

Knowsley Local Plan: Monitoring Report 2012



December 2012

Executive Summary

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Local Plan Monitoring Report

1 April 2011 to 31 March 2012

Introduction

The Planning and Compulsory Purchase Act 2004 introduced a requirement for Councils to produce an Annual Monitoring Report. This had to have regard to the Government's good practice guide, and measure performance in relation to a number of prescribed Core Output Indicators. Each Annual Monitoring Report had to be submitted to the Secretary of State by 31 December each year. Under the Localism Act and other changes in 2011, the good practice guidance and Core Output Indicators have been withdrawn, as well as the requirement to submit the report to the Secretary of State. The Reports can also now be produced at periods of less than one year.

This is the first Monitoring Report since the Localism Act 2011. The Report covers the period from 1 April 2011 to 31 March 2012 although progress on the Knowsley Local Plan since 31 March 2012 is also included. 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 Plan against timescales in the Council's published Local Development Scheme.

This Report has been produced by the Council's Policy, Impact and Intelligence team.

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, Tarbock and Knowsley Village, together with extensive countryside areas designated as Green Belt.

Knowsley in 2012

Population and household trends

The 2011 Census estimated the population of Knowsley to be 145,900. This is about 3% lower than that shown by the 2001 Census. The Borough has experienced a large population decline in the 1980s followed by a more gradual decline in the last 20 years.

The age structure of the population has altered between 2001 and 2011 with increasing numbers of people in the older age ranges. Although average life expectancy in Knowsley has increased between 2001 and 2011, it is still among the lowest in the country. It is considered likely that the lifestyle choices made by some residents have had a significant impact on their health and therefore on life expectancy. The 2001 Census indicated that a large proportion of residents (24.7%) had a limiting long-term illness.

The population according to the 2011 Census is lower than that indicated by previous population projections and estimates. For example, the 2010 based population projection for 2011 was 149,600. The Office for National Statistics intends to revise the population estimates and projections in the light of the 2011 Census. This will include a recalibration of the estimates for years prior to 2011 and production of revised projections for future years. As the results of this exercise will not be published until 2013, the population and household estimates and projections used in this Monitoring Report can only indicate a broad direction of travel.

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The Borough has experienced significant loss of residents through migration in previous years and it is anticipated that this trend could continue unless action is taken (for example through increased house building) to address this. Loss through migration can make services such as schools, health services, and other community facilities less viable and make it more difficult to attract new employment, shops and leisure facilities. The most mobile people are the young, skilled and qualified and demographic analysis suggests that it is these types of person who have left in the past.

Key issues for the Council to consider, through its Local Plan and other plans and strategies include the need to prevent out migration and population loss in the future and identify what implications the change in the age structure may have for housing, employment, and health provision.

Deprivation

Despite significant efforts in recent years to regenerate the Borough, Knowsley is ranked relatively highly in all measures of deprivation in the Government's Indices of Multiple Deprivation (the most recent of which was published in 2010). Deprivation in the Borough is particularly concentrated in Kirkby, North Huyton and Stockbridge Village. Key issues for the Council to consider include the need to narrow the gap in deprivation levels, both within the Borough and between Knowsley and elsewhere.

Housing needs and housing delivery

There are currently 64,629 dwellings in Knowsley, of which 3.13% are vacant. Average household size in the Borough (at 2.41 persons per household) is larger than the national average (2.33 person per household) with a high proportion containing dependent children.

The 2010 based population projections suggested that the number of households in the Borough would rise by 7,000 between 2008 and 2028. As stated above, the Office for National Statistics intends to revise the household projections in 2013, based on the 2011 National Census. The Knowsley Local Plan: Core Strategy: Proposed Submission Document identifies that 8,100 new dwellings should be delivered between 2010 and 2028. Whilst this has been informed in part by the household projections it also takes account of a wide range of other evidence which is summarised in a Technical Report entitled "Planning for Housing Growth in Knowsley", 2012.

Following a significant dip in 2008/9, 2009/10 and 2010/11, there has been a slight recovery in the rate of delivery of new dwellings. Between April 2011 and March 2012, 341 dwellings were completed through new build, conversions, or changes of use of existing buildings. Taking account of gains and losses through demolitions, conversions and changes of use of existing buildings to and from housing uses, the net rate of delivery of new dwellings was 230. This is still significantly below the target rate of delivery in the Knowsley Local Plan: Core Strategy of 450 net completions per year. All of the new dwellings were in accessible locations and 91% were on land that had previously been developed.

The Knowsley Strategic Housing Land Availability Assessment (SHLAA) 2012 identifies that land within the urban areas of the Borough can provide a net supply of land sufficient for 5,636 dwellings. This is sufficient to cover a period of 12.6 years (at a completion rate of 450 dwellings per year). This is insufficient to cover the 15 year supply needed for the Local Plan: Core Strategy. In order to meet the Borough's housing needs in the later years of the Core Strategy's plan period to 2028, it is proposed in the Core Strategy that some urban areas will be enlarged into areas currently defined as Green Belt. Of the supply which is available, it is estimated in the SHLAA that 3,347 dwellings are deliverable within 5 years. This meets the requirements set out in the National Planning Policy Framework for a 5 year supply (plus 20% for additional flexibility) to be provided.

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The average price for an entry level house is 5.5 times the average annual pay for a resident working full-time. The Strategic Housing Market Assessment (SHMA) 2010 concluded that the Borough has a significant shortage of affordable housing. From April 2011 to March 2012, 190 units of affordable housing were completed in Knowsley of which 135 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 Council intends to review the evidence of need for Gypsies and Travellers as part of its Local Plan process.

Employment and the Economy

The Borough's main employment growth sector in recent years has been in public services, however this trend has reversed following Government spending cuts. The manufacturing sector is the second highest employment sector by proportion in the Borough but has also declined in numbers over recent years, although it still makes a significant contribution to the local economy. The gradual shift away from traditional manufacturing sectors has resulted in some existing premises within the Borough's industrial areas being no longer considered suitable for modern employment needs resulting in high vacancy levels in parts of these areas.

As a proportion of residents, 57% of those in employment work outside the Borough, whilst 56% of jobs in Knowsley are occupied by people not living in the Borough. These high levels of commuting into and out of the Borough are likely to reflect in part the Borough's excellent transport links for example to and from Liverpool. However they could also reflect a mismatch between the skills of residents and those required by the jobs available 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 second highest average weekly wage.

The *Joint Employment Land Study (2010)* found that, in 2008, of the 165 ha considered to be suitable only about 83 hectares were realistically available or would be within three years. At 31 March 2012 the Borough had 149.5 ha of land suitable for employment purposes, the vast majority of which was suitable for all employment types. The Council has identified, through its emerging Local Plan, that between 7.3 and 57.3 ha more employment land will be needed if it is to meet its employment land needs to 2028. In order to meet the Borough's employment development needs in the later years of the plan period, there is likely to be a need to enlarge the urban area into areas currently defined as Green Belt. During 2011/12, two developments of new buildings for employment (B1, B2 or B8) were completed. These were the first completions of new buildings for employment use for three years.

The Local Plan will provide sufficient land to meet employment development needs up to 2028. This will require safeguarding of existing employment land from changes of use or redevelopment of the site together with enhancing the quality of employment areas.

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 continue to suffer from high levels of 'leakage' of expenditure to other centres. Knowsley has 3 district centres and 22 local centres plus a number of smaller parades some of which are experiencing difficulties. The latest comprehensive health check of these centres was undertaken in 2009 as part of the Knowsley Town Centres and Shopping Study while updated information is also provided in the Technical Report "Planning for Retail Growth in Knowsley".

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Comprehensive regeneration of Ravenscourt in Halewood consisting of retail units has recently been completed in 2012. This followed phase 1 comprising Council, housing trust, health and community facilities. The Stockbridge Village centre has also recently been comprehensively redeveloped in 2012 with new facilities including a primary school, leisure facilities, retail and a neighbourhood centre. 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.

