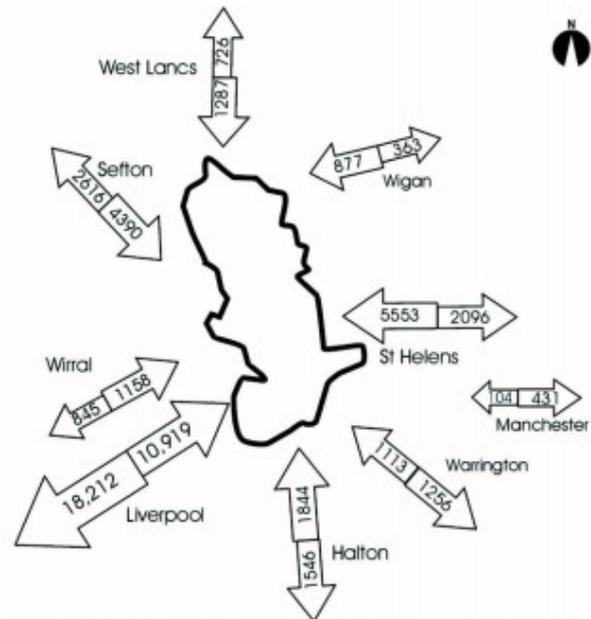
- In 2008 there were 62,000 households in the Borough and this is expected to rise to 69,000 in 2028.
- At 31st March 2011, there were 1,965 households on the Council's housing waiting list.
- The Borough has in excess of a five-year housing land supply but it is well short of the 15 year supply that the Council is required to identify to support the Local Development Framework Core Strategy.
- The Council's emerging Core Strategy proposes that sufficient land be identified to accommodate 7,650 new dwellings to be built between 2010 and 2027.
- House building has started to increase after two years of low building but annual completions are still 100 below 2007/8 figures.
- The proportion of empty homes in the Borough is significantly above the national average.
- In April 2011 the average price for an entry-level house (first time buyer) was 4 times the average annual pay for a full-time worker. Affordability is considered to be a significant issue.
- There are currently no pitches in the Borough for Gypsies and Travellers. Evidence suggests that there is a need for sites for between five and ten permanent pitches and up to five transit pitches.

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Economy, Employment and Skills

3.70 Knowsley is described as being in the outer part of the Liverpool City Region⁽²²⁾, it does however play an important role within it. The Borough contains several major industrial and business parks including one of the largest in Europe (Knowsley Industrial Park) and provides employment for 56,000 people⁽²³⁾. It is therefore one of the City Region's major locations for employment. In 2001, around 49,000 of the Borough's residents worked in the City Region⁽²⁴⁾; it is therefore also an important source of workforce for the City Region. Figure 3.5 'Knowsley's Daily Commuting Flows' shows that the Borough's links with Liverpool are particularly strong with around 18,000 of Knowsley's residents commuting there each day to work.

Figure 3.5 Knowsley's Daily Commuting Flows



Source: ONS Census 2001 data

3.71 Over the last decade the Borough's main growth sector has been in public services with, in 2008, the Public Administration, Education and Health sector accounting for over one third of all employment⁽²⁵⁾. The main employers in this sector are the local authority and Whiston Hospital. National trends indicate that the public sector has declined following Government spending cuts in 2010/11⁽²⁶⁾.

Table 3.19 Employment (2008)

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

Source: ONS Annual Business Inquiry employee analysis

22 North West of England Plan Regional Spatial Strategy to 2021 (DCLG, 2008)

23 2008 Annual Business Inquiry Employee Analysis (ONS, 2009)

24 2001 census - UK travel flows (local authority), (ONS from Nomis on 27 January 2011)

25 Knowsley MBC: Core Evidence Base Report (Regeneris Consulting Ltd, 2007)

26 Labour Force Survey (LFS) and returns from public sector organisations (ONS, 2011)

3 Knowsley in 2011

3.72 The manufacturing sector (which accounts for 10% of businesses and almost 20% of total employment) has declined as a proportion of total jobs in recent years but still makes a significant contribution to the local economy. The proportion of manufacturing employment is still higher than the national level⁽²⁷⁾. This is reflective of the Borough's role in the automotive industry and its supply chain, as well as advanced manufacturing and engineering sub-sectors.

3.73 The sectoral shift away from traditional manufacturing has resulted in major issues for Knowsley's industrial areas where existing premises and associated infrastructure are no longer considered suitable. This has resulted in high vacancy levels. Knowsley Industrial Park is a particular example of this⁽²⁸⁾.

3.74 Prior to the recent national economic downturn, efforts by public and private sector partners to expand the Borough's business base and promote enterprise contributed to strong employment growth. New investment expanded the employment base in the business services, ICT, creative, leisure, financial services, communications, logistics and distribution sectors. This will need to continue as cuts to public sector workforce are implemented.

3.75 The Sustainable Communities Strategy⁽²⁹⁾ identifies the Borough's economic performance as a challenge. Despite recent progress, economic performance in Knowsley still lags behind the UK and North West average. The strategy identified a need for an additional 233 VAT registrations per year to bring the number of businesses in Knowsley up to the UK average. In March 2007 there were 2,085 VAT registered businesses in the Borough.

3.76 Table 3.20 'VAT Registrations and De-registrations 2002-2007' shows the number of VAT registrations and de-registrations between 2002 and 2007. During this period there was an average net change of 67.5 per year.

Table 3.20 VAT Registrations and De-registrations 2002-2007

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

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

3.77 Since 2007 the official statistics contains all businesses, not just those that are VAT registered. In March 2010 there were 3,070 businesses in Knowsley of which 57.5% employ less than five people⁽³⁰⁾. The Council's Business Liaison and Investment team has launched business grants to help people to either set up their own business or to help their existing small business to grow. In addition, the Knowsley Business Directory has been produced to help businesses to find local suppliers and to encourage their use.

27 Knowsley MBC: Core Evidence Base Report (Regeneris Consulting Ltd, 2007)

28 Delivering a New Future for Knowsley Industrial Park: A Strategic Framework (DTZ, Arup and Taylor Young, 2010)

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

30 Local Units by Employment Size Band: Urban/Rural (Neighbourhood Statistics, 2010)

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Workforce

3.78 In 2001, 54,840 of the Borough's residents were in employment, of whom 43% worked in Knowsley, and 47% worked in the rest of Greater Merseyside. 53,102 people worked in Knowsley, of whom 44% also lived in the area, and 48% lived in the remainder of Greater Merseyside.

3.79 The Borough has 59,900 residents in employment. Table 3.21 'Employment by Occupations' shows that Knowsley is under represented in managerial and professional occupations. It has the lowest representation in the Liverpool City Region in these occupations. Professional occupations are significantly lower than the rates for the North West and also for Great Britain.

Table 3.21 Employment by Occupations

	Knowsley		North West (%)	Great Britain (%)
	Number	%		
Managers and senior officials	6,800	11.3	14.1	15.7
Professional occupations	4,000	6.8	12.8	14.1
Associate professional & technical occupations	6,400	10.8	13.9	14.8
Administrative and secretarial occupations	8,200	13.6	11.1	10.7
Skilled trades occupations	6,900	11.5	10.2	10.2
Personal service occupations	5,800	9.7	9.5	8.8
Sales and customer service occupations	7,200	12	8.2	7.4
Process, plant and machine operatives	5,600	9.3	7.6	6.6
Elementary occupations	8,700	14.6	12.2	11.3
Source: Annual Population Survey April 2010 to March 2011				

3.80 The Borough has low average wage levels for residents and mismatch in wages between local residents and those working in the Borough. Table 3.22 'Residents Pay' shows the average (median) weekly and hourly wage for residents in full-time employment. At £429, Knowsley residents receive £72 less than the average weekly wage for Great Britain. Although Knowsley residents receive the lowest average weekly wage on Merseyside, people who work in Knowsley receive the third highest average weekly wage (£453).

Table 3.22 Residents Pay

	Knowsley (£)	North West (£)	Great Britain (£)
Gross weekly pay			
Full Time Workers	428.70	471.20	501.80
Male Full Time Workers	441.00	504.30	541.90
Female Full Time Workers	417.80	418.10	440.00

3 Knowsley in 2011

	Knowsley (£)	North West (£)	Great Britain (£)
Hourly Pay			
Full Time Workers	11.05	11.92	12.65
Male Full Time Workers	11.03	12.34	13.24
Female Full Time Workers	11.06	11.20	11.75
Source: ONS annual survey of hours and earnings - resident analysis			
ONS Crown Copyright Reserved [from Nomis on 8 November 2011]			

Employment Land

3.81 In order to secure the Borough's employment growth, it is essential to ensure that a sufficient quantity of land will be available for employment purposes when it is required. In 2008, Knowsley Council, together with Halton, Sefton, and West Lancashire Councils jointly commissioned the BE Group to identify the future employment land requirements in the four districts. The report identified that Knowsley will need to identify an additional 95 to 111 hectares of employment land over and above the current supply in the period up to 2026. It acknowledged, however, that up to 36 hectares could be provided through the remodelling of the existing employment areas⁽³¹⁾. The identified need was based on long term historic building rates but, in order to ensure consistency with Regional Spatial Strategy methodology, the average of the annual historic rates was increased by 20%.

3.82 As part of the study, the BE Group also undertook an assessment of the quantity and quality of land that was considered, by the Councils, to be available for employment use. Of the 156.77 ha of land that the Council considered to be suitable for future employment use, the BE Group considered 151.14ha to have a realistic prospect of development for employment purposes. It was considered that 116 ha of land was available or would be available within the following five years.⁽³²⁾ The Council's Core Strategy Preferred Options Report⁽³³⁾ requires that the Borough always has sufficient available and deliverable sites and premises to meet the needs for employment development over the following five year period. This is defined as 63.5 ha. The Borough therefore has 52.5 ha of land in excess of the required five year supply.

3.83 Table 3.23 'Employment Land Available – by Type (March 2011)' shows that there is 122.0 ha of land allocated for employment purposes that do not have planning permission. There is a further 11.3 ha of sites in the Primarily Industrial Areas that are appropriate locations for B1, B2 and B8 uses. Added to this is a further 10.1 ha of land that has planning permission but where development has not commenced. Generally speaking, land that is available for employment purposes are for a mix of employment types. Only 37.7% of the land that is available for employment purposes is on land that has previously been developed.

31 Joint Employment Land and Premises Study Halton, Knowsley, Sefton and West Lancashire (BE Group, 2010)

32 Joint Employment Land and Premises Study Halton, Knowsley, Sefton and West Lancashire (BE Group, 2010)

33 Knowsley Local Development Framework Core Strategy Preferred Options Report (Knowsley MBC, 2011)

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Table 3.23 Employment Land Available – by Type (March 2011)

Employment Type (Use Classes Order 1987)	Area (ha)	Area on Brownfield land (ha)	% on Brownfield land
Allocation without Planning Permission			
Business (B1) or General Industry (B2)	7.9	7.9	100.0
Business (B1) or General Industry (B2) or Storage / Distribution (B8)	106.1	39.2	37.0
Business (B1) or General Industry (B2), or Hotel (C1)	8.0	1.4	17.8
Sub Total	122.0	48.6	39.8
Other sites in Primarily Industrial Area			
Business (B1) or General Industry (B2) or Storage / Distribution (B8)	11.3	0.4	3.4
Sites with Planning Permission, not started			
Business (B1)	1.9	0	0.0
Offices (B1a)	0.1	0.1	100.0
Business (B1) or General Industry (B2)	0.2	0	0.0
Business (B1) or General Industry (B2) or Storage / Distribution (B8)	3.5	0.1	2.7
General Industry (B2)	1.8	1.3	69.4
Storage / Distribution (B8)	2.6	1.9	72.6
Sub Total	10.1	3.3	31.7
Sites Under Construction			
General Industry (B2) or Storage / Distribution (B8)	0.8	0.8	100.0
Business (B1) or General Industry (B2) or Storage / Distribution (B8)	4.9	3.2	65.3
Sub Total	5.7	4.0	70.4
Grand Total	149.1	56.2	37.7
Individual site details are contained in Appendix C.			

3.84 The Core Strategy's Preferred Options Report proposes that Principal Regeneration Areas be established in areas where they would bring most benefit. As far as economic regeneration is concerned, it proposes that Knowsley Industrial and Business Parks, and South Prescott be Principal Regeneration Areas. Table 3.24 'Employment Land Available by Principal Regeneration Area (March 2011)' shows that over half of the land available for employment purposes is with the proposed Knowsley Industrial and Business Parks Principal Regeneration Area. Although the proposed South Prescott Principal Regeneration Area contains a site of 29.4 ha that is available for employment purposes it is considered likely that up to half of the site will be developed for residential purposes.

3 Knowsley in 2011

Table 3.24 Employment Land Available by Principal Regeneration Area (March 2011)

	Knowsley Industrial and Business Parks (Ha)		South Prescott (Ha)	
	Total (ha)	Deliverable within 5 years (ha)*	Total (ha)	Deliverable within 5 years (ha)*
Allocation without Planning Permission	54.2	43.2	31.6	31.6
Sites in Primarily Industrial Area	9.9	9.9	0.0	0.0
Sites with Planning Permission, not started	6.6	6.6	0.0	0.0
Sites Under Construction	4.9	4.9	0.0	0.0
Total	75.6	64.6	31.6	31.6

Source: Policy Impact and Intelligence Division, Knowsley MBC
 *Note: Considered to be deliverable by Joint Employment Land and Premises Study⁽³⁴⁾

3.85 The Core Strategy's Preferred Options Report⁽³⁵⁾ identified that between 2010 and 2027 the Borough will need 216.5 ha of land for employment purposes and identified an employment land supply of 151.5 ha. The Borough therefore had a supply deficit of 65 ha. The Report identified that up to 24.6 ha of land could become available through remodelling opportunities and that up to 14.7 ha of employment land could be lost to other uses. The Council has identified, through its emerging LDF, that between 40.7 and 79.7 ha more employment land will be needed if it is to meet its employment land needs to 2027. Between April 2010 and March 2011, 2 sites totalling 1.5 ha were granted planning permission for new employment development.

3.86 In 2010/11 no additional employment floorspace was completed. The Borough has three sites where development has commenced but on one of the sites development appears to have ceased. There has been one site on which planning permission has expired but it is within a Primarily Industrial Area and has therefore not been lost to the employment land supply.

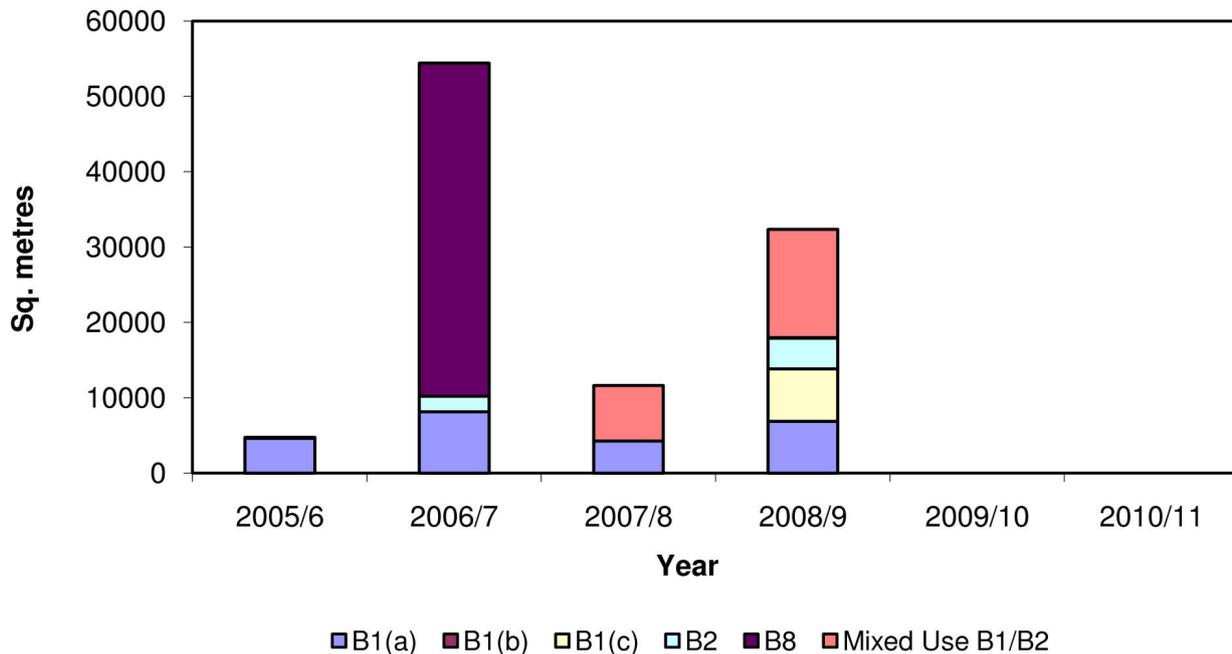
3.87 Figure 3.6 'Additional Employment Floorspace' shows the amount of floorspace completed between 2005/6 and 2010/11. The amount of floorspace has been heavily influenced by the type of floorspace developed. In 2007, for example, a large proportion on the additional floorspace was a single warehouse.