The Prescot Town Team, comprising local retailers, landlords and representatives from local bodies including Knowsley Council, Prescot Town Council and Knowsley Chamber of Commerce, has been made an official Portas Town Team Partner. It has been awarded a £10,000 grant to kick-start plans to revitalise the town centre.

A key issue for the Local Plan 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. Knowsley contains ten open spaces that are managed to Green Flag Award standard. The Council's Greenspace Strategy identified an additional three 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 being unattractive rather than of value for community use.

The Greenspace Standards and New Development Supplementary Planning Document (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 Standards and New Development SPD has been used to calculate appropriate contributions from developers to help improve the quantity, quality and accessibility of the Borough's greenspaces. The Council has recently completed an 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's land area. Some of the land currently designated as Green Belt is likely to be required in the later years of the Local Plan: Core Strategy plan period to meet residential and employment development needs.

The Borough contains 65 Local Wildlife Sites, six Local Geological Sites, and one Local Nature Reserve. During 2011, twelve sites were monitored - issues of concern include loss of habitat, invasive species such as Japanese knotweed, 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 one in 100 and one in 1000 years). The majority of land that is at risk of flooding is in the Green Belt. Climate change is predicted to increase the extent of the areas liable to flood.

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

The Prescot Town Centre and the South Park Road Conservation Areas are considered to be at risk. South Park Road Conservation Area is described as "deteriorating" while Prescot Town Centre Conservation Area is described as "improving". The Council's current bid for Townscape Heritage Initiative funding for Prescot includes a 5 five year programme that will

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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 help deliver 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 viably extracted in the future is unclear at present. The Local Plan 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 68.8%, the proportion of household waste going to landfill continues to reduce but is still considerably higher than the rate for England (43.3%). The Joint Merseyside and Halton Waste Local Plan is being prepared to guide future development of waste management and treatment facilities and to move waste management away from landfill.

The Local Plan: Core Strategy sets standards for greenspace provision in the urban area which reflects the up to date sporting and recreational needs of the community. It considers the effect that proposed development will have on the environment and how the effects can be mitigated against. This includes the implications of flood risk when locating new development. The Core Strategy supports improvements to greenspace and sustaining and promoting biodiversity. The Core Strategy policies ensure that the land that is to remain in the Green Belt is protected from inappropriate development.

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 of the Borough. There are also numerous bus routes serving the Borough's townships, although the services still 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 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 Core Strategy. 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 Local Plan.

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. In 2011/12 all new residential developments were built within 30 minutes travel time by public transport of schools, shops, hospitals and other community facilities.

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Effectiveness of current planning policies

The Knowsley Replacement Unitary Development Plan (UDP) was adopted in June 2006 and contained 19 Objectives and 82 policies. Whilst progress has been made towards meeting the UDP's objectives, a need has been identified for further progress in some areas such as housing delivery and town centre regeneration. A detailed analysis of the delivery of the UDP policies is set out in Chapter 4 of the Monitoring Report.

Under the transitional arrangements to the current planning system, the Secretary of State for Communities and Local Government approved the "saving" of all but four UDP policies in June 2009. The policies which were not saved i.e. which no longer form part of the adopted UDP are policies: H1 "Strategic Housing Land Requirements"; S3 "Huyton Town Centre"; S8 "Location of Development for Town Centre Uses"; and T4 "Major Highway Schemes". The Council intends to save the remaining 78 UDP policies until they are replaced when new Local Plan documents are adopted, including the Core Strategy, Site Allocations and Development Policies Document, and the Joint Merseyside and Halton Waste Local Plan.

The Tower Hill (Kirkby) Action Area Supplementary Planning Document (SPD) was adopted on 18 April 2007 to guide the regeneration of this area although this scheme has been slow to come forward due to the downturn in the economy. There has, however, been significant progress in implementing the regeneration proposals in the North Huyton Action Area Supplementary Planning Document, adopted in February 2007. The Council has adopted three other SPDs covering "Greenspace Standards and New Development", "Householder Developments", and "Ensuring a Choice of Travel" all of which are used by the Council to help determine planning applications.

Progress on the Local Plan

The preparation of the Local Plan 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 January 2012.

Significant progress has been made on the Local Plan: Core Strategy for which public consultation on the Proposed Submission Document was undertaken from 8 November to 21 December 2012. It is anticipated that the Local Plan Core Strategy will be submitted to the Secretary of State early in 2013 and be adopted, following an Examination in Public, late in 2013.

Dates are still to be confirmed for the Local Plan: Site Allocations and Development Policies Document but are expected to follow approximately one year behind the Core Strategy.

The Joint Merseyside and Halton Waste Local Plan is being prepared by Merseyside Environmental Advisory Service (Merseyside EAS) on behalf of the five Merseyside Districts and Halton Council. The Waste Local Plan contains the preferred approach to implementing the principles of sustainable waste management for all waste streams. It identifies future sites for waste treatment to maximise the potential to drive waste up the waste hierarchy. The Waste Local Plan was submitted to the Secretary of State on 17 February 2012. The hearing sessions of the Examination in Public (EiP) took place between 19 and 29 June 2012. In November 2012, public consultation started on modifications to the Waste Local Plan which will end in January 2013. It is expected that the Merseyside and Halton Waste Local Plan will be adopted in April 2013.

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1. Introduction

Local Plan Monitoring Report

1 April 2011 to 31 March 2012

1.1 The requirement to monitor Local Plans has its origins in the 2004 Planning and Compulsory Purchase Act. The requirement up to 2011 was to produce an Annual Monitoring Report (AMR) consistent with the Government's good practice guide⁽¹⁾. The AMR was required to contain Core Output Indicators, originally produced in 2005⁽²⁾ and amended in 2008⁽³⁾, and be submitted to the Secretary of State by 31 December each year.

1.2 On 30 March 2011 the Department for Communities and Local Government (DCLG) informed Chief Planning Officers of the withdrawal of both the good practice guidance and the Core Output Indicators. From that date each Council could decide what to include in their monitoring reports as long as they were in accordance with relevant UK and EU legislation.

1.3 The 2011 Localism Act removed the requirement to submit the report to the Secretary of State. The report could also be produced at periods of less than one year.

1.4 A central element of the implementation of planning policies is assessing their effectiveness through robust monitoring mechanisms. The Council will regularly assess the performance of individual policies and overall progress in delivering the strategic objectives of the Local Plan. This will be used to inform any change to policies or additional actions considered to be required.

1.5 This is the first Monitoring Report since the 2011 Localism Act. Although the report covers the period from 1 April 2011 to 31 March 2012, progress on the Local Plan subsequent to 31 March 2012 is also included.

1.6 This report has been produced by the Council's Policy, Impact and Intelligence team.

1.7 The purpose of this Monitoring Report is to assess progress on the Council's Local Plan against the timescales in the Local Development Scheme, and to assess the extent to which policies are being achieved. Until Local Plan documents are adopted, this, and subsequent reports, will monitor the effectiveness of "saved" policies from the Knowsley Replacement Unitary Development Plan (2006).

1.8 The format of the report is:

- Chapter 2 ("The Borough of Knowsley") describes the Borough and its townships;
- Chapter 3 - ("Knowsley in 2012") 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 Plan") considers how effective the authority has been in progressing its Local Plan; and
- Chapter 6 - ("Conclusions") considers the main policy implications for the Local Plan.

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

2 Local Development Framework Core Output Indicators Update 1/2005 (ODPM, 2005)

3 Regional Spatial Strategy and Local Development Framework Core Output Indicators – Update 2/2008 (DCLG, 2008)

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 4,644 ha is designated as Green Belt. The largest urban areas are Huyton, Kirkby, Prescot, 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 Prescot, and a few other smaller older settlements, the majority of the existing development in the area now known as Knowsley took place between the 1920s and the mid 1970s. Much of this expansion was as a result of Liverpool over-spill development. Land uses in the Borough 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 relative 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 Wildflower 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



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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. The comprehensive regeneration of the Stockbridge Village centre is nearing completion.