34 Joint Employment Land and Premises Study Halton, Knowsley, Sefton and West Lancashire (BE Group, 2010)

35 Knowsley Local Development Framework Core Strategy Preferred Options Report (Knowsley MBC, 2011)

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Figure 3.6 Additional Employment Floorspace



Town Centres and Shopping

3.88 Kirkby, Prescot and Huyton are the Borough's main centres for shopping. They also provide an important range of local services. They are generally smaller than other town and city centres in neighbouring districts, particularly Liverpool to the west and St. Helens to the east. The Kirkby and Huyton centres date from the 1950s and 1960s while Prescot contains a much older historic core. A recent town centres and shopping study⁽³⁶⁾ states that Knowsley's town centres Huyton, Prescot and especially Kirkby are failing to perform well as locations for shopping, leisure and other town centres uses. They were considered to have very little in the way of an evening economy with no cinemas or theatres and have a very restricted range of restaurants. They also suffer from high levels of 'leakage' of expenditure to centres and "out of centre" retail parks outside of the Borough, particularly to Liverpool.

3.89 The Borough also contains smaller suburban district centres in Halewood, Stockbridge Village and Page Moss. A network of smaller local centres provide valuable neighbourhood shopping facilities. The shopping study⁽³⁷⁾ suggests that these are experiencing difficulties.

3.90 No town centre uses have been developed during 2010/11 however development of the Ravenscourt District Centre in Halewood is due to commence and Stockbridge Village is undergoing regeneration that will include the development of a new small supermarket. Outline planning permission was granted on 9 June 2011 for development that will extend Kirkby's town centre with small new food and non-food retail floorspace while providing improvements to the existing town centre.

36 Knowsley Local Development Framework Town Centres and Shopping Study, Volume 1: Current expenditure patterns and health checks (Roger Tym & Partners, 2009)

37 Knowsley Local Development Framework Town Centres and Shopping Study, Volume 1: Current expenditure patterns and health checks (Roger Tym & Partners, 2009)

3 Knowsley in 2011

Key Issues

Economy, Employment and Skills

- There is a mis-match of residents skills to jobs with 57% of residents in employment working outside of the Borough and 56% of jobs in Knowsley being taken by people not living in the Borough. Knowsley residents receive the lowest average weekly wage on Merseyside while people who work in Knowsley receive the third highest average weekly wage.
- The Borough's main growth area has been in public services but national trends indicate that this sector has declined following Government spending cuts.
- The manufacturing sector has declined but still makes a significant contribution to the local economy. The sectoral shift away from manufacturing has resulted in major issues for the Borough's industrial areas where existing premises are no longer considered suitable resulting in high vacancy levels.
- The Borough has approximately 150 ha of land available for employment purposes generally for all employment types. The Council has identified, through its emerging LDF, that between 40 and 80 ha more employment land will be needed if it is to meet it's employment land needs to 2027.
- Knowsley's town centres of Huyton, Prescot and Kirkby are suffering from high levels of 'leakage' of expenditure to centres and "out of centre" retail parks outside of the Borough, particularly to Liverpool. The smaller centres are also experiencing difficulties.
- Development of the Ravenscourt District Centre in Halewood is due to commence. Stockbridge Village is undergoing regeneration that will include the development of a new supermarket. Outline planning permission has been granted for development that will extend Kirkby's town centre with new food and non-food retail floorspace.

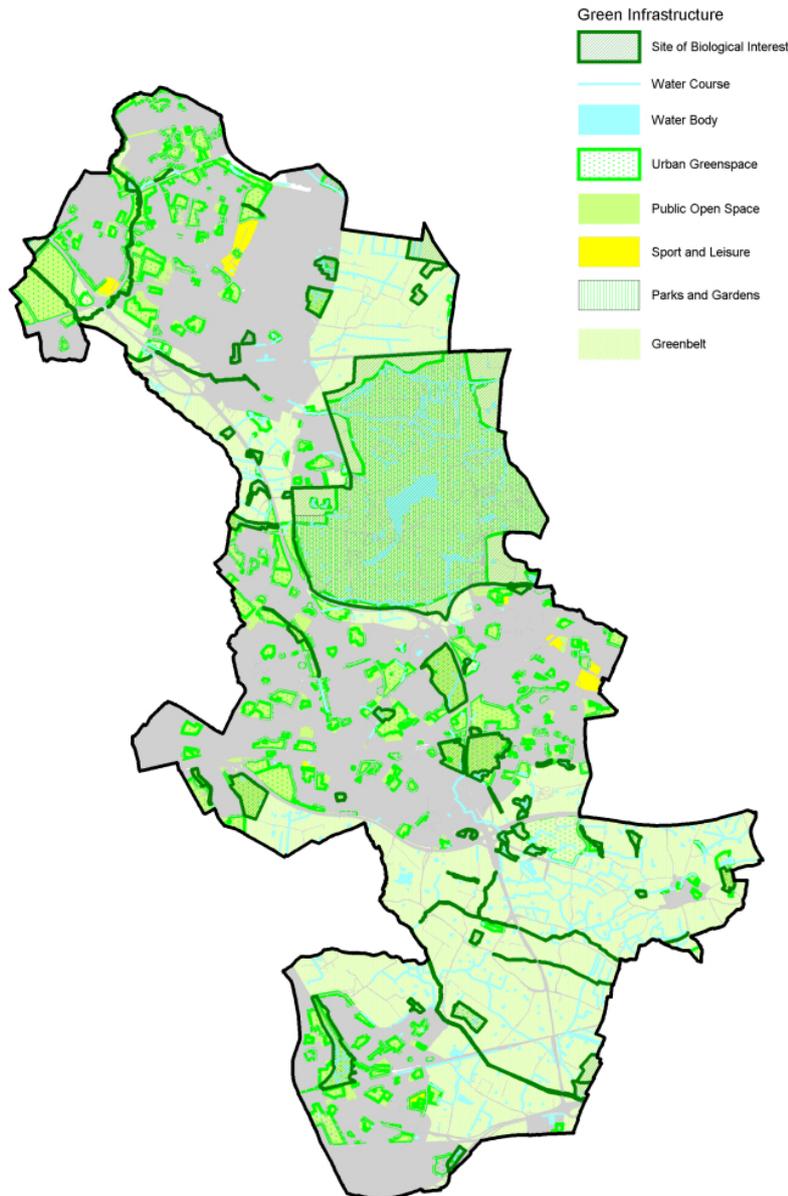
Environment

Natural Environment

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

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Map 3.2 Green Infrastructure



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Green Belt

3.92 Green Belts have five purposes:

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

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

3 Knowsley in 2011

3.94 In order to meet the Borough's housing and industrial development needs in the later years of the Core Strategy's plan period, it has been identified that the urban areas will need to be enlarged into areas currently defined as Green Belt. The consultation document of the the Core Strategy's Preferred Options considers where, in eight general locations for the period up to 2027 and two general locations after 2027, the Green Belt boundary may need to be reviewed.

Green Spaces

3.95 Knowsley has 16 established parks and gardens offering various formal and informal recreation opportunities. These are identified and subdivided within the Council's Greenspace Strategy as follows:

- Borough Parks: Stadt Moers Park, Halewood Park and Court Hey Park.
- High Level/Facilities Parks: Mill Dam, Webster Park, Wignall Park, Knowsley Village Recreation Ground, Alt Park, Jubilee Park, Bowring Park, McGoldrick Park, Eaton Street Recreation Ground and Hall Lane Park.
- Local Parks and Gardens: St Chad's Park, Sawpit Park and Henley Park.

3.96 A significant proportion of the parks are multi-functional and include a high proportion of natural and semi-natural woodland areas, together with 25 fixed children's playgrounds and five young people's facilities. Knowsley's urban areas also contain a further network of smaller scale open spaces, with the overall quantity being predominantly amenity greenspace. Some amenity greenspaces are, however, of relatively poor quality and in some cases, because of antisocial behaviour, are seen by the local community as a liability rather than an opportunity.

3.97 In March 2011, the Borough contained eight open spaces that were managed to Green Flag Award standard (see Table 3.25 'Amount of open spaces managed to Green Flag Award standard'). This represented 17.3% of the open space that was eligible for a Green Flag award. The Council's Greenspace Strategy identifies key objectives for the protection and enhancement of green space. It identifies an additional five open spaces that it intends will be managed to Green Flag Standard by March 2014. These are Jubilee Park in Huyton, Acornfield Plantation in Kirkby, Eaton Street Recreation Ground in Prescot, and Arncliffe Sports Ground and Halewood Park in Halewood⁽³⁸⁾. In July 2011 Halewood Park was awarded Green Flag status.

Table 3.25 Amount of open spaces managed to Green Flag Award standard

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

Knowsley in 2011 3

3.98 The Greenspace Standards and New Development Supplementary Planning Document (Greenspace SPD) was adopted by the Council in November 2007. It sets minimum standards for the quality, quantity and accessibility of different forms of greenspace in the urban area. The general principle is that where there is a "surplus" of a particular type of greenspace there may be scope to redevelop some of the areas for other uses, however this is not the case where the area is in "deficit". The approach aims to ensure that investment in the Borough's urban greenspaces is targeted to those areas in greatest need. The Greenspace SPD has been utilised to draw out appropriate contributions from developers (£198,515.32 between April 2010 and March 2011) to help improve the quantity, quality and accessibility of the Borough's greenspaces.

3.99 The Council is currently undertaking a new audit of open spaces to highlight the areas in the Borough facing the greatest quantitative need for different types of greenspaces and those areas where the spaces need to be improved in quality or made more accessible.

Sites of Environmental Importance

3.100 Knowsley does not have any Sites of Special Scientific Interest, Special Areas of Conservation, Special Protection Areas, or Ramsar sites. It does, however, have a number of locally designated sites consisting of 64 Local Wildlife Sites (formerly Sites of Biological Interest), 6 Local Geological Sites (formerly Sites of Local Geological Interest), of which 4 overlap with Local Wildlife Sites; and 1 Local Nature Reserve. Table 3.26 'Sites of Environmental Importance by Partnership Board Area' shows a summary of their general location. Appendix D contains a full listing of sites. Of the 64 sites, 22 (34%) has positive conservation management schemes in place. Details of all site evaluations can be obtained by contacting the Council's Chief Executive's Directorate.

Table 3.26 Sites of Environmental Importance by Partnership Board Area

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

3.101 During 2010, eleven sites were monitored by the North Merseyside Local Sites Partnership, coordinated by MEAS. These were:

- Acorn Field Plantation;
- River Alt, Kirkby;
- River Alt, Seth Powell Way;
- Dog Clog Brook;
- Halewood Triangle;
- Huyton Lane Wetland;
- Kirkby Brook;
- Kirkby Brook, Northwood;

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- Little Wood;
- Stadt Moers Q4; and
- Ten Acre Pits.

3.102 Ten of the sites are in Council ownership. Of concern is that:

- invasive species are present at 6 sites. Species recorded were Japanese knotweed, Hybrid / Spanish bluebell, Himalayan balsam, Rhododendron, Parrot's feather and New Zealand Pygmyweed;
- invasive species covered up to 25% of Acorn Field Plantation; and
- Little Wood showed evidence of burning, tipping and motorcycle scrambling.

3.103 Habitat was recorded as being lost in Acorn Field Plantation (unimproved neutral grassland) and Halewood Triangle (marshy grassland). It could not be determined if a habitat was lost at each of the following:

- Huyton Lane Wetland;
- Stadt Moers Q4; and
- Ten Acre Pits.

3.104 Three sites were found to have active conservation management: Huyton Lane Woodland; Little Wood; and Ten Acre Pits. It was unknown whether Kirkby Brook and River Alt, Kirkby are managed. None of the remaining sites have active conservation management. In some cases, no management can be a valid tool for some conservation aims. For these sites, however, it was considered that management would be beneficial.

Derelict and Previously Developed Land (PDL)

3.105 Table 3.27 'National Land Use Database (2011)' contains a summary of the 2011 National Land Use Database (NLUD) of previously developed land (PDL) and buildings that are vacant. It is an important record that will assist in helping the Borough maximise the use of previously developed land and buildings.

3.106 In 2011 Knowsley had 178 vacant building and sites covering 216.2 ha.

Table 3.27 National Land Use Database (2011)

	Number of sites	Area (ha)
Previously developed land now vacant.	120	108.6
Vacant buildings.	8	1.4
Derelict land and buildings.	23	55.0
Previously developed land or buildings currently in use and allocated in Knowsley Replacement Unitary Development Plan (2006) or with planning permission.	11	44.5
Previously developed land or buildings currently in use with redevelopment potential but no planning allocation or permission.	16	6.7
Total	178	216.2
Source: Policy Impact and Intelligence Division, Knowsley MBC		

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Minerals

3.107 Knowsley has a long history of minerals exploitation such as the mining of coals and clay extraction for brick making. With the exception of Cronton clay pit, the operations have now ceased. A study of minerals resources⁽³⁹⁾ recommended that the Cronton Clay Pit and surrounding area be safeguarded from other forms of development which could sterilise it as a resource. There are currently no Minerals Safeguarding Areas in place. Knowsley no longer has any production of primary aggregates. The Coal Authority, however, has indicated that coal resources still exist under a large part of the Borough⁽⁴⁰⁾. The scope for these resources to be realistically extracted in the future is unclear at present.

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

Waste

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

3.110 A six week consultation was undertaken in May and June 2010 on the Waste DPD's Preferred Options. This contained, in Knowsley, one sub-regional site in Knowsley Industrial Park, and three district sites of which one was in Knowsley Industrial Park and two were in Huyton Business Park. A second consultation was undertaken in May and June 2011 that contained replacement sites introduced since the original Preferred Options consultation. This did not affect sites in Knowsley.

3.111 Table 3.28 'Amount of household waste arising, and managed by management type' shows the amount of household waste arisings managed by management type. The amount of household waste being disposed of via landfill continues to decline (down by 1,612 tonnes to 45,053 tonnes). The proportion going to landfill, however, is significantly greater than for England as a whole (72.2% compared with 46.9% nationally).

Table 3.28 Amount of household waste arising, and managed by management type

	Knowsley 2009/10		England 2009/10	Knowsley 2008/9	Knowsley 2007/8	Knowsley 2006/7	Knowsley 2005/6	Knowsley 2004/5
	Tonnes	%	%	%	%	%	%	%
Landfill	45,053	72.2	46.9	74.9	81.6	84.01	87.25	89.61
Incineration with Energy from Waste	-	-	13.6	-	-	-	-	-

39 The Evidence Base for Minerals Planning in Merseyside (Urban Vision, 2008)

40 Coal Mining Development Referral Areas (The Coal Authority, 2010)

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	Knowsley 2009/10		England 2009/10	Knowsley 2008/9	Knowsley 2007/8	Knowsley 2006/7	Knowsley 2005/6	Knowsley 2004/5
	Tonnes	%	%	%	%	%	%	%
Incineration without Energy from Waste	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Recycled / composted	17,333	27.8	38.6	25.1	18.4	15.99	12.75	10.39
Other	-	-	1.0	-	-	-	-	-
Total waste arisings	62,386	100	100	100	100	100	100	100

Source: Directorate of Neighbourhood Services, Knowsley MBC

3.112 No new waste management facilities have been built in Knowsley in 2010/11. The Waste Disposal Authority have commenced construction of the new Materials Recycling Facility (MRF) at Gilmoor Waste Transfer Station in Liverpool. When complete, this will be used by Knowsley Council.

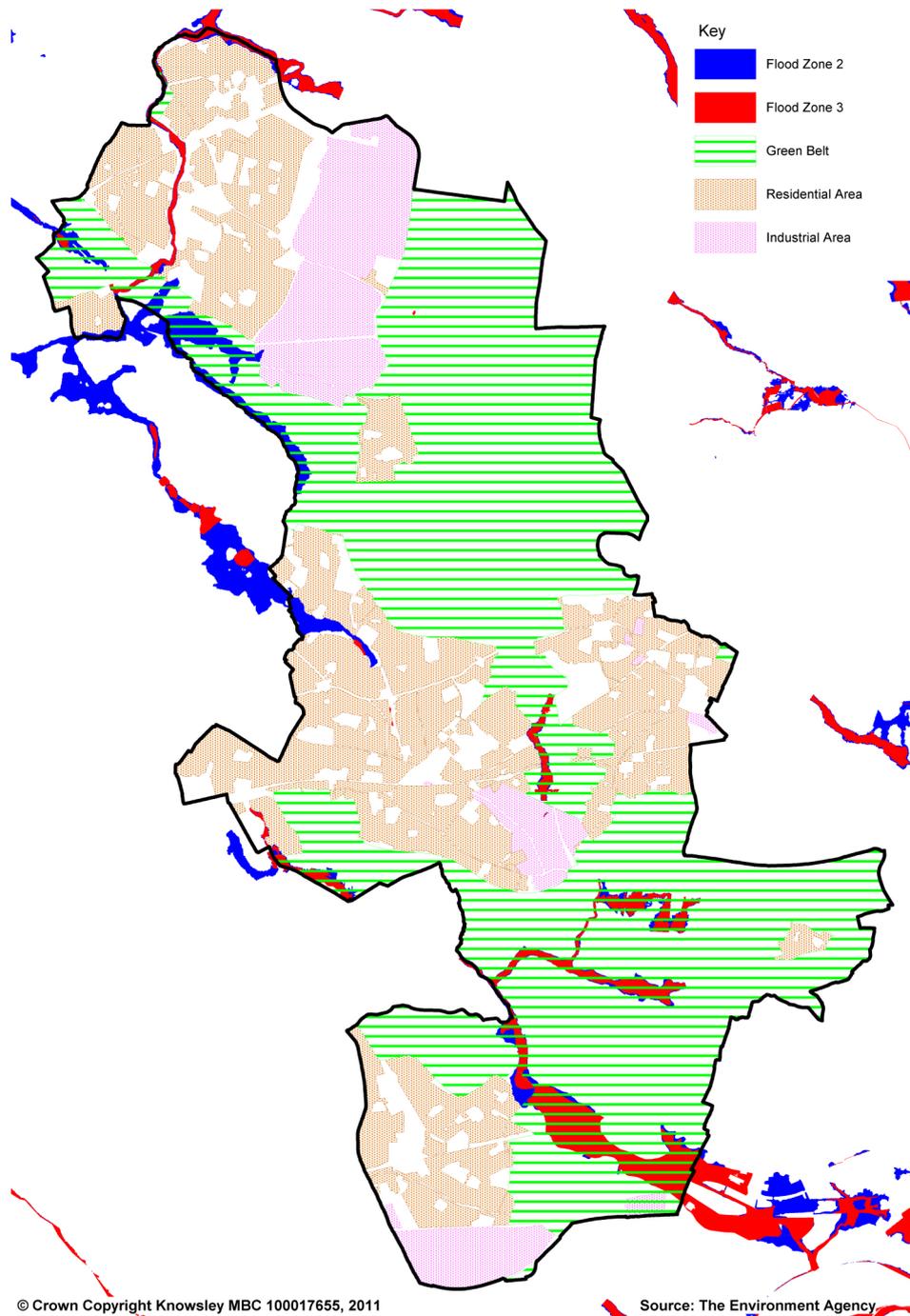
Land at risk from flooding

3.113 The Environment Agency has produced maps of areas that are considered to be at risk of flooding. The maps do not take account of the effect of any future climate change. Knowsley has 263 ha of land in Flood Zone 3 (land with a probability of flooding on average more than once in 100 years), and a further 168 ha of land in Flood Zone 2 (land with a probability of flooding on average between once in 100 and once in 1000 years). The majority of land that is at risk of flooding is in the Green Belt.

3.114 Map 3.3 'Areas at Risk of Flooding' shows that the majority of land at risk of flooding in Knowsley is in the Green Belt.

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Map 3.3 Areas at Risk of Flooding



3.115 Planning Policy Statement 25⁽⁴¹⁾ states that local planning authorities should undertake a Strategic Flood Risk Assessment (SFRA) to inform the preparation of their Local Development Documents. SFRAs refine the information provided by Environment Agency flood maps, taking into account flooding from all sources.

3 Knowsley in 2011

3.116 A joint SFRA for Knowsley and Sefton was completed in 2009. It is a hybrid of a Level 1 assessment at a Borough-wide level combined with a more detailed assessment of specific regeneration and development sites. In Knowsley it will now inform the preparation of the Core Strategy and subsequent Development Plan Documents. It will also provide a framework for the future direction of development within the Borough.

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

3.118 The Council is likely to develop a Level 2 SFRA in 2012/13 to support the emerging Core Strategy and the land allocations process.

3.119 In line with the Flood and Water Management Act, local authorities are responsible for undertaking Preliminary Flood Risk Assessments (PFRAs) for local sources of flood risk, primarily from surface runoff, groundwater and ordinary watercourses.

3.120 The Council prepared a PFRA and submitted it to the Environment Agency for review. Once approved, information in the PFRA process will feed into other local strategies including the LDF. The submitted PFRA concludes that Knowsley does not have a nationally significant risk of flooding, that is it does not have an area of flood risk where a minimum of 30,000 people are affected.

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

3.122 Table 3.29 'Planning permissions granted contrary to initial Environment Agency advice on flooding grounds (2009/10)' shows that the Environment Agency objected to three planning applications on flood defence grounds. On all occasions the applicants subsequently produced flood risk assessments that were accepted and the objection was withdrawn.

Table 3.29 Planning permissions granted contrary to initial Environment Agency advice on flooding grounds (2009/10)

Planning Application Number	Address	Nature of Proposed Development	Reason for Agency Objection	Outcome
08/00471/FUL	Riverside Education Centre, Stretton Way, Huyton	Erection of portable building to provide teaching accommodation.	Request for a Flood Risk Assessment	A Flood Risk Assessment was subsequently submitted and considered acceptable.
08/00530/FUL	Tarmac (Concrete), Ellis Ashton Street, Huyton	Replacement of existing silo with 2no. smaller silos, construction of new stock bays, relocation of water tank, portable cabin and other ancillary equipment.	Request for a Flood Risk Assessment	A Flood Risk Assessment was subsequently submitted and the Environment Agency withdrew their objection.

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Planning Application Number	Address	Nature of Proposed Development	Reason for Agency Objection	Outcome
09/00067/REM	Former Holt Lane Transport and Roadrunners, Two Butt Lane, Prescot	Erection of 60 no. dwellings	Request for a Flood Risk Assessment (Surface Water)	A condition was attached to the permission requiring a scheme for the provision and implementation of a surface water regulation system being approved by the Local Planning Authority before commencement of development.

Source: Policy Impact and Intelligence Division, Knowsley MBC

3.123 The Environment Agency may also object to a planning application when water quality is considered to be at risk of being degraded. This includes pollution at a water abstraction point, pollution to surface water, and unsatisfactory means of disposal of sewage. No representations were received from the Environment Agency on water quality grounds in relation to any planning applications received between April 2010 and March 2011.

Biological river water quality

3.124 Table 3.30 'Biological River Water Quality' shows an assessment of the quality of biological life in the River Alt. It is produced by comparing the number of small animals and insects in a sample of water with water from an unpolluted river. It shows that, since at least 2000, the biological quality of the river has been "Poor". It has a very high level of nitrates and excessively high levels of phosphates.

Table 3.30 Biological River Water Quality

	2000	2001	2002	2003	2004	2005	2006	2007	2008	2009
Overall	Poor									
Nitrates	Very High									
Phosphates	Excessively High									

Source: Environment Agency [accessed 16 September 2011]

Chemical river water quality

3.125 Table 3.31 'Chemical River Water Quality' shows an assessment of the amount of ammonia and oxygen in the River Alt.

Table 3.31 Chemical River Water Quality

	2000	2001	2002	2003	2004	2005	2006	2007	2008	2009
Ammonia	Fairly Good	Fairly Good	Good	Good	Good	Good	Good	Fairly Good	Fairly Good	Fairly Good
Dissolved Oxygen	Fairly Good	Fairly Good	Good	Good	Good	Good	Very Good	Very Good	Very Good	Very Good

Source: Environment Agency [accessed 16 September 2011]

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3.126 The level of dissolved oxygen in the River Alt has increased significantly since 2000 and is now in the highest classification. The level of Ammonia in the water is described as "Fairly Good".

Air

3.127 Part IV of the Environment Act requires that local authorities assess the air quality in their area against national objectives. Where air quality in an area fails to meet these standards, the authority must declare an Air Quality Management Area and devise an Air Quality Action Plan. Knowsley monitors air quality through specialist equipment, examining planning applications and regulating certain industrial sites to ensure that all Air Quality Objectives are met. Air quality is generally good and there are no Air Quality Management Areas within the Borough.

The Historic Environment

3.128 Knowsley has a varied built environment from the historic town of Prescot and a number of other smaller settlements through the typical 1920s and 1930s suburban developments to the more recent municipal and private sector estates. The rural villages within the Borough, including Knowsley Village, Cronton and Tarbock are notable for their more rural character, comprising a higher proportion of historic properties than elsewhere in the Borough. Some of the older parts of the Borough have a strong local sense of place based, for example, on the use of local red sandstone and red brick in buildings.

Listed buildings

3.129 A Listed Building is a structure which is included on a statutory list because it is recognised for its special architectural or historic interest. Knowsley contains 121 listed buildings of which 1 is Grade I, 4 are Grade II*, and 116 are grade II. The listed buildings range from large buildings of grandeur such as Knowsley Hall to places of worship and railway bridges. There are no listed buildings in Knowsley on the national buildings at risk register⁽⁴²⁾. Appendix E contains details of individual listed buildings.

Conservation Areas

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

3.131 Knowsley has fifteen conservation areas of which two, Prescot Town Centre and South Park Road, Kirkby, are considered by English Heritage to be at risk⁽⁴³⁾. Their condition is described as "Very Poor" and "expected to deteriorate". Prescot Town Centre has been awarded a development grant through the Townscape Heritage Initiative. This will be used to develop a 5 five year programme that will involve building refurbishments and reinstating architectural detailing together with an educational programme and community activities. The Council is seeking to identify further potential funding to deliver enhancements.

Table 3.32 Conservation Areas

Prescot Town Centre
Old Hall Lane, Kirkby
Ingoe Lane, Kirkby
Ribblers Lane, Kirkby
South Park Road, Kirkby

42 Heritage at Risk Register 2010 / North West (English Heritage, 2010)

43 Heritage at Risk Register 2010 / North West (English Heritage, 2010)

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North Park Road, Kirkby
 Huyton Church, Huyton
 The Orchard, Huyton
 Victoria Road / Church Road, Huyton
 Roby, Huyton
 Halewood Village
 Knowsley Village
 Tarbock Village
 Tarbock Green
 Town End, Cronton

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

3.133 In 2005 a Conservation Area Appraisal was drafted for each area. The purpose of a Conservation Area Appraisal is to re-assess the area's character and note any changes which have occurred since its designation. This includes new developments or changes to specific buildings and streetscapes. The Conservation Areas will be re-assessed in 2011/12.

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

3.135 There are currently no designated ancient monuments in Knowsley. National Museums Liverpool hold the archaeology section of the Historic Environment Record (HER) and access to view the HER can be agreed by arrangement.

Historic Parks and Gardens

3.136 Knowsley Hall is situated within a landscape park with gardens near the Hall. The immediate estate covers about 1000 hectares of which 950 hectares registered as a Historic Park and gardens. The park originated in the 13th century and was landscaped during the late 18th century. The Park and Gardens is the only Historic Park and Garden in the Borough. It is not considered to be at risk.

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Key Issues

Environment

- The Borough's natural environment and network of greenspaces is one of its greatest assets. Some amenity greenspaces however are of relatively poor quality and some cases, because of antisocial behaviour, are seen by the local community as a liability rather than an opportunity.
- The Greenspace Standards and New Development Supplementary Planning Document has been utilised to draw out appropriate contributions from developers to help improve the quantity, quality and accessibility of the Borough's greenspaces.
- the Borough contained eight open spaces that were managed to Green Flag Award standard. The Council's Greenspace Strategy has identified an additional five open spaces that the Council intends to manage to Green Flag Standard by March 2014.
- The Borough contains 64 Local Wildlife Sites, 6 Local Geological Sites, and 1 Local Nature Reserve. Of the eleven sites surveyed in 2010, 6 had invasive species such as Japanese knotweed. There was also evidence of burning, tipping and motorcycle scrambling.
- Knowsley has 263 ha of land in Flood Zone 3 (land with a probability of flooding on average more than once in 100 years), and a further 168 ha of land in Flood Zone 2 (land with a probability of flooding on average between once in 100 and once in 1000 years). Climate change may lead to an increase in areas liable to flood.
- The quality of the water in the River Alt is described as poor.
- The proportion of household waste going to landfill continues to reduce but is still considerably higher than for England.
- The condition of Prescott Town Centre and the South Park Road Conservation Areas are described by English Heritage as "Very Poor" and "expected to deteriorate". Prescott Town Centre has been awarded a development grant that will be used to develop a 5 five year programme that will involve building refurbishments and reinstating architectural detailing. The Council is seeking to identify further potential funding to deliver the enhancements.

Infrastructure

Transport

3.137 Knowsley is well connected with the M62, M57, A580 (East Lancashire Road) and 4 rail lines passing through the Borough, while the M58 lies just outside the northern boundary.

3.138 Many issues relating to transport are dealt with through the Third Local Transport Plan for Merseyside (LTP3). The plan runs from 1 April 2011 and sets out the implementation plans to 2015 and longer term transport improvements to 2024. The Plan's vision is to create 'A city region committed to a low carbon future, which has a transport network and mobility culture that positively contributes to a thriving economy and the health and wellbeing of its citizens and where sustainable travel is the option of choice'. This will be achieved by:

- helping to create the right conditions for sustainable economic growth;
- providing and promoting a clean, low emission transport system which is resilient to changes to climate and oil availability;
- ensuring the transport system promotes and enables improved health and wellbeing and road safety;
- ensuring equality of travel opportunity for all, through a transport system that allows people to connect easily with employment, education, healthcare, other essential services and leisure and recreational opportunities;

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- ensuring the transport network supports the economic success of the city region by the efficient movement of people and goods; and
- maintaining assets to a high standard.

3.139 Table 3.33 'Car Ownership' shows car ownership in 2001 when 41.8% of households did not have access to a car. This was the second highest in Greater Merseyside with only Liverpool having a lower car ownership. Table 3.34 'Method of Travelling to Work', however, shows that the Borough has a large proportion of persons in employment (excluding home workers) who travel to work by car (73%).

Table 3.33 Car Ownership

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

Table 3.34 Method of Travelling to Work

	Number	Percent
Bus	36	8
Car / van	327	73
Cycle	17	4
Taxi	9	2
Train	28	6
Walk	34	8
Other	0	0
Source: Countywide Household Travel Interview Survey Knowsley District Report (LTPSU, 2010)		

Road Safety

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

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

3 Knowsley in 2011

3.141 For adults, this required Knowsley to reduce the baseline average casualty total from 98 to 58. As Table 3.35 'Number of people killed or seriously injured in Road Traffic Accidents' shows, this has been achieved.

Table 3.35 Number of people killed or seriously injured in Road Traffic Accidents

District	2003	2004	2005	2006	2007	2008	2009	2010
Knowsley	53	63	66	56	53	57	56	55
Liverpool	339	303	282	230	195	180	204	229
St Helens	87	81	70	70	51	70	63	45
Sefton	106	121	94	100	89	100	87	74
Wirral	196	202	198	170	157	145	143	108
Merseyside	781	770	710	626	545	552	553	511

Source: 2020 Knowsley Ltd on behalf of Knowsley MBC

3.142 The Merseyside local authorities agreed to increase the 2010 target reduction in the number of children killed or seriously injured from 50% to 55%. In order to achieve this, Knowsley's target was further stretched to require a 64% decrease from the baseline figure of 29. Knowsley's target for 2010 was therefore a maximum of 10 children killed or seriously injured. As Table 3.36 'Number of children killed or seriously injured in Road Traffic Accidents' shows, this target has been achieved.

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

District	2003	2004	2005	2006	2007	2008	2009	2010
Knowsley	12	15	15	11	9	8	11	5
Liverpool	68	64	62	43	39	31	20	35
St Helens	12	14	14	9	3	11	14	9
Sefton	12	19	17	11	15	17	12	9
Wirral	32	26	38	33	24	14	22	18
Merseyside	136	138	146	107	90	81	79	76

Source: 2020 Knowsley Ltd on behalf of Knowsley MBC

Accessibility

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

3.144 Table 3.37 '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' shows how accessible new residential development is to essential services. It shows that all new residential development has been built within 30 minutes travel time by public transport from schools, shops, hospitals and other community facilities.