2.9 A new Leisure and Culture Park has been built in Longview Drive in Huyton. Indoor facilities include swimming, sports hall, fitness suite, and spa and space for performances and events. Outdoor facilities include a cycling velodrome and BMX track.

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 during 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 medieval 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 medieval 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 Comprehensive regeneration of Ravenscourt in Halewood has commenced with the completion of Council, housing trust, health and community facilities at the Halewood Centre. A further stage of regeneration of the centre, consisting of retail units is also (as at March 2012) nearing completion.

2.19 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 2012

3.1 This chapter summarises the state of Knowsley on key social, economic and environmental issues. It also provides a baseline against which future changes in policy can be measured.

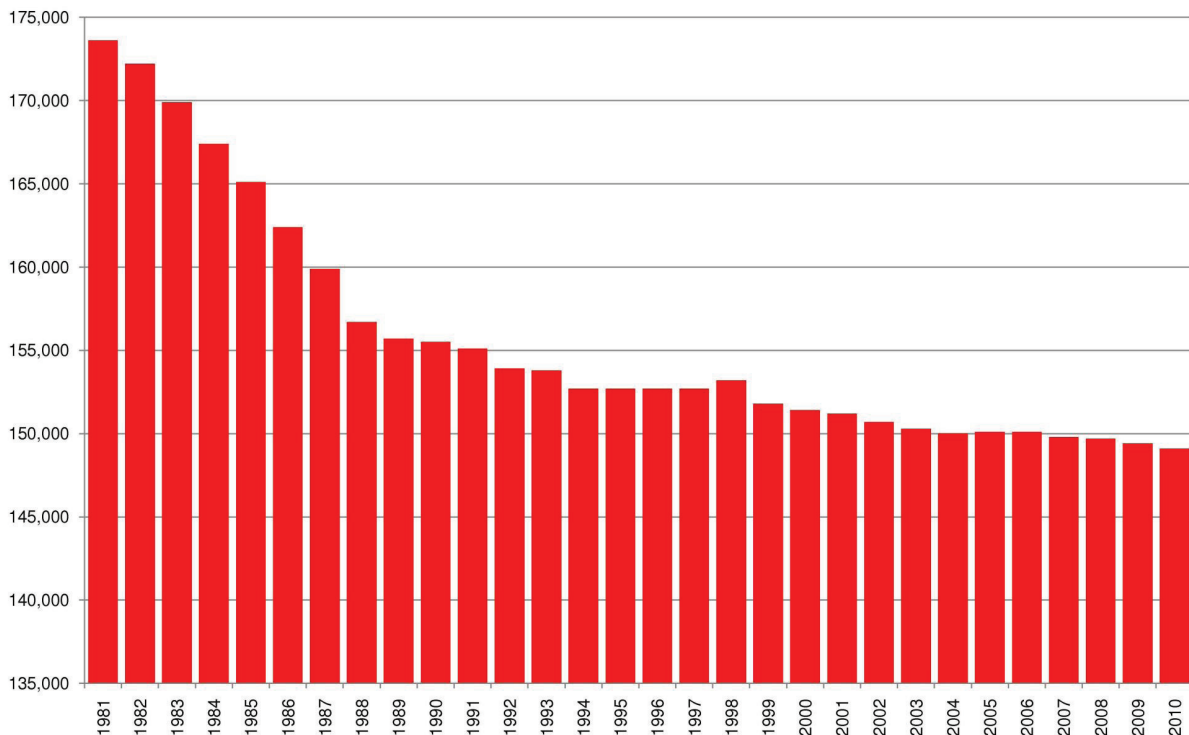
Population

3.2 The 2011 Census estimates the population of Knowsley to be 145,900. This is about 3% lower than the figure in the 2001 Census. The Borough saw a large population decline in the 1980s followed by a more gradual decline in the last 20 years. The age structure of the population has also altered with the number of people in older age ranges having increased.

3.3 The population estimate in the 2011 Census is lower than that suggested by the official mid-year estimates up to 2010. The Office for National Statistics (ONS) has indicated that in some areas, including Knowsley, the population was over-estimated in the 2001 Census and in subsequent mid-year estimates. This was due to a significant under-estimate of the amount of out-migration particularly among younger working age groups.

3.4 Figure 3.1 'Knowsley Population 1981 - 2010' shows the change in population estimated by the ONS for June of each year between 1981 and 2010. The ONS intends to recalculate the estimated population for years between 2001 and 2011 and produce revised projections for future years. This information (expected to be available in 2013) is likely to revise the trend shown in Figure 3.1 and will provide further evidence on which to base future Council policy.

Figure 3.1 Knowsley Population 1981 - 2010



Source: NOMIS, 2010

3.5 Although average life expectancy in Knowsley has increased between 2001 and 2011, it is still among the lowest in the country. This is believed to be linked to the life style choices of some residents. 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.

3 Knowsley in 2012

3.6 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%.

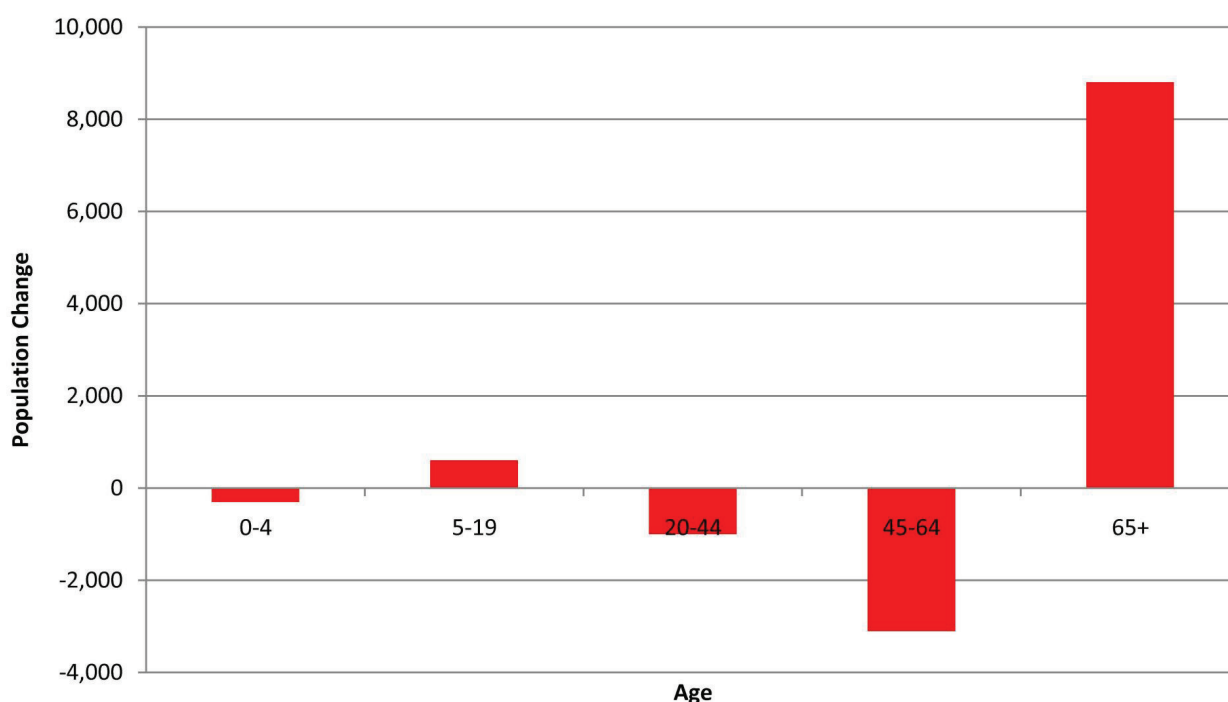
Table 3.1 Population Structure

	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

Source: 1981, 1991, 2001 National Censuses, and 2010 Mid year estimate

3.7 Figure 3.2 'Knowsley Population Projection 2010 - 2028' is taken from the Office for National Statistics 2010 population projection. It shows that it is expected that the structure of the population will continue to move to a more ageing population. 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.

Figure 3.2 Knowsley Population Projection 2010 - 2028



Source: Office for National Statistics, 2012

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

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3.8 Although current projections⁽⁵⁾ suggest that the total population will increase, the Borough is expected to see a significant net loss of residents through migration (4,800). 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 demographic analysis suggests that it is these types of person who have left in the past.

3.9 Knowsley has a comparatively small Black and Minority Ethnic population, with around 2% of the overall population falling into this category, compared to 10% nationally. Table 3.2 'Ethnicity (2009)' shows that the population is predominantly white (95.8%). This is significantly above the percentage for Liverpool but is broadly consistent with the figures for other local authorities in 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

⁵ Table 2a: 2010-based Subnational Population Projections by sex and quinary age, Subnational Statistics Unit (ONS, 2012)

3 Knowsley in 2012

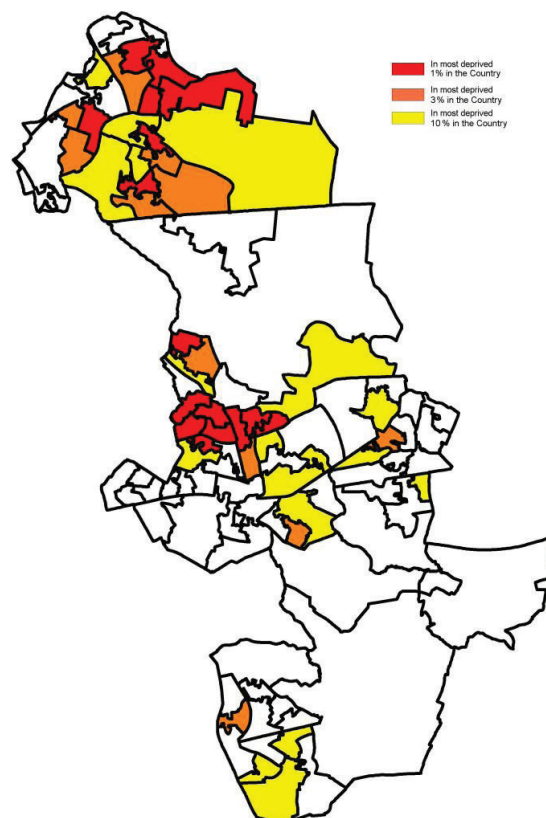
Measure of Deprivation	2004 Rank	2007 Rank	2010 Rank
Rank of income scale – the number of people who are income deprived.	38	50	51
Rank of SOA score - calculated by averaging the super output area scores in each district after they have been population weighted. This measure is useful because the more 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⁽⁶⁾.

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 for 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 are 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⁽⁷⁾. In March 2012, the number of persons claiming Job Seeker's Allowance was 6,644. This is 557 more than in March 2011 and represented 6.9% of the residents of working age. The number of claimants aged 18-24 increased by 29.4% during the same period. The number of persons claiming Job Seeker's Allowance for twelve months or more increased by 520 to

Map 3.1 Areas of Deprivation



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6 Index of Multiple Deprivation 2010 (CLG, 2011)

7 In February 2012, 22.6% of the Borough's working age population were claiming a Department for Work and Pensions out of work benefit

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1305, while the number of persons claiming for six months or more increased by 985. This means that 44.6% of persons claiming Job Seeker's Allowance have been claiming for 6 months or more.

3.15 There is growing evidence that some families are struggling to meet even the basic demand of affording food. Between June and September 2012, 336 vouchers were handed out to 778 people in Knowsley⁽⁸⁾. 53% of vouchers were for adults and 47% for children. The highest levels of voucher provision were in the wards in Kirkby. Benefit delays and changes were the main reasons given for requiring vouchers.

3.16 Nearly 20% of households are classed as living in 'fuel poverty'⁽⁹⁾, that is where 10% of household income is required to be spent to achieve adequate levels of warmth in the home. North Huyton has the highest level of fuel poverty (32%) in the Borough. Fuel Poverty is not only a debt problem but a serious health and wellbeing risk for vulnerable groups such as young families, the elderly, and persons with health problems.

Health and Well Being

3.17 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.

3.18 People living in Knowsley have a lower life expectancy than the national average - 75.9 years for males, compared to a national average of 78.3 years, and 79.8 years for females, compared to an average of 82.3 years⁽¹⁰⁾. Although life expectancy levels have increased, the Borough's level is still among the lowest in the Country.

3.19 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.

3.20 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⁽¹¹⁾.

3.21 The Sustainable Communities Strategy seeks to support vulnerable residents in ways that will enable them to live their lives independently. The Council has 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

3.22 Recorded crime continues to fall in Knowsley. All crime fell by 5% between 2010/11 and 2011/12 (from 10,242 to 9,734). Over the last 2 years Knowsley has achieved an overall reduction of 18.5% compared to a national reduction of 8.6%. The number of burglary

8 Knowsley Resilience Monitor (Policy Impact and Intelligence, 2012)

9 Knowsley Resilience Monitor (Policy Impact and Intelligence, 2012)

10 Area Partnership Boards Health Profile 2011 (Knowsley Public Health Intelligence & Evidence Team, 2011)

11 Area Partnership Boards Health Profile 2011 (Knowsley Public Health Intelligence & Evidence Team, 2011)

3 Knowsley in 2012

offences in the Borough fell by 18% while the other Local Authorities in the Liverpool City Region experienced an increase. The number of instances of serious acquisitive crime (including burglary, robbery and vehicle crime) reduced by nearly 12%. Violence against person offences reduced by over 12%. In 2011/12 anti-social behaviour fell by 18% compared to the previous year. Merseyside Fire and Rescue service also reported a reduction in anti-social behaviour secondary fires (25%).

3.23 The Council is a member of the Safer Knowsley Partnership (SKP) together with the Police, the Fire Service, the Primary Care Trust, and 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. The introduction of Police and Crime Commissioners in 2012 will have an impact on community safety issues. Police and Crime Commissioners will continue to work to cut crime by setting priorities in line with the needs of local people.

3.24 The Safer Knowsley Partnership has developed a strategic plan 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. At 40.8%, the Borough is unchanged from the 2010/11 performance. Nationally the percentage who achieved 5+ A*-C grades dropped from 58.9% to 58.6%. Knowsley remains bottom of the league table nationally (out of 151 Local Authorities).

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	2011/12
Knowsley	26.1	26.5	29.9	33.5	38.0	40.8	40.8
England	45.6	46.3	47.6	49.8	53.1	58.9	58.6
Gap between Knowsley and England	19.5	19.8	17.7	16.3	15.1	18.1	17.8

Source: Department for Education

3.26 In Knowsley, the difference between the proportion of girls and boys achieving 5+ A*-C grades including English and Maths was significant (44.1% for girls and 37.7% 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 broader uses of school premises by the community.

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3.28 There continue to be improvements in the percentage of 16 – 18 year olds in education, employment or training. Between April 2011 and March 2012, the Borough saw an increase of 1.4%⁽¹²⁾. At 87.1%, the Borough is only slightly below national averages.

3.29 The proportion of 16 – 18 year olds not in education, employment or training (NEET) at March 2012 saw a reduction of 0.8% on the previous year's figure. This is a significant decrease in actual numbers given the cohort size increased in April 2011 due to the change in the methodology of counting NEET⁽¹³⁾. Knowsley, however, still has one of the highest rates nationally for those young people aged 16-18 who are not in education, training and employment (9.79%). There are also significant variations across the Borough with less than 2% in Halewood North ward while in Northwood ward it is 9.2%. Young people who are not in education, employment or training are more vulnerable to problems in later life including low skills, unemployment and lower incomes.

Key Issues

Knowsley's Population

- The total population has seen a small decline since 2001 but the Borough has experienced a significant change in its structure to a more ageing population.
- Future population projections are expected to be revised by the Office for National Statistics in 2013 based on data from the Census 2011. Whilst previous projections indicated a future rise in the population this may be revised by the new projections.
- The change 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 are likely to have a significant impact on their health contributing to low life expectancy.
- Educational attainment is rising but the Borough is still significantly behind performance at the national level.