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Table 3.37 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

	Number of dwellings	Percentage
Residential Development within 30 minutes public transport time of a GP	329	100
Residential Development within 30 minutes public transport time of a hospital	329	100
Residential Development within 30 minutes public transport time of primary school	329	100
Residential Development within 30 minutes public transport time of a secondary school	329	100
Residential Development within 30 minutes public transport time of area of employment	329	100
Residential Development within 30 minutes public transport time of major retail centre	329	100
Source: Directorate of Regeneration, Economy and Skills, Knowsley MBC		

Road Network

3.145 Knowsley's road network is one of its key assets and is one of the Borough's strengths as a location to live, work and invest in. The M57 motorway and A5300 (Knowsley Expressway) provide the major north to south route through the Borough. The M57 also connects with the M62 motorway which runs to the south of Huyton and Prescott and which crosses the North of England from Liverpool in the west to Hull in the east. A further west to east route is provided by the A580 (East Lancashire Road) which crosses the Borough to the south of Kirkby. Other routes include the A562, which provides a strategic route into Liverpool (including Liverpool John Lennon Airport) and Halton.

3.146 The third Local Transport Plan⁽⁴⁴⁾ identified congestion hotspots in Knowsley including the A5300 Knowsley Expressway junction with the A561. It stated that there are already severe queuing problems at peak periods, especially for vehicles accessing the A561 southbound from the A5300.

3.147 The Government has announced the introduction of the Local Sustainable Transport Fund (LSTF). This will be the main source of additional funding for transport authorities. The aim of the fund is to help authorities deliver transport solutions that reduce production of carbon, improve the reliability of journey times, and enhance access to employment. At the time of writing the Annual Monitoring Report, the Merseyside area bid for LSTF has still to be submitted to the Department for Transport but the third LTP states that it expects to include in the bid targeted packages of interventions designed to increase the attractiveness and accessibility of key employment sites such as Knowsley Industrial Park⁽⁴⁵⁾.

Rail and Bus Network

3.148 The Borough contains seven rail stations on four rail lines going to and from Liverpool City Centre. Huyton, Roby and Whiston stations are located on the Liverpool to Manchester Victoria line while Prescott station is on a branch of this line which terminates at Wigan.

44 A New Mobility Culture for Merseyside The third Local Transport Plan for Merseyside (Merseyside Integrated Transport Authority, 2011)

45 A New Mobility Culture for Merseyside The third Local Transport Plan for Merseyside (Merseyside Integrated Transport Authority, 2011)

3 Knowsley in 2011

Halewood station is on the Liverpool to Manchester Piccadilly (via Warrington) line. Kirkby station is one of the terminal stations on the Merseyrail electric line and also provides a connection to Wigan. The Knowsley Rail Freight Terminal in the Knowsley Industrial Park is located on a branch line of the Kirkby to Wigan line. The fourth rail line to pass through the Borough is the West Coast Main Line which, although does not have a passenger station located in Knowsley, is used by the Jaguar / Land Rover plant as a freight transportation route.

3.149 Generally the bus service provision from east to west is good within the Borough with many routes going to and from Liverpool City Centre. There are, however, fewer routes between Knowsley's towns.

3.150 Research from the Knowsley Young People's Commission⁽⁴⁶⁾ shows that many young people in Knowsley are concerned that the existing transport network does not adequately cater for their needs. A number of barriers to travel were identified:

- cost of public transport;
- availability of public transport;
- unwillingness to travel far from home; and
- safety on public transport.

3.151 The Merseyside Disadvantaged Communities Study⁽⁴⁷⁾ noted that maternity services are in Liverpool and Ormskirk and incur multiple changes of bus. Difficulties can be made worse if the mum already has other children and does not have access to childcare.

Walking and Cycling Network

3.152 Knowsley has a significant network of walking and cycling routes. Sections of the strategic footpaths and cycleways are of regional or national significance. This includes the the Trans Pennine Trail from Southport to Kingston upon Hull via Halewood.

Transport Improvement Projects

3.153 Knowsley's transport network has been subject to recent improvements, including investment in the M57 / M62 junction at Tarbock Island. Further transport infrastructure investment programmes are anticipated in the future. These include the electrification of the Liverpool to Manchester railway line and the long term aspiration of the Council and Merseytravel to create a new railway station at Headbolt Lane in Kirkby⁽⁴⁸⁾.

3.154 A further project that would affect Knowsley is the proposed Merseytram scheme, whose network would connect Liverpool City Centre to Kirkby (Line 1) and Prescot (Line 2). This strategic project has been in the planning stages since 2002, and has Transport and Works Act approval for Line 1. It has been subject to significant delay due to funding issues but is still identified as a long term priority in LTP3.

3.155 The planned expansion of Liverpool John Lennon Airport⁽⁴⁹⁾ would also bring significant benefits to Knowsley's transport network. An expanded passenger and freight transport service would offer further opportunities for air travel for local communities and businesses. The associated road and public transport investment, particularly the proposed Eastern Access Transport Corridor connecting the Airport with the A562 east of the Jaguar Land Rover Plant is supported by the Council.

46 Knowsley Young People's Commission - Unlocking the potential of young people in Knowsley (4Children, 2010)

47 Merseyside Disadvantaged Communities Study Transport Research Report (LTP Support Unit, 2010)

48 A New Mobility Culture for Merseyside The third Local Transport Plan for Merseyside (Merseyside Integrated Transport Authority, 2011)

49 Airport Master Plan to 2030 (Liverpool John Lennon Airport, 2007)

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3.156 Public consultation on the draft Mersey Ports Master Plan⁽⁵⁰⁾ was completed on 5 September 2011. It sets out the owner's 20 year strategy for growth of the Port of Liverpool and the Manchester Ship Canal, together known as Mersey Ports. It predicts that by 2030 there will be a 70% growth in tonnage going through the Port. Knowsley's industrial estates play a key role in terms of logistics and warehousing for the Port of Liverpool and there is scope to build on these and other freight linkages.

Renewable Energy

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

3.158 Policy MW7 of the replacement UDP states that proposals for new development required in connection with the generation of energy from renewable sources will be encouraged and permitted. It also states that any large scale new residential, commercial and industrial developments will be required to generate at least 10% of the predicted energy requirements from renewable sources, where this is practicable and viable given the type of development proposed, its location and design.

Key Issues

Infrastructure

- Car ownership in the Borough is low (58% of households had access to a car in 2001), a 2010 survey, however, revealed that 73% of persons in employment in Knowsley travel to work by car.
- The A5300 Knowsley Expressway junction with the A561 has been identified as a congestion hotspot.
- There are numerous bus routes serving the Borough's townships, although the services tend to be less frequent for north-south linkages in the Borough. There are difficulties in accessing, by bus, some services only available in adjoining districts.
- Electrification of the Liverpool to Manchester railway line is anticipated during the lifetime of the LDF.
- Creation of a new railway station at Headbolt Lane in Kirkby and proposed Merseytram Line 1 scheme are long term priorities identified in the Merseyside Local transport Plan.
- The planned expansion of Liverpool John Lennon Airport, including the proposed Eastern Access Transport Corridor could also benefit Knowsley.

Summary

3.159 Following 25 years of decline, the population of Knowsley has been showing signs of stabilisation over the last 10 years. Although the Borough's population has shown a slight decrease in the last three years it is projected to increase by 4,100 between 2008 and 2027. The population structure is expected to change to a more ageing population. This will have an impact on requirements for housing, employment, and health provision. Although life expectancy levels have increased, the Borough's level is still among the lowest in the Country. The lifestyle choices made by some residents have a significant impact on their health leading to low life expectancy. In 2001, a large proportion of residents (24.7%) said that they had a limiting long-term illness. An ageing population may exacerbate this issue.

50 Mersey Ports Master Plan: A 20 year Strategy for Growth Consultation Draft (Peel Ports, 2011)

3 Knowsley in 2011

3.160 Although the total population is projected to increase, the Borough is expected to see a net migration loss of 6,500 people. Loss through migration can severely hamper the regeneration of local communities. It makes services such as schools, health services and other community facilities less viable and makes it more difficult to attract new employment, shops and leisure facilities. The most mobile people are the young, skilled and qualified and it is these types of person who have left in the past. The high levels of out-migration are considered to be a potential threat to the sustainability of Knowsley's future workforce.

3.161 Despite significant efforts to regenerate the Borough having been made in recent years, Knowsley Borough is still ranked relatively highly in all measures of deprivation which is particularly concentrated in Kirkby, Stockbridge Village and North Huyton. Although educational attainment continues to increase, the level for the Borough is the lowest in the country. The level of educational attainment for boys is particularly low. Educational attainment remains a priority for the Council and its partners.

3.162 There are currently 64,629 dwellings in Knowsley, of which 2,041 (3.16%) are empty. House building has started to increase after two years of low building rates but numbers are still 100 below the 2007/8 figure.

3.163 Households in the Borough are comparatively large with a high proportion containing dependant children. There is also a high proportion of lone parent families. The number of households is projected to rise by 7,000 between 2008 and 2028. This together with a wider housing needs assessment informed the Core Strategy's Preferred Options Report of the need to identify sufficient land to accommodate 7,650 new dwellings to be delivered between 2010 and 2027.

3.164 The Council's Strategic Housing Land Availability Assessment (SHLAA) identified land within the urban area that will be available for housing for the next 15 years. The SHLAA identified a deliverable supply in excess of five years but well short of the 15 year supply needed for the Core Strategy. In order to meet the Borough's housing needs in the later years of the Core Strategy's plan period to 2027, it is likely that some urban areas in Knowsley will need to be enlarged into areas currently defined as Green Belt.

3.165 Generally, pay levels for residents are low. The average price for an entry level house is 4 times the average annual pay for a resident working full-time.

3.166 At the time of the drafting of the current UDP policies (in 2003 - 2005), it was not considered necessary to include a policy requiring the provision of affordable housing. This was because of substantial opportunities that existed for the provision of new owner occupied and shared ownership affordable housing as well as the transfer of stock between tenures. This position changed in line with renewed buoyancy in the North West's housing markets before the recent downturn in the economy. While Knowsley retains a much higher than average percentage of social rented housing; there is, in most areas, a healthy demand for the tenure as low income households struggle to afford market housing. Clearance of unpopular and poor condition social rented homes and modernisation in the remaining stock in recent years have also made it a more attractive proposition.

3.167 The Knowsley Strategic Housing Market Assessment 2010 (SHMA) concluded that Knowsley has an unbalanced housing stock. In some parts of the Borough there are shortages of some housing types, sizes and tenures while in other areas they are in excess. The SHMA also concluded that the Borough has a major housing affordability issue.

3.168 There are currently no permanent or transit Gypsies and Travellers pitches in the Borough. Evidence suggests that there is a need for sites for between five and ten permanent pitches and up to five transit pitches.

3.169 The Borough's main employment growth area has been in public services but national trends indicate that this sector has declined following Government spending cuts in 2010/11. The manufacturing sector has declined but still makes a significant contribution to the local

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economy. The sectoral shift away from manufacturing has resulted in major issues for the Borough's industrial areas where existing premises are no longer considered suitable. This has resulted in high vacancy levels.

3.170 At 31 March 2011 the Borough had 149.1 ha of land available for employment purposes, the vast majority of which was available for all employment types. The *Joint Employment Land Study (2010)*, however, found that, in 2008, of the 165 ha available at that time about 83 hectares was available or would be so within three years. The Council has identified, through its emerging LDF, that between 40 and 80 ha more employment land will be needed in Knowsley if it is to meet its employment land needs to 2027. In order to meet the Borough's employment development needs in the later years of the plan period, it is likely that there will be a need to enlarge the urban area into areas currently defined as Green Belt. In 2010/11 no additional employment floorspace was completed but two new developments commenced.

3.171 There is a mis-match of residents skills to jobs with 57% of residents in employment working outside of the Borough and 56% of jobs in Knowsley being taken by people not living in the Borough. Car ownership in the Borough is low (58% of households had access to a car in 2001), a 2010 survey, however, revealed that 73% of persons in employment in Knowsley travel to work by car. Knowsley residents receive the lowest average weekly wage on Merseyside while people who work in Knowsley receive the third highest average weekly wage.

3.172 Knowsley's town centres of Huyton, Prescot and Kirkby provide a range of shopping, leisure and other uses for local residents. However they suffer from high levels of 'leakage' of expenditure to other centres. Knowsley has 20 smaller local centres plus a number of smaller parades some of which are experiencing difficulties. Development of the Ravenscourt District Centre in Halewood is due to commence and Stockbridge Village is undergoing regeneration that will include the development of a small new supermarket. Outline planning permission was granted on 9 June 2011 for development that will extend Kirkby's town centre with new food and non-food retail floorspace while providing improvements to the existing town centre.

3.173 The Borough's natural environment and network of greenspaces is one of its greatest assets. Some amenity greenspaces however are of relatively poor quality and in some cases, because of antisocial behaviour, are seen by the local community as a liability rather than an opportunity.

3.174 The Borough contains eight open spaces that are managed to Green Flag Award standard. The Council's Greenspace Strategy identified an additional five open spaces that it intends will be managed to Green Flag Standard by March 2014.

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

3.176 The Borough contains 4,644 ha of land that is designated as Green Belt. This represents 54% of the Borough.

3.177 The Borough contains 64 Local Wildlife Sites, six Local Geological Sites, and one Local Nature Reserve. Of the eleven sites surveyed in 2010, six had invasive species such as Japanese knotweed. There was also evidence of burning, tipping and motorcycle scrambling.

3 Knowsley in 2011

3.178 Knowsley has 263 ha of land in Flood Zone 3 (land with a probability of flooding on average more than once in 100 years), and a further 168 ha of land in Flood Zone 2 (land with a probability of flooding on average between once in 100 and once in 1000 years). The majority of land that is at risk of flooding is in the Green Belt. Climate change may lead to an increase in areas liable to flood.

3.179 The biological quality of the rivers in the Borough continues to be poor. Air quality is generally good and there are no Air Quality Management Areas within the Borough.

3.180 The Prescott Town Centre and the South Park Road Conservation Areas are described by English Heritage as "Very Poor" which is "expected to deteriorate". The Council is seeking to identify further potential funding to deliver the enhancement of the Prescott Town Centre Conservation Area. The funding will be used to repair buildings and the reinstatement of historic features.

3.181 Knowsley has a long history of minerals exploitation such as the mining of coals and clay extraction for brick making. With the exception of Cronton clay pit, the operations have now ceased. A study of minerals resources recommended that the Cronton Clay Pit and surrounding area be safeguarded from other forms of development which could sterilise it as a resource. The Coal Authority has also indicated that coal resources still exist under a large part of the Borough. The scope for these resources to be realistically extracted in the future is unclear at present.

3.182 At 69%, the proportion of household waste going to landfill continues to reduce but is still considerably higher than the rate for England. The Joint Merseyside Waste Development Plan is being prepared to guide future development of waste management and treatment facilities and to move waste management away from landfill.

3.183 Knowsley is well connected with the M62, M57, A580 (East Lancashire Road) and 4 rail lines passing through the Borough, while the M58 lies just outside the northern boundary. There are also numerous bus routes serving the Borough's townships, although the services tend to be less frequent for north-south linkages in the Borough. There are also difficulties in accessing, by bus, some services only available in adjoining districts. The A5300 Knowsley Expressway junction with the A561 has been identified as a congestion hotspot.

3.184 Electrification of the Liverpool to Manchester railway line is anticipated during the lifetime of the LDF. Creation of a new railway station at Headbolt Lane in Kirkby and proposed Merseytram Line 1 scheme are long term priorities identified in the Merseyside Local Transport Plan. The planned expansion of Liverpool John Lennon Airport, including the proposed Eastern Access Transport Corridor is supported by the Council.

3.185 Many issues relating to transport are dealt with through the Third Local Transport Plan for Merseyside (LTP3). The plan runs from 1 April 2011 and sets out the implementation plans to 2015 and longer term transport improvements to 2024. The Plan's vision is to create 'A city region committed to a low carbon future, which has a transport network and mobility culture that positively contributes to a thriving economy and the health and wellbeing of its citizens and where sustainable travel is the option of choice'.

3.186 The Council adopted the "Ensuring a Choice of Travel" Supplementary Planning Document on 1 September 2010. Its purpose is to guide development into the most sustainable locations and enhance provision of walking and cycling routes. Last year all new residential development was built within 30 minutes travel time by public transport of schools, shops, hospitals and other community facilities.

Effectiveness of Current Planning Policies 4

4. Effectiveness of Current Planning Policies

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

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

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

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

4.4 The 'saved' policies and the Regional Spatial Strategy together form the "development plan" for the Borough. The Government has signalled its intention to abolish Regional Spatial Strategies using primary legislation within the Localism Bill (published in December 2010). The Regional Spatial Strategy will therefore remain part of the Borough's development plan until removed by enactment of the Localism Bill.

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

- the vision, strategic objectives and core policies (set down in chapters 3 and 4 of the UDP) are likely to be replaced by the LDF's Core Strategy;
- the strategic policies (listed in the UDP as "part 1" policies) concerning housing, economic, retail / town centres, transport, Green Belt, urban greenspace, development quality, minerals, and environmental protection are likely to be replaced by the LDF's Core Strategy;
- the land allocations for housing, economic and shopping development are likely to be replaced by the Site Allocations and Development Policies Development Plan Document;
- development control policies are likely to be replaced by Site Allocations and Development Policies Development Plan Document, and
- policies on waste management will be replaced by the joint Merseyside Development Plan Document on Waste.