Housing

Households

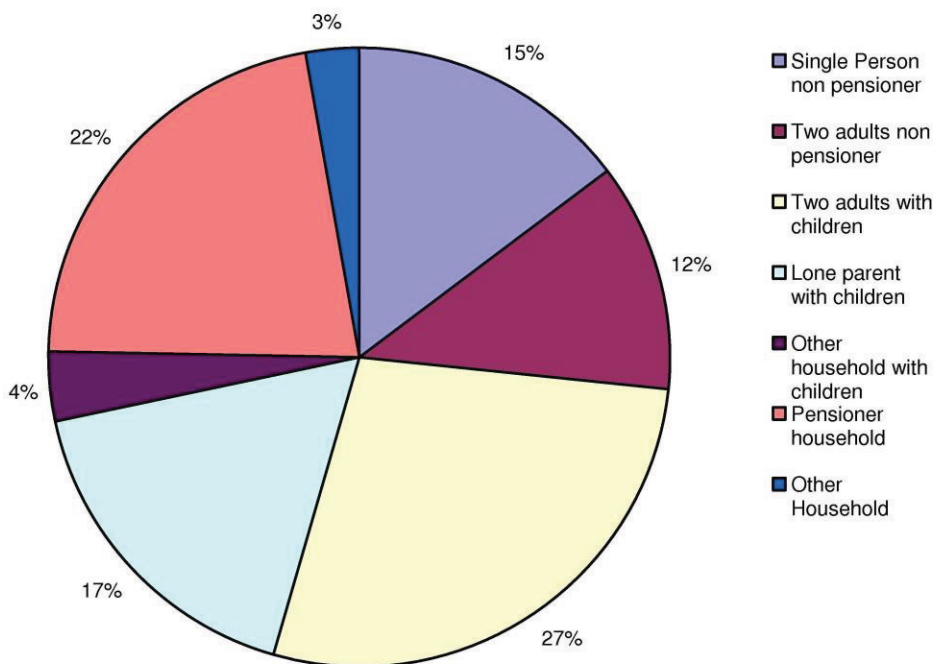
3.30 Figure 3.3 'Knowsley Household Composition (2001)' shows the household composition of Knowsley in 2001. Knowsley had the highest proportion of households in Greater Merseyside with dependent children (35.4%) and lone parent households (17.3%). Knowsley also had the second lowest percentage of all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

12 Directorate of Children and Family Services (Knowsley MBC)

13 Residential data as opposed to those registered at a local Connexions office

3 Knowsley in 2012

Figure 3.3 Knowsley Household Composition (2001)



Source: 2001 Census Table T8

3.31 The average household size in the Borough in 2008 was large (2.41 persons per household) compared to the national average (2.33 persons per household) with a high proportion containing dependent children and lone parent families⁽¹⁴⁾. Knowsley has the highest average household size in the Liverpool City Region.

3.32 In terms of housing provision, under occupied housing is a major issue in the Borough (35.1%)⁽¹⁵⁾. 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%.

3.33 Table 3.5 'Knowsley Household Forecast 2008 to 2028' shows the change in the number of households in the Borough that was forecast based on an estimate of the number of households in 2008 and a projection calculated using past trends. It does not represent housing need and does not take into account the findings of the Census 2011, on the basis of which future household projections will be revised.

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.

14 Household estimates and projections by district, England 1981- 2031(CLG, 2010)
 15 Knowsley Strategic Housing Market Assessment 2010 (DCA, 2010)

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3.34 The number of households in Knowsley was projected to rise by 7,000 between 2008 and 2028⁽¹⁶⁾. This was 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. The Office for National Statistics has stated that it will produce new household projections in 2013 based on the 2011 Census.

Dwellings

3.35 There are 64,629 dwellings in Knowsley of which 62,609 are occupied. Table 3.6 'Housing Completions and Demolitions 2003/4 to 2011/12' shows the annual housing completions and demolitions in Knowsley between 2003/4 and 2011/12.

Table 3.6 Housing Completions and Demolitions 2003/4 to 2011/12

	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
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
2011/12	313	79 (69)	-6	2	230
Total	4054	1814 (1195)	-15	53	2278
Mean	450.4	201.6 (132.8)	-1.7	5.9	253.1

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

3.36 In order to address population decline, the Council embarked in 1991 upon a "stabilisation strategy" which included building over 6,000 dwellings up to 2002. The large number of completions up to 2006 reflected the Council's "stabilisation policy". 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.

3.37 The 2003 Regional Spatial Strategy (RSS)⁽¹⁷⁾ 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.

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

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

3 Knowsley in 2012

3.38 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 begun to increase. Between April 2011 and March 2012, 313 new build dwellings were completed together with an additional 28 dwellings through conversions or changes of use of existing buildings. Taking into account demolitions and losses through conversion and change of use, the net delivery of dwellings was 230. Between April and September 2012 a further 91 dwellings have been completed.

3.39 There were no additional specialist and / or support housing units built in 2011/12. Of the 19 sites where residential development was completed in 2011/12, the average time from the granting of planning permission to completion on site was 76 weeks. The actual time varied from 42 weeks to 198 weeks.

Table 3.7 Housing Change by Area Partnership Board Area 2011 to 2012

Area Partnership Board	New Build Completions	Demolitions	Net Change for Conversion	Net Change for Change of Use	Net Dwellings Completed
North Huyton	112	69	0	1	44
South Huyton	20	0	6	0	26
North Kirkby	10	5	-4	0	1
South Kirkby	6	0	-2	0	4
Prescot, Whiston, Cronton	126	0	1	0	127
Halewood	39	5	-7	1	28
Total	313	79	-6	2	230

Source: Policy Impact and Intelligence, Knowsley MBC

3.40 The Local Plan: Core Strategy proposes that Principal Regeneration Areas be established in areas where they would bring most benefit. As far as housing regeneration is concerned this is at North Huyton and Stockbridge Village, Tower Hill, and South Prescot.

3.41 Table 3.7 'Housing Change by Area Partnership Board Area 2011 to 2012' shows that the main areas of housebuilding activity in 2011/12 have been in North Huyton and Prescot. Table 3.8 'Housing Change by Proposed Principal Regeneration Area 2011/12', however, 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 a large number of dwellings completed in Prescot were on the former BICC site - an area allocated for residential or businesses uses in the Revised Unitary Development Plan. Of the 63 dwellings built in the proposed North Huyton and Stockbridge Village Principal Regeneration Area, 11 were two bedroom, 47 were three bedroom and 5 were four or more bedroom.

Table 3.8 Housing Change by Proposed Principal Regeneration Area 2011/12

Principal Regeneration Area	Completions	Demolitions	Net Change for Conversion	Net Change for Change of Use	Net Dwellings Completed
North Huyton and Stockbridge Village	63	69	0	0	-6

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Tower Hill	0	0	0	0	0
South Prescott	0	0	0	0	0
Total	63	69	0	0	-6

Source: Policy Impact and Intelligence, Knowsley MBC

3.42 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. About 1,200 former social rented dwellings have been demolished and these will be replaced by about 1,450 new dwellings in a mix of tenures.

3.43 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 in the Borough as a whole is expected to increase significantly.

3.44 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.

3.45 Table 3.9 'Density of new dwellings 2011 to 2012' shows that the majority of new dwellings in the year ending 31 March 2012 were completed at a density of 30 to 50 dwellings per hectare. The average density for all completions was 44.8 dwellings per hectare. This compares with 54.4 dwellings per hectare the previous year.

Table 3.9 Density of new dwellings 2011 to 2012

	Number of Dwellings	Percent
Gross completions at density of less than 30 dwellings per hectare (net site area of the development)	27	8.6
Gross completions at density of 30-50 dwellings per hectare (net site area of the development)	174	55.6
Gross completions at density above 50 dwellings per hectare (net site area of the development)	112	35.8
Total Completions	313	100.0

Source: Policy Impact and Intelligence, Knowsley MBC

3.46 Table 3.10 'Gross Completions of New Build Dwellings (2011/12) by House Type and Number of Bedrooms' shows that most of the houses that were built were either two bedroom (32%) or three bedroom (50%) 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⁽¹⁸⁾.