4.6 Table 4.1 'Performance Against Knowsley Replacement Unitary Development Plan (2006) Objectives' assesses how effective the UDP policies have been in achieving the UDP objectives.

4 Effectiveness of Current Planning Policies

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

Objective	Policy	Performance
<p>1. To provide additional housing in a range of locations consistent with the requirements of the Regional Spatial Strategy for the North West.</p>	<p>H1 H2 H3 H4</p>	<p>At the time of adoption of the UPD, the RSS (RPG13) required that an average of 230 dwellings be built in the Borough each year. In 2008 a replacement RSS was published that required 450 dwellings to be built each year in the Borough. UDP Policy H1 was allowed to lapse because it was not in accordance with the replacement 2008 RSS.</p> <p>RSS (2008) required 3,600 additional dwellings to be built between 2003 and 2011. Although 3,741 new dwellings were built in the Borough during this time, 1,735 dwellings were demolished. The great majority of the demolitions (1,126) were under the North Huyton New Deal for Communities (NDC) programme. Up to 1,450 dwellings are expected to be built in the NDC area of which 132 have been completed.</p> <p>UDP Policy H2 allocated eight sites for housing development. Four of the sites currently have planning permission but development has not commenced on any of the sites.</p>
<p>2. To provide a better choice of housing in terms of tenure, type and market sector which will meet the needs and aspirations of the community.</p>	<p>H2 H3 H4</p>	<p>UDP Policy H2 allocated eight sites for housing development with a total estimated capacity of 822 dwellings. Four of the sites currently have planning permission but development has not commenced on any of the sites.</p> <p>UDP Policy H3 made provision for the demolition of up to 1,200 unpopular or unsuitable dwellings (mainly within the social rented sector) in North Huyton. These were to be replaced by up to 1,450 new dwellings of other tenures and types. Provision was also made for the demolition of 50 dwellings in Tower Hill, Kirkby with up to 300 new dwellings being built. Demolition of dwellings in Tower Hill is now complete and demolition of dwellings in North Huyton is almost complete. Redevelopment in North Huyton commenced in 2008 but the house building rate has been at a slower than anticipated due to the economic climate. Once economic conditions allow, the Council intends to promote the remodelling of Tower Hill in Kirkby.</p> <p>Borough-wide in 2010/11, there was a significant increase in the number of flats / apartments built (20%). There continued to be only a small number of 4 bedroom accommodation being built. Most accommodation was either two bedroom (32%) or three bedroom (63%) houses. 130 affordable dwellings were built of which 75 were for social rent and 55 were intermediate housing.</p>

Effectiveness of Current Planning Policies 4

Objective	Policy	Performance
<p>3. To provide a comprehensive range of employment sites and premises of different sizes, types and locations, and to safeguard existing employment land and buildings that are needed.</p>	<p>EC2 EC5</p>	<p>UDP Policy EC2 allocated 105.2 ha of land for employment uses. Of the allocated sites, employment development on 16.4 ha of land is complete, 1.3 ha is under construction, and 3.7 ha has the benefit of planning permission.</p> <p>At 31 March 2011, 149.1 ha of land was available for employment purposes, the vast majority of which was available for all employment types. The Core Strategy's Preferred Options Report⁽⁵¹⁾ identified that between 2010 and 2027 the Borough will need 216.5 ha of land for employment purposes and identified an employment land supply of 151.5 ha. The Borough therefore had a supply deficit of 65 ha. The Report identified that up to 24.6 ha of land could become available through remodelling opportunities and that up to 14.7 ha of employment land could be lost to other uses. The Council has identified that between 40 and 80 ha additional employment land will be needed if it is to meet it's employment land needs to 2027.</p>
<p>4. To facilitate development that safeguards or creates employment, particularly in the North West Development Agency's target growth sectors.</p>	<p>CP1 EC4</p>	<p>At 31 March 2011, 149.1 ha of land was available for employment purposes, the vast majority of which was available for all employment types and sectors.</p>
<p>5. To improve the provision of shopping, leisure and other uses normally associated with town centres, consistent with local needs, whilst protecting and enhancing the viability and vitality of town, district and local centres in Knowsley.</p>	<p>S1 S3 S4 S5 S6 S8</p>	<p>Policies S3 and S8 lapsed on 14 June 2009. Policy S3 was allowed to lapse because the development proposed in the policy had been completed. Policy S8 was allowed to lapse because it was not in line with emerging changes to retail policy at the national level. Knowsley's town centres of Huyton, Prescot and Kirkby provide a range of shopping, leisure and other uses for local residents. However they suffer from high levels of 'leakage' of expenditure to other centres.</p> <p>Ravenscourt District Centre in Halewood is due to commence and Stockbridge Village is undergoing regeneration that will include the development of a new supermarket. Outline planning permission has been granted for development that will extend Kirkby's town centre with new food and non-food retail floorspace while providing improvements to the existing town centre.</p>

4 Effectiveness of Current Planning Policies

Objective	Policy	Performance
6. To accommodate improvements to the transport network (consistent with the proposals set down in the Merseyside Local Transport Plan), which will support the regeneration objectives of the Plan.	T1 T2 T3 T4	Policy T4 was allowed to lapse because the development proposed in the policy had been completed. There is currently no available funding stream for Merseytram and consequently its future delivery is uncertain. The proposed new railway station at Headbolt Lane has also not commenced.
7. To protect and where possible increase opportunities for education, recreation, exercise and play for people in the borough where a need is demonstrated.	OS1 OS2 OS3 OS4 OS5 OS7	<p>The Borough contains eight open spaces that are managed to Green Flag Award standard. The Council's Greenspace Strategy identifies a further four open spaces that it intends will be managed to Green Flag Standard.</p> <p>The Greenspace Standards and New Development SPD has been utilised to draw out appropriate contributions from developers (almost £200,000 between April 2010 and March 2011) to help improve the quantity, quality and accessibility of the Borough's greenspaces.</p> <p>New sports facilities have been provided in Kirkby, Huyton and in new learning centres.</p> <p>Seven new learning centre and five new primary schools have been opened providing high quality new educational facilities.</p>
8. To locate major new development where it is accessible by a choice of walking, cycling and public transport, thereby minimising the need to travel by car.	S1 T1 T5 T6 T7	The Ensuring a Choice of Travel Supplementary Planning Document was adopted on 1 September 2010. Since that date planning applications have been required to meet its accessibility criteria.
9. To make efficient use of previously developed land and buildings in providing land for new development.	H2 EC2	<p>In 2010/11, 90.4% of houses were built on land that had previously been developed. This compares with the Regional Spatial Strategy requirement of at least 65%. There was no development of employment floorspace implemented in the last year.</p> <p>Only 37.7% of land that is available for employment purposes is on land that has previously been developed.</p> <p>On the two employment sites where development is ongoing both sites are land that has previously been developed.</p>

Effectiveness of Current Planning Policies 4

Objective	Policy	Performance
10. To ensure that waste management, minerals and energy production proposals accord with strategic sustainability objectives for Merseyside and the region as a whole and comply with best environmental practice.	MW1 MW2 MW4 MW5 MW7	<p>The amount of municipal waste going to landfill continues to reduce. 68.8% of waste went to landfill in 2010/11. The Waste Development Plan Document will look toward making Merseyside self sufficient in net terms in waste management.</p> <p>In 2010/11, 19 planning permissions contained a condition that required developments to produce at least 10% of their predicted energy need from renewable resources.</p>
11. To protect the openness and character of the Green Belt from inappropriate development.	CP2 G1 ENV8	<p>The openness and character of the Green Belt has been protected from inappropriate development including the erection of dwellings. The Strategic Housing Land Availability Assessment and the Employment Land Study⁽⁵²⁾ indicates that an extension of the urban areas into areas that are currently Green Belt may be required in the later years of the Local Development Framework plan period.</p>
12. To support the rural economy by encouraging appropriate forms of rural diversification, and protecting agricultural land of the best and most versatile quality from permanent loss.	G3 G4	<p>Four planning permissions have been granted for equestrian facilities and riding menages. Outline planning permission was granted for a new golf course but this has since lapsed.</p>
13. To protect and where possible enhance the contribution made by open space to visual and residential amenity, ecology, culture, communities, health, access and strategic functions of space.	OS1 OS2 OS3 OS4 OS5	<p>UDP policies OS3, and OS4 set standards to ensure that an adequate quantity and quality of greenspaces are protected from development.</p> <p>The Borough contains eight open spaces that are managed to Green Flag Award standard. The Council's Greenspace Strategy identifies a further four open spaces that it intends to manage to Green Flag Standard.</p>
14. To protect and manage Knowsley's sites and species of nature conservation importance (including those identified as requiring protection in the North Merseyside Biodiversity Action Plan) and encourage a net gain in the biodiversity resource.	CP2 ENV9 ENV10	<p>Eleven of the sites of environmental importance were monitored by Merseyside Environment Advisory Service during the summer of 2010 as part of a ten year rolling programme of all sites.</p> <p>Of concern is that 6 sites contain invasive species such as Japanese Knotweed, Spanish Bluebell, and Himalayan Balsam. Invasive species covered up to 25% of Acorn Field Plantation. Habitat was recorded as being lost in Acorn Field Plantation and Halewood Triangle.</p>

4 Effectiveness of Current Planning Policies

Objective	Policy	Performance
15. To ensure that new development protects or enhances the Borough's stock of trees, hedges and woodland.	CP2 DQ1 DQ4	Where tree loss is unavoidable applicants for planning permission are required to make adequate provision for their replacement, normally this will include the provision of two new trees for each tree lost.
16. To ensure that buildings and features which represent the best of Knowsley's historic heritage are preserved or enhanced.	DQ1 DG5 DQ6 DG7 DG8 DQ9 ENV8	<p>Two of Knowsley's Conservation Area's are considered to be at risk. Prescot Town Centre Conservation Area has been awarded a development grant through the Townscape Heritage Initiative. This will be used to develop a 5 five year programme that will involve building refurbishments and reinstating architectural detailing.</p> <p>Conservation Area Appraisals have been prepared for each Conservation Area (2005). Conservation management plans will be drafted for each of the conservation areas with management proposals for a five year period.</p>
17. To ensure that new development protects or enhances the quality of air, land and the water environment in Knowsley.	ENV1	<p>UDP policies require that new developments will not cause significant environmental harm.</p> <p>There are no Air Quality Management Areas in the Borough.</p> <p>The Chemical quality of the Borough's river water is described as "Fairly Good", the biological quality of the rivers, however, is described as "Poor".</p>
<p>18. To stimulate a high design quality in new development which will:</p> <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. 	CP3 DQ1 DQ3 DQ5 DQ7 DQ8	<p>The Development Quality policies have been extensively used to ensure high quality design in developments.</p> <p>Public participation on the on Part 1 of Design Quality in New Development SPD was undertaken in January 2011.</p>
<p>19. To ensure that the design of new development:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • provides for good levels of amenity and does not cause harm to amenities that 	T1 T6 T7 T9 T10 DQ2	The Ensuring a Choice of Travel Supplementary Planning Document was adopted on 1 September 2010. Its purpose is to guide development into the most sustainable locations and enhance provision of walking and cycling routes.

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Objective	Policy	Performance
<p>ought to be protected in the public interest;</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • provides a good level of accessibility to the whole community (including the less mobile) making appropriate and safe provision for vehicle parking, walking, cycling and public transport; and • discourages criminal activity. 		

4.7 The Replacement UDP policies are considered to have contributed positively towards meeting the UDP's objectives. The number of additional dwellings (net) is less than the RSS (2008) requirement. This is however, to a large extent, the result of the large number of demolitions that have taken place as part of the comprehensive redevelopment of North Huyton. Although the Borough has almost 150 ha of land available for employment purposes, it needs between 40 and 80 ha of additional employment land if it is to meet its future needs. The Borough's natural environment is generally good but extension of the urban areas into the area that are currently Green Belt may be required in the later years of the Local Development Framework plan period.

4 Effectiveness of Current Planning Policies

Progress on the Local Development Framework 5

5. Progress on the Local Development Framework

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

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

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

5.4 Under current legislation, the LDF and Regional Spatial Strategy together will form the statutory "development plan" for the Borough. The Government, however, has signalled its intention to abolish Regional Spatial Strategies using primary legislation within the Localism Bill (published in December 2010).

5.5 The first document to be produced as part of the Knowsley Local Development Framework (LDF) was the Local Development Scheme (LDS). The LDS is a project plan for the LDF.

5.6 The purpose of the LDS is to:

- list the other documents that will form part of the LDF;
- outline the timetable showing when each stage of production will take place;
- list the policies in the adopted Unitary Development Plan that will continue to operate, that is be 'saved';
- describe the relationship between the documents that are to be produced; and
- outline how progress will be monitored.

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

Production of the Local Development Framework

5.8 Work has progressed in 2010/11 primarily on the Core Strategy and the Design Quality in New Development SPD, by the Council, and the Waste DPD, by Merseyside EAS in consultation with the Council and the other Council's in the sub-region. Both documents suffered some necessary delays due to the need for further evidence gathering. The Core Strategy has also been further delayed by uncertainties arising through publication of the draft National Planning Policy Framework and the need to fill policy voids that will exist when the Regional Spatial Strategy is revoked through the Localism Bill.

Table 5.1 Local Development Framework Current Progress

Document Title	Stage	LDS Date	Actual date
Core Strategy	Public participation: Issues and Options	May / June 2009	27 November 2009 to 22 January 2010.
	Public Participation: Preferred Options	January / February 2010	27 June 2011 to 5 September 2011.

5 Progress on the Local Development Framework

Document Title	Stage	LDS Date	Actual date
	Date for Publication	September 2010	Now likely to be August 2012.
	Submission To Secretary of State	November 2010	Now likely to be October 2012.
	Examination in public	April 2011	Now likely to be January 2013.
	Adoption	September 2011	Now likely to be June 2013.
Site Allocations & Development Policies Development Plan Document	Public participation: Issues and Options	May / June 2010	Dates to be confirmed subject to progress on the Core Strategy.
	Public Participation: Preferred Options	January / February 2011	Dates to be confirmed subject to progress on the Core Strategy.
	Date for Publication	September 2011	Dates to be confirmed subject to progress on the Core Strategy.
	Submission To Secretary of State	November 2011	Dates to be confirmed subject to progress on the Core Strategy.
	Examination in public	April 2012	Dates to be confirmed subject to progress on the Core Strategy.
	Adoption	September 2012	Dates to be confirmed subject to progress on the Core Strategy.
Joint Merseyside Waste Development Plan Document	Public participation: Issues and Options Report	Complete	April 2007.
	Public participation: preferred options and proposals	June / July 2009	24 May 2010 to 4 July 2010 Second Consultation on new sites 9 May 2011 to 20 June 2011.
	Date for Publication	February 2010	Now likely to be November 2011.
	Submission To Secretary of State	April 2010	Now likely to be February 2012.
	Examination in public	August / September 2010	Now likely to be June 2012
	Adoption	May 2011	Now likely to be December 2012

Progress on the Local Development Framework 5

Document Title	Stage	LDS Date	Actual date
Ensuring a Choice of Travel SPD	Public Participation: Draft SPD	June 2009	18 February 2010 to 1 April 2010
	Adoption & Publication	August 2009	1 September 2010
Design Quality in New Development SPD	Public Participation: Draft SPD	May 2009	Part 1 complete January 2011
	Adoption & Publication	July 2009	Now likely to mid 2012
Annual Monitoring Report	Publication	December each year	December 2011

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

- Public consultation on the Core Strategy Issues and Options took place between 27 November 2009 and 22 January 2010. Public consultation on the Preferred Options took place between 27 June and 5 September 2011. Representations received during the consultation period are being analysed and a report of consultation is expected to be published early in 2012.
- The Site Allocations and Development Policies Development Plan Document has been delayed until sufficient progress has been made on the Core Strategy.
- The joint Merseyside Waste Development Plan Document (Waste DPD) is being prepared by Merseyside Environmental Advisory Service (Merseyside EAS) on behalf of the five Merseyside Districts and Halton Council. The Waste DPD will contain the preferred approach to implementing the principles of sustainable waste management for all waste streams. It will ensure the right mixes of sites are identified, to maximise the potential for driving waste up the waste hierarchy. The Preferred Options public consultation was completed on 4 July 2010. It was, however, considered necessary to consult on new sites in Halton, Liverpool, Sefton and St. Helens. This took place between 9 May and 20 June 2011. It is intended that the joint Waste DPD will be published in November 2011 and adopted in December 2012.
- Public participation on the Ensuring a Choice of Travel SPD was completed on 1 April 2010 and the SPD was adopted on 1 September 2010.
- Public participation on the on Part 1 of Design Quality in New Development SPD was undertaken in January 2011. It is likely to be adopted in 2012.
- The 2010 Annual Monitoring Report was submitted to the Secretary of State before the deadline of 31 December 2010. This report will be submitted to the Secretary of State before the deadline of 31 December 2011.