Table 3.10 Gross Completions of New Build Dwellings (2011/12) by House Type and Number of Bedrooms

	1 bed	2 beds	3 beds	4 or more beds	Total
House / Bungalow	0	24	167	52	243
Flat / Apartment	12	84	2	0	98
Total	12	108	169	52	341

3 Knowsley in 2012

%	3.5	31.7	49.6	15.2	100.0
Source: Policy Impact and Intelligence, 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%

3.47 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 the RSS requirement.

Table 3.12 New and converted dwellings on Previously Developed Land

On previously developed sites (Brownfield)	331
On 'not previously developed' sites (Greenfield)	10
Total	341
% on Previously Developed Land	97.1
Source: Policy Impact and Intelligence, Knowsley MBC	

3.48 Table 3.13 'Affordable Dwelling Completions 2011 - 2012' shows that from April 2011 to March 2012, 190 units of affordable housing were completed in Knowsley of which 135 (71%) were social rented, 47 (25%) were affordable home ownership, and 8 (4%) were intermediate rent.

Table 3.13 Affordable Dwelling Completions 2011 - 2012

	Affordable Rent	Social Rent	Intermediate Rent	Affordable Home Ownership	All Affordable
Completions	0	135	8	47	190
%	0	71	4	25	100
Source: National Housing Statistics (HCA, 2012)					

Housing Need

3.49 Currently the Revised Unitary Development Plan (UDP) together with the North West of England Plan Regional Spatial Strategy (RSS) form the Development Plan for the Borough. Table 3.14 'Plan period and housing targets' shows that between 2002 and 2016 the Regional Planning Guidance for the North West (RPG13) required 3,220 dwellings to be built in the Borough. RPG13 was superseded by RSS which required 8,100 dwellings to be built between 2003 and 2021. Policy H1 of the Revised Unitary Development Plan set a housing target

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for the Borough in line with RPG13. Policy H1 was therefore allowed to lapse in 2009 following the adoption of the new Regional Spatial Strategy because it ceased to be consistent with regional policy.

Table 3.14 Plan period and housing targets

Start of Plan period	End of Plan period	Total housing Required	Source of plan Target
2002	2016	3,220	Regional Planning Guidance for the North West (2003)
2003	2021	8,100	Regional Spatial Strategy (2008)

Source: Regional Planning Guidance for the North West (RPG13), and North West of England Plan Regional Spatial Strategy to 2021

3.50 In order to comply with the RPG13 requirement of a maximum of 230 net additional 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.

3.51 Table 3.15 'Regional Spatial Strategy (RSS) shortfall' shows that for the period from 2003 to 2012, Knowsley's RSS requirement was to build an additional 4,050 dwellings. The demolition of dwellings in Action Areas (primarily in North Huyton and Tower Hill), the housing constraint policy, and the backdating of housing requirement to 2003, contributed to a shortfall of 1,772 dwellings. The RSS requirement was a net figure; any future demolitions would therefore have to be replaced. There are no known proposals for future demolitions in Knowsley. For the RSS requirement to be reached by 2021, an average of 647 dwellings per year would have to be built.

Table 3.15 Regional Spatial Strategy (RSS) shortfall

Total RSS requirement from start of RSS period to present (450 per year from 2003 to 2012)	4,050
Net Dwelling Completions (2003 to 2012)	2,278
Current Shortfall in completions (2003 to 2012)	1,772
Known loss through demolitions 2012 onwards	0
Total RSS requirement to end of RSS Period (450 per year from 2012 to 2021)	4,050
Requirement to end of RSS period including making up of shortfall and replacing future demolitions	5,822
Amended annualised RSS requirement to end of its plan period (2012 to 2021)	647

Source: Policy Impact and Intelligence, Knowsley MBC

3 Knowsley in 2012

3.52 The 2011 Localism Act made legislative provision for the abolition of the regional planning tier. The North West of England Plan Regional Spatial Strategy, however, has yet to be revoked. The Council, in its Housing Technical Report⁽¹⁹⁾ identified a need for 8,100 additional dwellings between 2010 and 2028. This was based on the projected number of future households together with a wider housing needs assessment.

3.53 The Core Strategy Proposed Submission Document makes provision for 450 net dwellings per year from 2010. Table 3.6 'Housing Completions and Demolitions 2003/4 to 2011/12' shows that, at April 2012, 592 fewer dwellings had been built than had been made provision for in the emerging Core Strategy.

Available Housing Land

3.54 Table 3.16 'Available Housing Supply (1 April 2013)' shows the expected number of dwellings on, 1 April 2013, 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 demolitions. It does not take into consideration additional windfall development which has been significant in recent years (1,684 dwellings on non allocated sites between 2007/8 and 2011/12). Individual site details can be found in Appendix B.

Table 3.16 Available Housing Supply (1 April 2013)

Remaining numbers of dwelling with extant planning permission as at 30th September 2012	2,587
Expected number of dwellings to be completed 1 October 2012 and 31 March 2013	311
Knowsley UDP allocations (Policy H2) without planning permission as at 30th September 2012	442
Knowsley UDP allocations (Policy H3) without planning permission as at 30th September 2012	300
Knowsley UDP allocations (Policy H4) without planning permission as at 30th September 2012	225
Expected total supply at April 2013	3,243
Source: Policy Impact and Intelligence Division, Knowsley MBC	

3.55 There is currently extant planning permissions for 2,587 new dwellings of which 311 are expected to be completed between 1 October 2012 and 31 March 2013.

3.56 During 2010/11 planning permission was granted for 215 new dwellings on 30 sites while the time limit on 6 planning permissions totalling 20 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 1075%.

3.57 Of the sites allocated within the UDP Policy H2, Quarryside Drive (site H6) is complete, Delph Lane / Two Butt Lane (site H7) is under construction while former flats at Kipling Avenue (site H2) has outline planning permission. Land at Thingwall Lane (site H4), has outline planning permission for 525 dwellings of which 100 (phase 1) has reserved matters approval.

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3.58 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.

3.59 The Council has reviewed the availability of housing in its Strategic Housing Land Availability Assessment (SHLAA)⁽²⁰⁾. In addition to allocated sites and sites with the benefit of planning permission for residential purposes, the SHLAA includes sites submitted by stakeholders, landowners and other interested parties for consideration as part of a "Call for Sites". The inclusion of sites within the SHLAA should not be taken to imply that they will be allocated for development or that the Council will necessarily consider planning applications favourably. The SHLAA adopts a "risk assessment" of 20% which provides an allowance for sites identified by the SHLAA that do not come forward for residential development as anticipated.

3.60 The SHLAA also provides an estimation of when housing land is likely to come forward for development. The SHLAA 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.

Five-year land supply

3.61 National policy⁽²¹⁾ 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's SHLAA - 2012 Update⁽²²⁾ identifies the Borough's deliverable five-year housing land supply as 3,347 dwellings. This is in excess of five years of the RSS, and the emerging Core Strategy's, requirement of 450 dwellings per year. National policy further requires, that were there is evidence of persistent under delivery of new housing development, that land for an additional 20% of housing be identified. The deliverable five-year housing land supply is also in excess of this. The Council therefore considers that the Borough currently meets the requirements for provision of a deliverable supply of housing sites as set out in the National Planning Policy Framework.

3.62 The SHLAA identified a further "developable" land supply of 1,863 dwellings in the SHLAA plan period for years 6 - 10. This represents an under supply in relation to the requirement for 2,250 dwellings over this period. The SHLAA also identifies a shortfall in the 11-15 plan period. In total the SHLAA identified a "risk assessed" housing land supply of 12.6 years. This falls short of the requirements of the Council's emerging Core Strategy. The SHLAA notes that given the shortfall of available housing land in the medium (6-10 year) and long (11-15 year) term it is likely that land currently designated as Green Belt will need to be released for development to ensure residential development requirements are achieved for the whole of the Core Strategy Plan period.

Projected House building

3.63 Since the base date of the SHLAA - 2012 Update (1st April 2011), additional permissions have been granted and additional dwellings have been completed. This Monitoring Report takes account of this new information and identifies a projection of net additional dwellings to 2028. This information will form the basis of subsequent updates to the Council's SHLAA.

3.64 Figure 3.4 'Knowsley Housing Trajectory' shows the projected rates of net additional dwellings on currently identified sites. Projections for individual sites can be found in Appendix B.

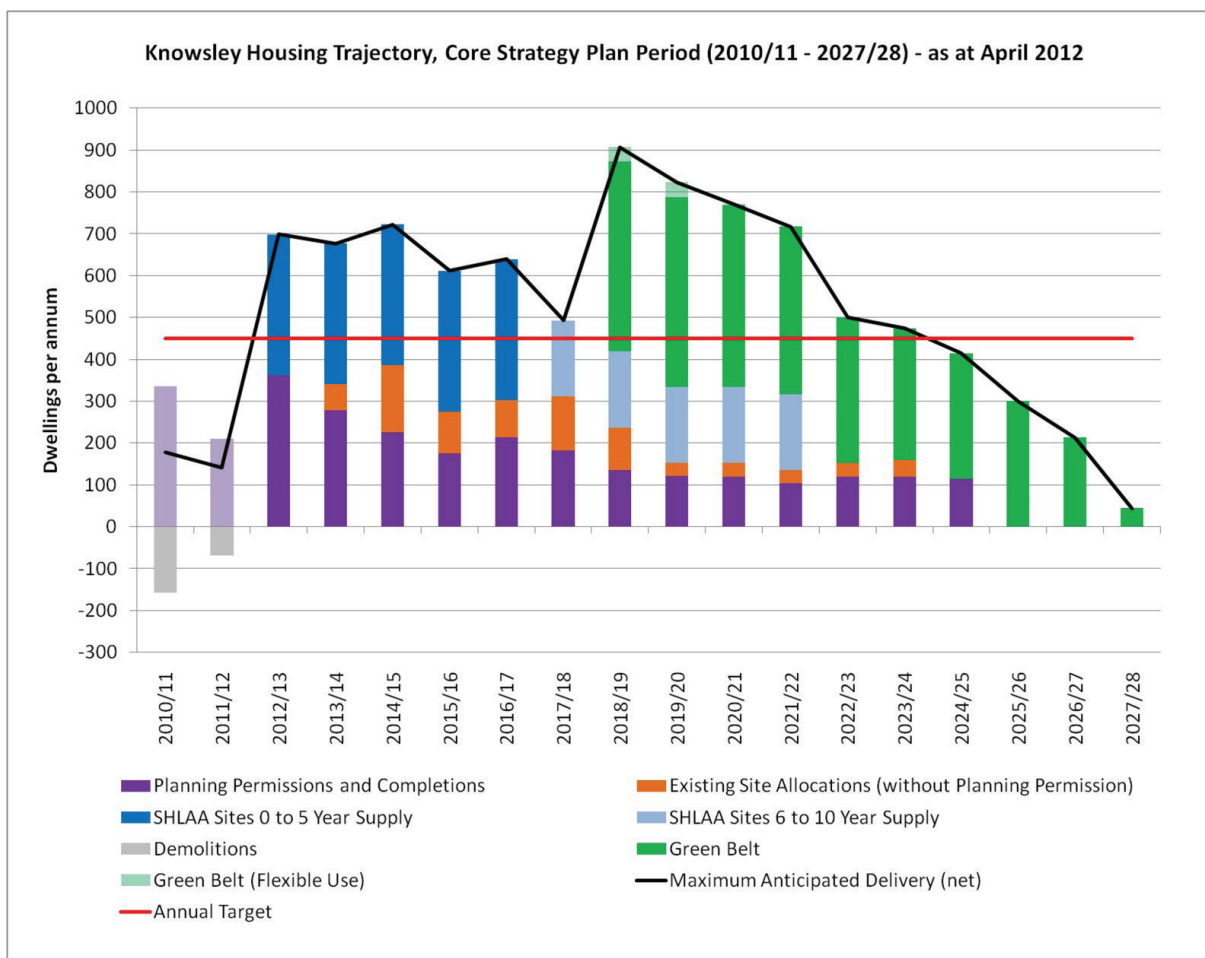
20 Knowsley Strategic Housing Land Availability Assessment (SHLAA) 2012 Update (Knowsley MBC, 2012)

21 National Planning Policy Framework (DCLG, 2012)

22 Knowsley Strategic Housing Land Availability Assessment (SHLAA) 2012 Update (Knowsley MBC, 2012)

3 Knowsley in 2012

Figure 3.4 Knowsley Housing Trajectory



Empty Homes

3.65 In April 2012 the Borough had 2,020 homes that were registered with Council Tax as being empty⁽²³⁾. This represented 3.13% of Knowsley’s housing stock and compares with 2.8% nationally. Of the 2,020 empty homes, 1,711 (84.7%) were private sector housing, 309 (15.3%) were Registered Social Landlord housing. 1,445 dwellings (71.%) were empty for over 6 months

3.66 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.

3.67 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. Empty Dwelling Management Orders 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.

Knowsley in 2012 3

Affordable Homes

3.68 Knowsley has a very high proportion of social rented dwellings (29%)⁽²⁴⁾. The highest concentrations of social rented housing are within Kirkby, North Huyton, Stockbridge Village and South Halewood. The Sustainable Community Strategy⁽²⁵⁾ states that the Local Development Framework⁽²⁶⁾ will set out the requirements for affordable housing which, it states, must be tenure blind.

3.69 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 high levels of affordable housing which existed in the Borough relative to demand and the need to broaden the housing offer of the Borough in the market sector. 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. The demolition of unpopular and poor condition social rented homes and modernisation in the remaining affordable housing stock in recent years have also made it a more attractive proposition.

3.70 Following the completion of the Knowsley Housing Needs Assessments in 2007 and 2009, the Council commissioned a Strategic Housing Market Assessment (SHMA). The SHMA⁽²⁷⁾ assessed the Borough's need for additional affordable dwellings, e.g. social rented, shared ownership, etc., and market dwellings (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 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.

3.71 Figure 3.5 'Average Property Prices by House Type' shows the average price of residential property in Knowsley for March each year. Average house prices in March 2012 ranged between £66,860 (a decrease of £995 from March 2011) for a terraced house and £166,836 (a decrease of £2,384 from March 2011) for a detached property. The average price for all types of dwelling was £105,361, which was £1,814 (1.4%) lower than the previous year.

24 Housing Flows Reconciliation 2011/12

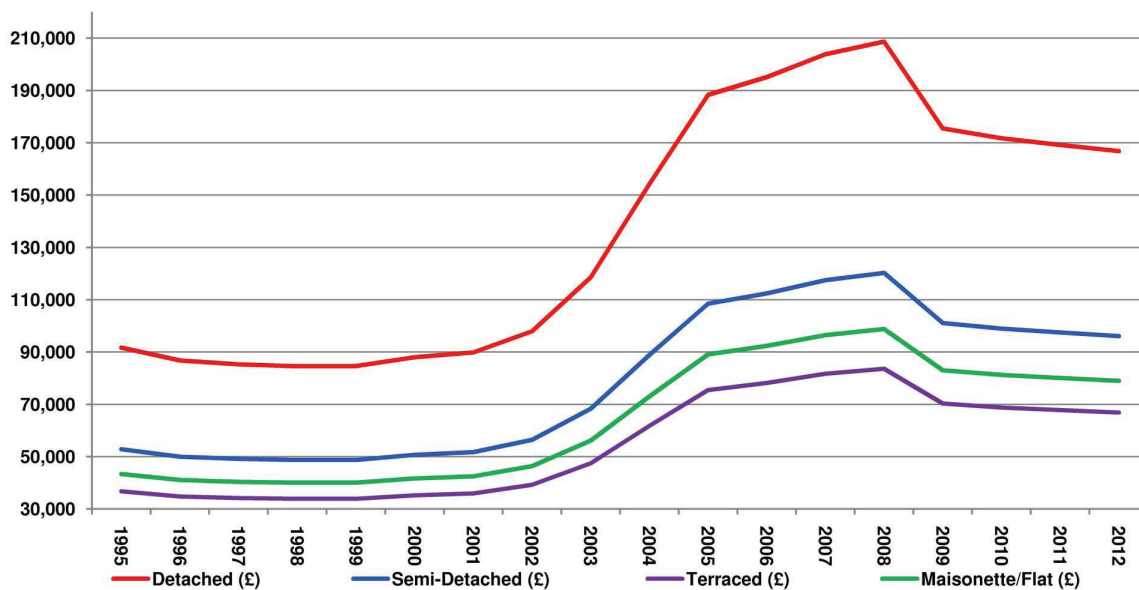
25 Knowsley: The Borough of Choice – Sustainable Community Strategy 2008 –2023 (Knowsley Partnership, 2008)