5 Progress on the Local Development Framework

6. Conclusions

6.1 Following 25 years of decline, the population of Knowsley has been showing signs of stabilisation over the last 10 years. Although the Borough's population has shown a slight decrease in the last three years it is projected to increase by 4,100 between 2008 and 2027. The population structure is expected to change to a more ageing population. The lifestyle choices made by some residents have a significant impact on their health. In the 2001 Census, a large proportion of residents (24.7%) said that they had a limiting long-term illness. An increasing ageing population may exacerbate this issue. The Council will need to consider how, through its Local Development Framework (LDF), its population stabilisation strategy can successfully be continued and what implications the change in the age structure may have for housing, employment, and health provision.

6.2 Despite significant efforts to regenerate the Borough having been made in recent years, Knowsley Borough is still ranked relatively highly in all measures of deprivation which is particularly concentrated in Kirkby, North Huyton and Stockbridge Village. Although educational attainment continues to increase, the level for the Borough is the lowest in the country. The level of educational attainment for boys is particularly low. Although life expectancy levels have increased, the Borough's level is still among the lowest in the Country. The LDF will need to consider how the underlying causes of deprivation and disadvantage can continue to be tackled.

6.3 The number of households in Knowsley is projected to rise by 7,000 over the Core Strategy plan period. The Council also has 1,965 households on its housing waiting list (March 2011). The Core Strategy's Preferred Options Report has identified a need for 7,650 new dwellings to be delivered between 2010 and 2027. The Council's Strategic Housing Land Availability Assessment (SHLAA) identified a deliverable supply in excess of five years but well short of the 15 year supply needed for the Core Strategy. The LDF will need to consider where the most sustainable locations are in the Green Belt that can meet the housing land shortfall.

6.4 The average price for an entry level house (first time buyer) is 4 times the average annual pay for a resident working full-time. The Strategic Housing Market Assessment (SHMA) concluded that Knowsley has an unbalanced housing stock and that the Borough has a major housing affordability issue. The LDF will need to consider the level of affordable accommodation that will be required in all sectors.

6.5 The 2008 Merseyside Gypsy and Traveller Accommodation Needs Assessment identified a need for five permanent pitches in the Borough and ten transit pitches across Merseyside. The Regional Strategy Technical Background Paper, however, found that the Borough has a need for ten permanent pitches and five transit pitches. There are currently no pitches in the Borough for Gypsies and Travellers. The LDF will need to consider the level of need for permanent and transit pitches for Gypsies and Travellers and identify the sites(s) that will accommodate the need.

6.6 The Borough's main employment growth area has been in public services but national trends indicate that this sector has declined following Government spending cuts in 2010/11. Although the manufacturing sector has declined, it still makes a significant contribution to the local economy. The sectoral shift away from manufacturing has resulted in major issues for the Borough's industrial areas where existing premises are no longer considered suitable and has led to high vacancy levels.

6.7 The Core Strategy's Preferred Options Report identified that, between 2010 and 2027, the Borough will need 216.5 ha of land for employment purposes. As the Borough only had 151.5 ha of land available for employment, it therefore had a supply deficit of 65 ha. The Report identified that up to 24.6 ha of land could become available through remodelling opportunities and that up to 14.7 ha of employment land could be lost to other uses. The Council has identified, through its emerging LDF, that between 40 and 80 ha more employment land will be needed if it is to meet its employment land needs to 2027. Between April 2010 and March 2011, two sites totalling 1.5 ha were granted planning permission for new

6 Conclusions

employment development. The LDF will need to provide sufficient land to meet employment development needs to 2027. This may require safeguarding existing employment land and could include enhancing the quality of employment areas.

6.8 Car ownership in the Borough is low (58% of households had access to a car in 2001), a 2010 survey, however, revealed that 73% of persons in employment in Knowsley travel to work by car. A high proportion of people who work in the Borough live outside the Borough. A high proportion of residents who work are employed outside of the Borough. This suggests that there is a mismatch between jobs provided and resident's skills. It also shows a possible contribution to climate change and lowering of air quality. The LDF will need to consider whether the Borough should be seeking to meet the employment needs of residents or encouraging all employment. It will also need to consider why higher paid employees are choosing to live outside of the Borough.

6.9 Knowsley's town centres of Huyton, Prescot and Kirkby provide a range of shopping, leisure and other uses for local residents. However they suffer from high levels of 'leakage' of expenditure to other centres. Outline planning permission has been granted for development that will extend Kirkby's town centre with new food and non-food retail floorspace while providing improvements to the existing town centre. A key issue for the LDF to address is how the vitality and viability of the town centres can be enhanced.

6.10 Knowsley also has 20 smaller local centres plus a number of smaller parades some of which are experiencing difficulties. Development of the Ravenscourt District Centre in Halewood is due to commence and Stockbridge Village is undergoing regeneration that will include the development of a new supermarket. The LDF will need to address how a sustainable and successful future can be ensured for Knowsley's local shopping centres and parades.

6.11 The Borough's natural environment and network of greenspaces is one of its greatest assets. Some amenity greenspaces however are of relatively poor quality and in some cases, because of antisocial behaviour, are seen by the local community as being a liability rather than an opportunity.

6.12 The Borough contains 4,644 ha of land that is designated as Green Belt. This represents 54% of the Borough. In order to meet the Borough's housing and industrial development needs in the later years of the Core Strategy's plan period, it has been identified that the urban areas will need to be enlarged into areas currently defined as Green Belt. The LDF will need to ensure that the land that is to remain in the Green Belt is protected from inappropriate development.

6.13 The Borough contained eight open spaces that were managed to Green Flag Award standard. The Council's Greenspace Strategy has identified an additional five open spaces that it intends will be managed to Green Flag Standard by March 2014. The LDF will need to consider ways of supporting improvements to greenspace.

6.14 The Borough contains 64 Local Wildlife Sites, 6 Local Geological Sites, and 1 Local Nature Reserve. Of the eleven sites surveyed in 2010, 6 had invasive species such as Japanese knotweed. There was also evidence of burning, tipping and motorcycle scrambling. The LDF will need to seek to sustain and promote biodiversity.

6.15 Knowsley has 431 ha of land where flooding is a possibility. Climate change may lead to an increase in areas liable to flood. The LDF will need to consider the implications of flood risk in locating new development. It should also seek to reduce surface water run-off.

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

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

6.18 The Prescot Town Centre and the South Park Road Conservation Areas are described by English Heritage as "Very Poor" and "expected to deteriorate". The LDF will need to facilitate long term preservation and enhancement of areas of historic importance, including the preparation of Conservation Area Management Plans.

6.19 Knowsley has a long history of minerals exploitation such as the mining of coals and clay extraction for brick making. With the exception of Cronton clay pit, the operations have now ceased. A study of minerals resources recommended that the Cronton Clay Pit and surrounding area be safeguarded from other forms of development which could sterilise it as a resource. The Coal Authority has also indicated that coal resources still exist under a large part of the Borough. The scope for these resources to be realistically extracted in the future is unclear at present. The LDF will need to consider whether new development should be prevented where it would sterilise the future extraction of these resources, or indeed would be endangered by the presence of existing mining infrastructure.

6.20 Last year, almost 69% of municipal waste was disposed of by landfill. The Joint Merseyside Waste Development Plan is being prepared to guide future development of waste management and treatment facilities and to move waste management away from landfill. The LDF will need to support the emerging Merseyside Joint Waste Plan in tackling waste management and reducing the amount of waste being sent to landfill.

6.21 Knowsley is well connected with the M62, M57, A580 (East Lancashire Road) and 4 rail lines passing through the Borough, while the M58 lies just outside the northern boundary. There are also numerous bus routes serving the Borough's townships, although the services tend to be less frequent for north-south linkages in the Borough. There are also difficulties in accessing, by bus, some services only available in adjoining districts. The A5300 Knowsley Expressway junction with the A561 has been identified as a congestion hotspot.

6.22 Electrification of the Liverpool to Manchester railway line is anticipated during the lifetime of the LDF. Creation of a new railway station at Headbolt Lane in Kirkby and proposed Merseytram Line 1 scheme are long term priorities identified in Merseyside Local Transport Plan. The planned expansion of Liverpool John Lennon Airport, including the proposed Eastern Access Transport Corridor is supported by the Council.

6.23 Many issues relating to transport are dealt with through the Third Local Transport Plan for Merseyside (LTP3). The plan runs from 1 April 2011 and sets out the implementation plans to 2015 and longer term transport improvements to 2024. The Plan's vision is to create 'A city region committed to a low carbon future, which has a transport network and mobility culture that positively contributes to a thriving economy and the health and wellbeing of its citizens and where sustainable travel is the option of choice'. The LDF will need to consider how it can support the Merseyside Local Transport Plan and how to ensure that development is built in sustainable locations.

Effectiveness of current planning policies

6.24 The Knowsley Replacement Unitary Development Plan (UDP) was adopted in June 2006 and comprised 82 policies.

6 Conclusions

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

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

6.27 The Replacement UDP policies are considered to have contributed positively towards meeting the UDP's objectives although further progress is needed in some areas such as town centre regeneration.

Progress on the Local Development Framework

6.28 The preparation of the Local Development Framework is a continuous process. The Local Development Scheme (which identifies which documents are to be produced over a three year period) was last updated in 2009. More up to date information is available in a "real time" update which is available on the Council's website. Generally, production of the Local Development Framework has progressed but there have been some necessary delays. The Core Strategy was delayed by the need for further evidence gathering. It was further delayed by uncertainties arising through publication of the draft National Planning Policy Framework and the need to fill policy voids that will exist when the Regional Spatial Strategy is revoked through the Localism Bill. Public consultation on the Core Strategy Issues and Options took place between 27 November 2009 and 22 January 2010. Public consultation on the Preferred Options took place between 27 June and 5 September 2011. Representations that were received during the consultation period are being analysed and a report of consultation is expected to be produced early in 2012. It is expected that the Site Allocations and Development Policies Development Plan Document will follow one year behind the Core Strategy.

6.29 The next key stages in the preparation of the Core Strategy are considered to be the publication of the Core Strategy in August 2012 for submission to the Secretary of State in October 2012. It is expected that the Core Strategy's Examination In Public will be in January 2013 with adoption following in June 2013.

6.30 The Merseyside Districts and Halton Council are currently producing a joint Merseyside Waste Development Plan Document (Waste DPD). The proposed Waste DPD is Merseyside's preferred approach to implementing the principles of sustainable waste management for all waste streams. Public consultation on the preferred options and proposals was undertaken from 24 May to 4 July 2010. It was, however, considered necessary to consult on new sites in Halton, Liverpool, Sefton and St. Helens. This took place between 9 May and 20 June 2011. It is intended to progress the joint Waste DPD towards adoption in 2012.

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

6.32 Work has progressed on the Design Quality in New Development SPD and it is now anticipated that it will be adopted in July 2012.

Core Strategy Draft Monitoring Indicators A

Appendix A Core Strategy Draft Monitoring Indicators

Ref	Indicator	Linked to Policy	Location of indicator in this report
MI1	Total Borough population	CS1	Paragraph 3.4
MI2	Total projected population increase	CS1	Paragraph 3.6
MI3	Projected net migration loss	CS1	Paragraph 3.6
MI4	Household composition (persons per household)	CS3, CS17	Paragraph 3.30
MI5	Total households within the Boroughs	CS3	Table 3.5
MI6	Average persons per dwelling	CS17	Paragraph 3.37
MI7	Forecast change number of households	CS1, CS3	Table 3.5
MI8	Number of persons aged over 60	CS16	Table 3.1
MI9	Projected population increase - persons over 60	CS16	Paragraph 3.8
MI10	Proportion of population registered as disabled (percentage)	CS16	
MI11	Borough Index of Multiple Deprivation ranking	CS1, CS2	Table 3.3
MI12	Population who live in SOAs ranked in the upper ten percent nationally (percentage)	CS2	Paragraph 3.13
MI13	Knowsley residents in employment (persons / percentage)	CS4	Paragraph 3.75
MI14	Total number of businesses	CS4	Paragraph 3.73
MI15	Total employee jobs in Knowsley by occupation (including percentage split)	CS2, CS4	Table 3.19
MI16	Proportion of businesses employing less than five people	CS4	Paragraph 3.73
MI17	Average earnings of employees in the area (£)	CS2	Paragraph 3.76
MI18	Proportion of employed residents working in Knowsley (percentage)	CS4	Paragraph 3.74
MI19	Proportion of employees who live in Greater Merseyside	CS1	Paragraph 3.74

A Core Strategy Draft Monitoring Indicators

Ref	Indicator	Linked to Policy	Location of indicator in this report
MI20	Proportion of residents employed elsewhere in Greater Merseyside	CS1	Paragraph 3.74
MI21	Residents pay - average weekly and hourly wage for residents in full-time employment (male and female) (£)	CS2	Paragraph 3.76
MI22	Working age people receiving out of work benefits (persons)	CS2, CS4	Paragraph 3.14
MI23	Working age people claiming out of work benefits in the worst performing neighbourhoods (persons)	CS2	
MI24	Number of persons claiming job seekers allowance for: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • 6 months or more • 12 months or more 	CS2, CS4	Paragraph 3.14
MI25	Proportion of the economically active working population who are on long term sickness benefits (percentage)	CS2	
MI26	Residents with limiting long term illness (persons)	CS2	Paragraph 3.15
MI27	Pupils at the end of KS4 achieving 5 or more A* - Cs including English and Maths (percentage)	CS4	Table 3.4
MI28	Percentage of 16-18 year olds not in education, employment or training (NEET)	CS4	Paragraph 3.28
MI29	Population in good or fairly good health (percentage)	CS2	Paragraph 3.15
MI30	Number of residents who die from lung cancer, liver disease, respiratory problems and heart disease (persons)	CS2	
MI31	Life expectancy - all residents (years)	CS2	Paragraph 3.16
MI32	Areas facing the most significant health related problems	CS2	Paragraph 3.18
MI33	Total number of crimes	CS2, CS19	Paragraph 3.20
MI34	Area of land designated as Green Belt (hectares and as a percentage of whole borough area)	CS5	Paragraph 3.89

Core Strategy Draft Monitoring Indicators A

Ref	Indicator	Linked to Policy	Location of indicator in this report
MI35	Progress of Review of Green Belt boundaries	CS1, CS5	Paragraph 3.90
MI36	Area of land in Flood Zone 2 (hectares)	CS2, CS24	Paragraph 3.109
MI37	Area of land in Flood Zone 3 (hectares)	CS2, CS24	Paragraph 3.109
MI38	Number of listed buildings - total and breakdown by Grade I, Grade II* and Grade II	CS2, CS20	Paragraph 3.125
MI39	Number of Conservation Areas	CS2, CS20	Paragraph 3.127
MI40	Number of Historic Parks and Gardens	CS2, CS20	Paragraph 3.132
MI41	Number of designated Ancient Monuments	CS2, CS20	Paragraph 3.131
MI42	Amount of previously developed land that is derelict (hectares)	CS1, CS2	Table 3.27
MI43	Residential and employment development on previously developed land: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Dwellings • New employment floorspace (sq.m) 	CS5	Table 3.12 No new employment floorspace in 2010/11
MI44	Number of vacant buildings and sites (including site area in hectares)	CS2	Table 3.26
MI45	Progress with regeneration programmes: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • North Huyton (NDC) and Stockbridge Village • Kirkby Town Centre • Kirkby Industrial and Business Parks • Tower Hill • South Prescott • Prescott Town Centre 	CS1	
MI46	Net additional dwellings - in previous years	CS3	Table 3.6
MI47	Net additional dwellings - in reporting year (April to March)	CS3	Table 3.6
MI48	Performance against housing targets (dwellings): <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Annual target • Plan period target 	CS3	Paragraph 3.60 Table 3.16

A Core Strategy Draft Monitoring Indicators

Ref	Indicator	Linked to Policy	Location of indicator in this report
MI49	Net additional Council tax registrations (October to September)	CS3	
MI50	Number of empty homes in the Borough (dwellings): <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Private Sector Housing • Registered Social Landlord Properties • Other empty properties 	CS3	Paragraph 3.47
MI51	Density of new dwellings (average dwellings per hectare)	CS3, CS17	Table 3.9
MI52	Total housing supply (dwellings): <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Planning permissions • Site allocations • SHLAA sites 	CS3	Appendix B
MI53	Supply of deliverable housing within five years (dwellings)	CS3, CS5	Table 3.18
MI54	Surplus / deficit of deliverable housing within five years - position against "trigger" policy (dwellings)	CS5	Paragraph 3.65
MI55	Average time from planning permission to completion for new residential development (per application) (months / weeks)	CS3	Paragraph 3.36
MI56	New homes removed from supply due to expiry of planning permissions (as a proportion of permissions within year granted) (dwellings)	CS3	Paragraph 3.61
MI57	Gross completions of new build dwellings by house type and number of bedrooms	CS17	Table 3.10
MI58	Gross affordable housing completions by tenure (dwellings): <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Social rented • Intermediate 	CS15	Paragraph 3.55
MI59	Gross number of affordable homes delivered through market housing schemes: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • On site / in kind (dwellings) • Financial contribution (£ plus dwelling equivalent) 	CS15	The Unitary Development Plan does not contain an affordable housing policy. This indicator will not be monitored until an affordable housing policy is contained within the Local Development Framework

Core Strategy Draft Monitoring Indicators A

Ref	Indicator	Linked to Policy	Location of indicator in this report
MI60	Gross number of affordable homes delivered through RSL programmes (dwellings)	CS15	Paragraph 3.55
MI61	Council Housing Waiting List (households): <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • KHT- Housing • KHT- Homeless • Villages 	CS15	Paragraph 3.32
MI62	Total number of empty Registered Social Landlord properties (dwellings)	CS15	Paragraph 3.47
MI63	Proportion of total housing stock that are social rented dwellings (percentage)	CS15	Paragraph 3.50
MI64	Average prices for entry level house vs. Average annual pay for a full time worker (ratio)	CS15	Paragraph 3.54
MI65	Net additional specialist and/or support housing units (dwellings / units)	CS16	Paragraph 3.36
MI66	Number of vulnerable people achieving independent living (persons)	CS16	Paragraph 3.19
MI67	Net additional dwellings within Principal Regeneration Areas: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • North Huyton • Stockbridge Village • Tower Hill • South Prescott Subdivided by: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • reporting year (April to March) • cumulative delivery 	CS1, CS9, CS12, CS13	Table 3.8
MI68	Housing mix of residential schemes delivered (dwelling tenure and size) in Principal Residential Areas: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • North Huyton and Stockbridge Village • Tower Hill • South Prescott 	CS1, CS9, CS12, CS13	Paragraph 3.43
MI69	Amount of new residential development within 30 minutes public transport time of: a GP; a	CS1, CS2, CS7, CS9, CS12, CS13, CS27	Table 3.37

A Core Strategy Draft Monitoring Indicators

Ref	Indicator	Linked to Policy	Location of indicator in this report
	hospital; a primary school; a secondary school; areas of employment; and a major retail centre(s) (dwellings and percentage)		
MI70	Net additional pitches per annum: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • For Gypsies and Travellers • For Travelling Showpeople 	CS18	Paragraph 3.57
MI71	Cumulative amount of pitches over the plan period: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • For Gypsies and Travellers • For Travelling Showpeople 	CS18	Paragraph 3.57
MI72	Total amount of land developed for employment uses per annum - by type (hectares)	CS4	Paragraph 3.82
MI73	Total amount of additional employment floorspace per annum - by type	CS4	Paragraph 3.82
MI74	Performance against employment land targets (hectares): Annual target, Plan period target	CS4	There is currently no specific Borough level target
MI75	Employment land available - by type (hectares): <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Planning Permissions • Site Allocations • Unallocated / vacant 	CS4	Table 3.23
MI76	Supply of deliverable employment land within five years (hectares)	CS4, CS5	Paragraph 3.78
MI77	Surplus / deficit of deliverable employment land within five years - position against "trigger" policy (hectares)	CS5	Paragraph 3.78
MI78	Average time from planning permission to completion for new employment development (per application) (months / weeks)	CS4	There were no employment completions in 2010/11
MI79	Employment land removed from supply due to expiry of planning permissions (as a proportion of permissions within year granted)	CS4	Paragraph 3.82

Core Strategy Draft Monitoring Indicators A

Ref	Indicator	Linked to Policy	Location of indicator in this report
MI80	Total amount of land developed for employment uses per annum - by type (hectares) in Principal Regeneration Areas: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Knowsley Industrial and Business Parks South Prescot 	CS1, CS4, CS11, CS13	Paragraph 3.82
MI81	Total amount of floorspace developed for employment uses per annum - by type (sq.m) in Principal Regeneration Areas: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Knowsley Industrial and Business Parks South Prescot 	CS1, CS11, CS13	Paragraph 3.82
MI82	Employment land available in Principal Regeneration Areas - by type (hectares) in: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Knowsley Industrial and Business Parks South Prescot Information subdivided by: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Planning Permissions Site Allocations Unallocated / vacant 	CS1, CS11, CS13	Table 3.24
MI83	Supply of deliverable employment land in Principal Regeneration Areas within five years (hectares): <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Knowsley Industrial and Business Parks South Prescot 	CS1, CS11, CS13	Table 3.24
MI84	Floorspace developed for Town Centre uses (PPS4 definition): town centre, edge of centre and out of centre locations (sq.m) within Knowsley, with additional town centre specific information for town centres in: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Kirkby Prescot 	CS1, CS4, CS6, CS10, CS14	Paragraph 3.86
MI85	Amount of floorspace developed for retail use per town centre (sq.m) <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Annual amount Cumulative amount 	CS6	Paragraph 3.86

A Core Strategy Draft Monitoring Indicators

Ref	Indicator	Linked to Policy	Location of indicator in this report
MI86	Number and percentage of vacant retail units (shopfronts) within individual: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Town Centre • District Centres • Local Centres 	CS1, CS6, CS10, CS14	To be collected after adoption of Core Strategy
MI87	Proportional use classification of units for hierarchy of centres	CS1, CS6, CS10, CS14	To be collected after adoption of Core Strategy
MI88	Retail expenditure retention – town centres (percentage): <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Convenience • Comparison 	CS1, CS6, CS10, CS14	To be collected after adoption of Core Strategy
MI89	Overall change in footfall by town centre: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Kirkby • Prescot 	CS1, CS6, CS10, CS14	To be collected after adoption of Core Strategy
MI90	Progress of Sewell Street redevelopment	CS14	No planning application has been submitted
MI91	Congestion - average journey time per mile during the morning peak	CS2, CS7	
MI92	Number of people killed/seriously injured in traffic accidents	CS2, CS7	Table 3.35
MI93	Number of children killed/seriously injured in traffic accidents	CS2, CS7	Table 3.36
MI94	Progress with transport improvements in Kirkby: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Bus Interchange • New public realm • Merseytram Line 1 • Number of highway improvements within Knowsley Industrial and Business Parks • New Rail Station • Park and Ride 	CS1, CS10, CS11, CS12	No progress to date
MI95	Freight handled per annum within Knowsley Industrial and Business Parks (tonnes)	CS1, CS11	
MI96	New developments meeting criteria set out within North West Sustainability Checklist (percentage)	CS2	

Core Strategy Draft Monitoring Indicators A

Ref	Indicator	Linked to Policy	Location of indicator in this report
MI97	Performance against design standards: New homes meeting Building for Life criteria	CS2, CS17, CS19, CS22	This is currently not monitored
MI98	Performance against design standards: New homes meeting Lifetime Homes standards	CS2, CS17, CS19, CS22	This is currently not monitored
MI99	Performance against design standards: New homes meeting Code for Sustainable Homes	CS2, CS17, CS19, CS22	This is currently not monitored
MI100	Performance against design standards: BREEAM	CS2, CS19, CS22	This is currently not monitored
MI101	Number and proportion of planning applications refused for design reasons	CS2, CS19	This is currently not monitored
MI102	Number and proportion of appeals upheld / dismissed for planning applications refused for design reasons	CS2, CS19	This is currently not monitored
MI103	Percentage of residents surveyed: feel safe or fairly safe outside during day	CS2, CS19	Paragraph 3.22
MI104	Percentage of residents surveyed: feel safe or fairly safe outside after dark	CS2, CS19	Paragraph 3.22
MI105	Funds within Carbon Contribution Fund collected: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Number of schemes • Total funds collected (£) 	CS2, CS22	The Unitary Development Plan does not contain a Carbon Contribution Fund policy. This indicator will not be monitored until an affordable housing policy is contained within the Local Development Framework
MI106	Per capita CO2 emissions in the LA Area	CS2, CS22	
MI107	CO2 reduction from local authority operations	CS2, CS22	
MI108	Renewable energy generation - capacity delivered (MW)	CS2, CS23	
MI109	Current energy generation capacity per annum (MW) within Knowsley Industrial and Business Parks	CS1, CS11	
MI110	Number of permissions granted for decentralised energy	CS1, CS11	

A Core Strategy Draft Monitoring Indicators

Ref	Indicator	Linked to Policy	Location of indicator in this report
	schemes within Knowsley Industrial and Business Parks		
MI111	Number of planning permissions granted contrary to Environment Agency advice on flooding and water quality grounds	CS2, CS24	Paragraph 3.118
MI112	Number of SuDs assets delivered	CS2, CS23, CS24	
MI113	Number and total area of Air Quality Management Area (AQMA) (sq.m)	CS2, CS23	Paragraph 3.123
MI114	Population living in AQMA (persons)	CS2, CS23	Paragraph 3.123
MI115	Number of sites of: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Sites of Special Scientific Interest • Special Areas of Conservation • Special Protection Areas • Ramsar Sites • Local Wildlife Sites • Local Geological Sites • Local Nature Reserves 	CS8	Paragraph 3.96
MI116	Hectares of open space per 1000 population by type of open space: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Parks and gardens • Amenity greenspace • Provision for C&YP • Allotments 	CS8, CS21	To be confirmed by Greenspace Audit
MI117	Percentage of population within walking distance of open space	CS8	To be confirmed by Greenspace Audit
MI118	Percentage of open space considered to be good quality	CS8, CS21	To be confirmed by Greenspace Audit
MI119	Quality of greenspaces measured through number of sites awarded Green Flag status (or equivalent) (number of awards)	CS8, CS21	Paragraph 3.93
MI120	Adult participation in sport and active recreation (persons)	CS2, CS8, CS21	To be confirmed by Playing Pitches Assessment and Strategy
MI121	Number of applications approved with contributions towards open space provision:	CS21	

Core Strategy Draft Monitoring Indicators A

Ref	Indicator	Linked to Policy	Location of indicator in this report
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • On-site • Off-site 		
MI122	Number of greenspace quality improvement schemes delivered during plan period	CS21	To be confirmed by Greenspace Audit
MI123	Percentage of open space considered to be good quality and accessible within Principal Regeneration Areas: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • North Huyton and Stockbridge Village • Tower Hill • South Prescot 	CS1, CS9, CS12, CS13	To be collected after adoption of Core Strategy
MI124	Progress against Biodiversity Action Plan targets	CS8	
MI125	Proportion of local sites where monitoring and/or positive conservation management has been or is being implemented (number and percentage)	CS8	Paragraph 3.96
MI126	Annual number of planning permissions granted / refused for proposals related to designated urban greenspaces	CS21	To be collected after adoption of Core Strategy
MI127	Change in areas of biodiversity importance	CS8, CS21	Paragraph 3.99
MI128	River water quality: Biological	CS8	Table 3.30
MI129	River water quality: Chemical	CS8	Table 3.31
MI130	Number of Listed Buildings on the Heritage at Risk Register	CS2, CS20	Paragraph 3.125
MI131	Number and proportion of Conservation Areas with current character appraisals	CS2, CS20	Paragraph 3.129
MI132	Number and proportion of Conservation Areas with management plans	CS2, CS20	Paragraph 3.130
MI133	Number of Conservation Areas on the Heritage at Risk Register	CS2, CS20	Paragraph 3.127
MI134	Number of Historic Parks and Gardens on the Heritage at Risk Register	CS2, CS20	Paragraph 3.132
MI135	Status of Prescot Conservation Area	CS14, CS20	

A Core Strategy Draft Monitoring Indicators

Ref	Indicator	Linked to Policy	Location of indicator in this report
MI136	Production of primary land won aggregates by mineral planning authority (tonnes)	CS25	Paragraph 3.103
MI137	Production of secondary and recycled aggregates by mineral planning authority (tonnes)	CS25	Paragraph 3.104
MI138	Number of Mineral sites satisfactorily restored	CS25	
MI139	Number of Minerals Safeguarding Areas in place	CS25	Paragraph 3.103
MI140	Capacity of new waste management facilities by waste planning authority (tonnes per annum)	CS26	Paragraph 3.108
MI141	Amount of waste arising, and managed by management type by waste planning authority (tonnes)	CS26	Table 3.28
MI142	Amount of waste arising, and managed by management type by waste planning authority (tonnes)	CS26	Table 3.28
MI143	Household waste recycled and composted (tonnes)	CS26	Table 3.28
MI144	Household waste arisings which have been used to recover heat, power and other energy sources (tonnes)	CS26	Table 3.28
MI145	Household waste arisings which have been landfilled (tonnes)	CS26	Table 3.28
MI146	Percentage of municipal waste land filled	CS26	Table 3.28
MI147	Quantity of funds collected through planning obligations / tariff charges for (£): <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Greenspaces Provision • Affordable housing • Other infrastructure 	CS27	
MI148	Delivery of major infrastructure schemes as set out in the Infrastructure Delivery Plan Priority List	CS27	
MI149	Instances of planning obligations reduced / removed based on economic viability grounds	CS27	

Core Strategy Draft Monitoring Indicators A

Ref	Indicator	Linked to Policy	Location of indicator in this report
MI150	<p>New development accompanied by development assessments (percentage):</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Environmental Impact Assessment • Health Impact Assessment • Equality and Diversity Impact Assessment • Transport Assessment and Travel Planning • Design and Access Statements 	CS2	

A Core Strategy Draft Monitoring Indicators

Projected Dwelling Completions by Site B

Appendix B Projected Dwelling Completions by Site

Projected Dwelling Completions by Site **B**

Projection of dwellings for future years

Ref. No	Site Name	Completed 2010/11	Completed Apr-Sep 2011	Remaining dwellings 2011-Mar 2012	Oct 2011-	2012 /13	2013 /14	2014 /15	2015 /16	2016 /17	2017 /18	2018 /19	2019 /20	2020 /21	2021 /22	2022 /23	2023 /24	2024 /25	2025 /26	2026 /27		
1093.1	Former Holt Lane Transport And Roadrunners, Two Butt Lane, Prescott (Site H7)	0	1	59	15	24	20	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	
1192.4	St Kevins Drive, Northwood	0	0	52	0	52	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
1192.5	St Kevins Drive, Northwood	0	0	19	0	19	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
1195	Quarryside Drive / Clorain Rd, Kirkby (site H6)	0	0	25	5	20	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
1237.2	Robcliffe Longview Service Station, 91 Longview Drive, Huyton	0	0	18	0	0	9	9	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
1275	37-39 Kenbury Road / 2-4 Kenbury Close, Northwood, Kirkby	0	0	6	0	6	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
1298.2	Land opposite 1-13 Station Road, Prescott	0	0	11	0	0	5	6	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
1345	Simonswood Walk, Kirkby.	0	0	9	0	0	5	4	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
1360	Sidney Powell Ave. / Corbet Walk, Kirkby.	0	0	6	0	6	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
1380.1	Land off Thingwall Lane, Huyton (site H4)	0	0	528	0	0	25	40	40	50	50	50	50	50	50	50	50	23	0	0	0	0

Projected Dwelling Completions by Site B

Ref. No	Site Name	Projection of dwellings for future years																		
		Compl-eted 2010/11	Compl-eted Apr-Sep 2011	Remain-ing dwell-ings	Oct 2011- Mar 2012	2012 /13	2013 /14	2014 /15	2015 /16	2016 /17	2017 /18	2018 /19	2019 /20	2020 /21	2021 /22	2022 /23	2023 /24	2024 /25	2025 /26	2026 /27
2093	Land at Trecastle Road / Shacklady Road, Kirkby (site H8)	0	0	20	0	0	20	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
2099	Former Kirkby Stadium site, Valley Road, Kirkby (policy H4)	0	0	225	0	0	40	40	50	50	45	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
	Sub Total	0	0	635	0	70	175	115	100	100	75	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
	Total	0	3848	141	498	509	553	490	410	370	285	190	150	129	50	50	23	0	0	0

B Projected Dwelling Completions by Site

Employment Land Available by Type C

Appendix C Employment Land Available by Type

Ref	Address	Site Area (ha)	Employment Type	Brownfield
Allocation without Planning Permission				
2	Roscoe's Wood, Cronton Road, Huyton	7.9	B1/B2	Yes
1	Ford/Jaguar Expansion Land, Speke Boulevard, Halewood	18.4	B1/B2/B8	No
4.1	Land to North of CDMS, Fallows Way, Whiston	0.9	B1/B2/B8	No
6	Perimeter Road / Acornfield Road	7.7	B1/B2/B8	No
7	Depot Road	3.2	B1/B2/B8	No
8	Marl Road	0.5	B1/B2/B8	No
9	Arbour Lane	1.4	B1/B2/B8	Yes
10	Hornhouse Lane	3.0	B1/B2/B8	No
12	Britonwood	6.4	B1/B2/B8	No
13	Moss End Way (East)	2.1	B1/B2/B8	No
14	Moss End Way (West)	4.2	B1/B2/B8	No
15	North Perimeter Road / Moss End Way	5.3	B1/B2/B8	No
17	School Boys Plantation, Randles Road	0.5	B1/B2/B8	No
18	Ainsworth Lane / Penrhyn Road	0.3	B1/B2/B8	No
20	Davis' Pits, Randles Road	0.3	B1/B2/B8	No
23	Land at junction of Penrhyn Road/School Lane	0.6	B1/B2/B8	No
24	Land Between Randles Road and School Lane	1.2	B1/B2/B8	No
25	Part of Dairy Crest/Kraft site, A580	3.6	B1/B2/B8	Yes
27	Penrhyn / Villiers Road	2.1	B1/B2/B8	Yes
31	Land adjacent to Knowsley rail freight terminal, Depot Road	1.0	B1/B2/B8	No
32	Land adjacent to Ethel Austin Site, Ainsworth Lane	2.3	B1/B2/B8	No
33	Land at corner of A580 / Moorgate Lane	3.3	B1/B2/B8	No
36	Land between Villiers Court and Overbrook Lane	0.5	B1/B2/B8	No
37	Land to the east of Cross Huller, Randles Road/Gellings Road/ School Lane	1.0	B1/B2/B8	No
38	Land north of Kodak, Acornfield Road	3.3	B1/B2/B8	No
41	Land adjacent to BASF Coatings and Inks Ltd, Ellis Ashton Street	0.9	B1/B2/B8	No

C Employment Land Available by Type

Ref	Address	Site Area (ha)	Employment Type	Brownfield
42	Land adjacent 2 Gladeswood Road, Knowsley Industrial Park	0.5	B1/B2/B8	Yes
174	Pirelli North	2.3	B1/B2/B8	Yes
175	Pirelli South	29.4	B1/B2/B8	Yes
118	Kings Business Park, Liverpool Road, Prescot	1.4	B1/B2, C1	Yes
182	Kings Business Park, Liverpool Road, Prescot	6.6	B1/B2, C1	No
Allocation without Planning Permission Total		122.0		

Other sites in Primarily Industrial Area

103	Land between St. Ivel And Yorkshire Metals, located off East Lancashire Road, Kirkby	8.3	B1/B2/B8	No
166	Woodward Road	0.9	B1/B2/B8	No
169	Wilson Road / Brickfields	0.6	B1/B2/B8	No
170	Rear of Garage, Wilson Road	0.7	B1/B2/B8	No
176	Randles Road	0.3	B1/B2/B8	No
177	Ainsworth Lane, Knowsley Business Park	0.4	B1/B2/B8	Yes
178	Land Fronting D Evans Electrical, Wilson Road, Huyton	0.2	B1/B2/B8	No
Other sites in Primarily Industrial Area Total		11.3		

Sites with Planning Permission, not started

35	Land adjacent Delphi Delco, Hornhouse Lane, adjacent to junction with South Boundary Road	1.9	B1	No
191	All Seasons Construction, 1 Adastra Works, Birchill Road, Knowsley Industrial Park, Kirkby	0.1	B1(a)	Yes
20.2	Davis' Pits, Randles Road	0.2	B1/B2	No
19	Gellings Lane / Randles Road	0.9	B1/B2/B8	No
168	Rear of Moorgate Point, Moorgate Road	2.6	B1/B2/B8	No
192	Plot G3, Deltic Way, Knowsley Industrial Park, Kirkby	0.1	B1/B2/B8	Yes
4	Plot 5, Whiston Enterprise Park, Fallows Way	0.6	B2	No
187	Land Between And Including Units 1-9 Interchange Motorway Estate, Wilson Road, Huyton	1.3	B2	Yes
28	Land at junction of Gores Road /Acornfield Road	0.7	B8	No

Employment Land Available by Type C

Ref	Address	Site Area (ha)	Employment Type	Brownfield
188	Batleys Cash And Carry, Fallows Way, Whiston	1.2	B8	Yes
189	Batleys Cash And Carry, Fallows Way, Whiston	0.5	B8	Yes
193	Caddick Road, Knowsley Business Park	0.2	B8	Yes
Sites with Planning Permission, not started Total		10.1		
Sites Under Construction				
40	Part of Yorkshire Imperial Metals off Coopers Lane	3.2	B1/B2/B8	Yes
40.2	Part of Yorkshire Imperial Metals off Coopers Lane	1.7	B1/B2/B8	No
183	Esselte Ltd, Wilson Road Huyton	0.8	B2, B8	Yes
Sites Under Construction Total		5.7		

Notes

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

C Employment Land Available by Type

Sites of Environmental Importance D

Appendix D Sites of Environmental Importance

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

D Sites of Environmental Importance

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

Sites of Environmental Importance **D**

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

Notes

Local Wildlife Sites were previously known as Sites of Biological Interest

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

D Sites of Environmental Importance

Register of Listed Buildings E

Appendix E Register of Listed Buildings

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

E Register of Listed Buildings

Place	Grade	Location
	II	34. United Reform Church - Victoria Road
	II	35. Walled Garden - Liverpool Road
	II	36. Greenhill - The Orchard
KIRKBY	II	37. Railway Public House & Langtree Cottage - Glovers Brow
	II	38. Carters Arms Public House - Glovers Brow
	II	39. The Cottage - Glovers Brow
	II	40. The Smithy, 1 & 3 - Mill Lane
	II	41. 38 & 40 North Park Road
	II	42. 14 & 16 South Park Road
	II	43. Waverley House - South Park Road
	II	44. Whitefield House - Pigeon House, Ingoe Lane
	II	45. Corporation Rent Office - Ingoe Lane
	II	46. Dovecote - Ingoe Lane
	II	47. Sefton Cottage - Kirkby Row
	II*	48. St Chad's Church - Old Hall Lane
	II	49. Vicarage Old Hall Lane/1-2 - Austin Close
	II	50. Stables- To North of Vicarage, Old Hall Lane/3 Austin Close
	II	51. Gate Piers to South of Vicarage, entrance to Austin Close off Old Hall Lane
	II	52. Kirkby Hall Lodge - Old Hall Lane
	II	53. 63 & 65 Ribblers Lane
	II	54. 81 & 83 Ribblers Lane
	II	55. 101 & 103 Ribblers Lane
	II	56. 121 & 123 Ribblers Lane
	II	57. 118, 120 & 122 Sefton Arms Cottages, Ribblers Lane
	II	58. 16 North Park Road
	II	59. Kirkby War Memorial, Old Hall Lane (July 07)
KNOWSLEY	II*	60. Knowsley Hall - Knowsley Park and all curtilage properties.
	II*	61. St Mary's Church - Knowsley Lane
	II	62. Gellings Farm House off Randles Road
	II	63. School Cottages, 224, 226 Knowsley Lane
	II	64. Littlewood Lodge
	II	65. Knowsley Vicarage - Tithebarn Lane
PRESCOT	II	66. 6 Beesley Road
	II	67. 34 Church Street – Prescott Museum

Register of Listed Buildings E

Place	Grade	Location
	I	68. Church of St Mary
	II	69. 2 Derby Street
	II	70. 44-50 Derby Street
	II	71. 52 & 54 Derby Street (Clockface)
	II	72. Stable Block, Derby Street (Clockface)
	II	73. 30 Eccleston Street
	II	74. 3 High Street
	II	75. 11 High Street
	II	76. 37 High Street
	II	77. 48-50 St Helens Road
	II	78. 2 Vicarage Place
	II	79. 4 Vicarage Place
	II	80. 6 Vicarage Place
	II	81. 10 Vicarage Place
	II	82. 14 Vicarage Place
	II	83. Church of Our Lady Immaculate - Vicarage Place
	II	84. The Lancashire Watch Factory - Albany Road
	II	85. Detached Workshop to the rear of No. 20 Grosvenor Road
	II	86. No. 17 Atherton Street
	II	87. No. 9 Market Place with former workshop to rear
TARBOCK	II	88. Rose Cottage/Heathgate - Greensbridge Lane
	II	89. Tarbock Hall Farm House - Ox Lane
WHISTON	II	90. NE Lodge (Rainhill Lodge) to Halsnead Park - Fox's Bank Lane
	II	91. Gate Piers to NE Lodge to Halsnead Park, Fox's Bank Lane
	II	92. Old Halsnead - Fox's Bank Lane
	II	93. Barn at Snapegate - Fox's Bank Lane
	II	94. Sandfield Cottage - Lickers Lane
	C	95. St Nicholas' Church - Windy Arbor Road
	II	96. Carr House Farmhouse - Windy Arbor Lane
	II	97. Carr House Barn - Windy Arbor Road
	II	98. Ropers Bridge, Dragon Lane

Summary				
Listings	Listed Buildings	Grade 1	Grade II*	Grade II
98	121	1	4	116

E Register of Listed Buildings

How Policies are Proposed to be Replaced F

Appendix F How Policies are Proposed to be Replaced

Schedule of UDP Policies Potentially to be Replaced

UDP Policy		Save or Delete?	Replaced by Preferred Option(s)
Core Policies			
CP1	Regeneration and Development Priority Areas	Delete	CS1, CS2, CS4, CS6
CP2	Environmental Assets	Delete	CS1, CS8, CS20, CS21
CP3	Development Quality	Delete	CS2, CS19
Housing			
H1	Strategic Housing Land Requirements and Supply	Lapsed 16 June 2009	
H2	Sites Allocated for Housing Development	Save	
H3	North Huyton and Tower Hill (Kirkby) Action Areas	Delete	CS9, CS12
H4	Development Opportunity Site (Valley Road, Kirkby)	Save	
H5	Development within Primarily Residential Areas	Save	
H6	Treatment and Redevelopment of Housing Clearance Sites	Save	
H7	Provision of Flats, Nursing and Residential Homes, Hostels, and Housing in Multiple Occupation (HMOs)	Save	
H8	Extensions and Alterations to Residential Properties	Save	
H9	Sites for Gypsies, Travelling Show People, and Other Itinerants	Delete	CS18
Economic Development			
EC1	Strategy for Provision of Employment Land	Delete	CS4
EC2	Sites Allocated for Employment Development	Save	
EC3	Primarily Industrial Areas	Save	
EC4	Regional Investment Site: Kings Business Park	Save	
EC5	South Prescott Action Area	Delete	CS13
EC6	Tourism and Cultural Development	Save	
Town Centres and Shopping			
S1	Retail and Town Centre Development Strategy	Delete	CS6
S2	Diversification of Uses within existing Centres	Save	
S3	Huyton Town Centre	Lapsed 16 June 2009	

F How Policies are Proposed to be Replaced

UDP Policy		Save or Delete?	Replaced by Preferred Option(s)
S4	KirkbyTown Centre Action Area	Delete	CS10
S5	PrescotTown Centre	Delete	CS14
S6	The Ravenscourt (Halewood) Action Area	Delete	
S7	Local Centres and Parades	Save	
S8	Location of Development for Town Centre Uses	Lapsed 16 June 2009	
S9	Shop Fronts and Security Shutters	Save	
S10	Advertisements	Save	
Transport			
T1	An Integrated Transport System	Delete	CS7
T2	Merseytram System	Delete	CS7
T3	Other Public Transport Schemes	Delete	CS7
T4	Major Highway Schemes	Lapsed 16 June 2009	
T5	Location of Major Traffic Generating New Development	Save	
T6	Ensuring Choice of Travel to Serve New Developments	Delete	CS7
T7	New Development and Walking & Cycling Routes	Save	
T8	Transport Assessments	Save	
T9	Travel Plans	Save	
T10	Access for the Less Mobile	Save	
T11	Taxi Facilities	Save	
T12	Aerodrome Safeguarding	Delete	CS7
Green Belt and the Rural Economy			
G1	Development within the Green Belt	Delete	CS5
G2	Landscape Character and Amenities of the Green Belt	Delete	CS5
G3	Agricultural Land	Save	
G4	Rural Diversification	Save	
G5	Existing Major Developed Sites in the Green Belt	Save	
G6	Conversion or Change of Use of Existing Buildings in the Green Belt	Save	
G7	Alteration, Extension or Replacement of Existing Dwellings in the Green Belt	Save	

How Policies are Proposed to be Replaced F

UDP Policy		Save or Delete?	Replaced by Preferred Option(s)
G8	Agricultural or Equestrian Development	Save	
Urban Greenspace, Sport and Recreation			
OS1	Strategy for Urban Greenspace, Sport and Recreation	Delete	CS21
OS2	Urban Greenspace	Delete	CS21
OS3	Quantitative Standards - Public Open Space for General Amenity Use, Allotments and Children's Play	Delete	CS21
OS4	Protection of Playing Pitches and Other Formal Sporting Facilities	Delete	CS21
OS5	Public Open Space and Recreational Facilities to Meet the Needs of New Development	Delete	CS21
OS6	Location of Major New Sporting and Recreational Facilities	Delete	CS2
OS7	Educational Uses and Sites	Save	
Development Quality and the Built Environment			
DQ1	Design Quality in New Development	Delete	CS2, CS19
DQ2	Security in the Built Environment	Save	
DQ3	Gateway Sites and Corridors	Save	
DQ4	Trees and Development	Delete	CS19, CS21
DQ5	Development in Conservation Areas	Save	
DQ6	Demolition of Buildings and Structures in Conservation Areas	Delete	CS20
DQ7	Listed Buildings	Save	
DQ8	Historic Parks and Gardens	Delete	CS21
DQ9	Sites and Areas of Archaeological Importance	Save	
Minerals, Waste and Energy			
MW1	Protection, Winning and Working of Minerals Resources	Delete	CS25
MW2	Proposals for Mineral Developments	Save	
MW3	Onshore Oil, Gas and Coal Bed Methane	Save	
MW4	Waste Management Strategy	Save	
MW5	Waste Management and Treatment Facilities	Save	
MW6	Landfill or Landraising	Save	
MW7	Renewable Energy	Delete	CS23
Environmental Protection and Nature Conservation			

F How Policies are Proposed to be Replaced

UDP Policy		Save or Delete?	Replaced by Preferred Option(s)
ENV1	Control of Pollution in New Development	Delete	CS2
ENV2	Noise and Vibration	Save	
ENV3	Light Pollution	Save	
ENV4	Hazardous Substances	Save	
ENV5	Contaminated Land	Save	
ENV6	Landfill Gas	Save	
ENV7	Flood Risk and Drainage	Delete	CS24
ENV8	Telecommunications Developments	Save	
ENV9	Protection of Habitats and Designated Sites	Delete	CS21
ENV10	Protection of Species	Delete	CS21
Community Benefits and Planning Agreements			
PA1	Planning Agreements	Delete	CS27

Appendix G Bibliography

- Annual Monitoring Report on RPG13 (North West Regional Assembly, published annually)
- Area Partnership Boards Health Profile 2009, (Knowsley Public Health Intelligence Team, 2009)
- Housing and Economic Development Evidence Base Overview Study, (GVA Grimley, 2010)
- Household estimates and projections by district, England, 1981- 2031, (Communities and Local Government, 2009)
- Joint Employment Land Study, (BE Group, 2010)
- Knowsley Replacement Unitary Development Plan (Knowsley MBC, 2006)
- Knowsley Strategic Housing Market Assessment 2010, (David Couttie Associates, 2010)
- Knowsley The Borough of Choice – Sustainable Community Strategy 2008 –2023 (Knowsley Partnership, 2008)
- Life expectancy at birth by health and local authorities in the United Kingdom, 2005-2007 (ONS, 2008)
- Local Development Framework Monitoring: A Good Practice Guide (Office of the Deputy Prime Minister, 2005)
- North West of England Plan Regional Spatial Strategy to 2021 (Communities and Local Government, 2008)
- Planning Policy Statement 3: Housing (Communities and Local Government, 2006)
- Regional Planning Guidance for the North West (RPG13), (Office of the Deputy Prime Minister, 2003)
- The Evidence Base for Minerals Planning in Merseyside, (Urban Vision, 2008)
- Town Centres and Shopping Study, Volume 1: Current expenditure patterns and health checks, (Roger Tym & Partners, 2009)

G Bibliography

Appendix H Glossary

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

H Glossary

Unitary Development Plan (UDP)	A borough-wide statutory development plan that the Council was required to prepare under the Town and Country Planning Act 1990. It sets out the Council's proposals for the development and use of the land. The current UDP was adopted on 14 June 2006.
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For more information log on to
www.knowsley.gov.uk/LDF

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