26 now known as Local Plan

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

3 Knowsley in 2012

Figure 3.5 Average Property Prices by House Type



Land Registry House Prices dataset

3.72 In general pay levels for Knowsley residents are low. In April 2012 the average price for an entry-level house (first time buyer) was 5.5 times the average annual pay for a full-time worker⁽²⁸⁾.

Gypsies and Travellers and Travelling Showpeople

3.73 National planning policy for traveller sites⁽²⁹⁾ requires Local Planning Authorities to set pitch targets for Gypsies and Travellers and plot targets for travelling showpeople. Working collaboratively with neighbouring local planning authorities, the targets should address the likely permanent and transit site accommodation needs of travellers in their area. Targets were not included 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 adopted.

3.74 The 2008 Merseyside Gypsy and Traveller Accommodation Needs Assessment identified a need of five permanent pitches in the Borough and ten transit pitches across Merseyside⁽³⁰⁾. The Regional Strategy Technical Background Paper⁽³¹⁾, however, found that the Borough has a need for ten permanent pitches and five transit pitches. The Council intends to review the evidence of need for Gypsies and Travellers as part of its Local Plan process.

3.75 There are currently no authorised sites for Gypsies and Travellers or Travelling Showpeople accommodation in Knowsley. Planning permission has not been granted for Gypsies and Travellers or Travelling Showpeople accommodation.

28 Hometrack Realtime Valuations - September 2012

29 Planning Policy for Traveller Sites (DCLG, 2012)

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

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

Knowsley in 2012 3

Key Issues

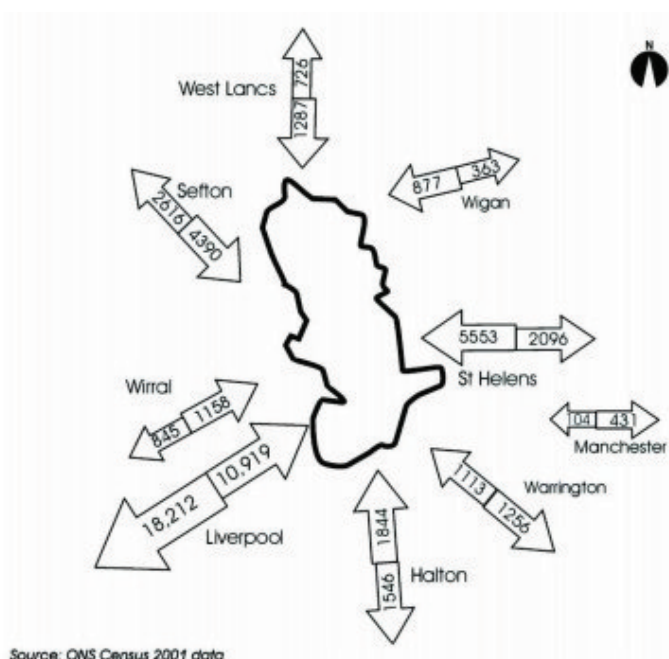
Housing

- In 2008 there were 62,000 households in the Borough and this is projected to rise to 69,000 in 2028. This figure may be revised downwards when new household projections are released.
- The Council's emerging Core Strategy proposes that sufficient land be identified to accommodate 8,100 new dwellings to be built between 2010 and 2028.
- The Borough has in excess of a five-year housing land supply but additional land will need to be provided through the Local Plan process to provide a 15 year supply.
- House building has started to increase after two years of low building but annual completions are still below 2007/8 figures.
- The proportion of empty homes in the Borough is significantly above the national average.
- In April 2012 the average price for an entry-level house (first time buyer) was 5.5 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.

Economy, Employment and Skills

3.76 Knowsley is described as being in the outer part of the Liverpool City Region⁽³²⁾, 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⁽³³⁾. 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⁽³⁴⁾; it is therefore also an important source of workforce for the City Region. Figure 3.6 '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 3.6 Knowsley's Daily Commuting Flows



3.77 Since 1998 major employment developments on the Borough's industrial and business parks together with development in town centres and at Whiston Hospital have facilitated the creation of new jobs. This has included the growing role for the business services, ICT, creative, tourism, leisure, financial services, health care, communications, logistics and distribution sectors. More than a third of existing businesses

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

33 2008 Annual Business Inquiry Employee Analysis (ONS, 2009)

34 2001 census - UK travel flows (local authority), (ONS from Nomis on 27 January 2011)

3 Knowsley in 2012

cite access and availability of affordable commercial space as the main reason that they are based in Knowsley⁽³⁵⁾. National trends indicate that the public sector has declined following Government spending cuts in 2010/11⁽³⁶⁾.

3.78 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⁽³⁷⁾. 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.

3.79 The gradual shift away from traditional manufacturing sectors has resulted in some existing premises within Knowsley's industrial areas being no longer considered suitable for modern employment needs. This has resulted in high vacancy levels in parts of the industrial areas. Knowsley Industrial Park is a particular example of this⁽³⁸⁾.

3.80 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.

3.81 The Sustainable Communities Strategy⁽³⁹⁾ 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.

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

Table 3.17 VAT Registrations and De-registrations 2002-2007

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

Source: ONS Crown Copyright Reserved [from Nomis on 26 October 2012]

35 Partnership Strategic Needs Assessment Key Messages – May 2012 (The Knowsley Partnership, 2012)

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

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

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

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

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3.83 Since 2007 the official statistics contains all businesses, not just those that are VAT registered. 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. In 2011/12, 2089 jobs were created in the Borough⁽⁴⁰⁾. Almost half of these were new jobs in the Jaguar / Land Rover plant. There were also 467 new business startups in 2011/12. At 60,000 jobs in the Borough, Knowsley has a job density of 0.62⁽⁴¹⁾, that is 0.62 jobs for each resident aged 16 to 64.

Workforce

3.84 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.

3.85 Table 3.18 '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 3.18 Employment by Occupations

	Knowsley		North West (%)	Great Britain (%)
	Number	%		
Managers, directors and senior officials	4,200	6.9	9.1	10
Professional occupations	6,900	11.3	17.9	19.2
Associate professional & technical	6,800	11.2	12.6	14
Administrative & secretarial	7,400	12.1	11.9	11.1
Skilled trades occupations	7,700	12.6	10.4	10.8
Caring, leisure and Other Service occupations	6,900	11.2	10.2	9.1
Sales and customer service occupations	6,600	10.8	8.8	8.1
Process plant & machine operatives	6,200	10.2	7	6.4
Elementary occupations	7,900	13	11.9	10.9

Source: Annual Population Survey April 2011 to March 2012

3.86 The Borough has low average wage levels for residents and mismatch in wages between local residents and those working in the Borough. Table 3.19 'Residents Pay' shows the average (median) weekly and hourly wage for residents in full-time employment. At £440, Knowsley residents receive £63 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 second highest average weekly wage (£474).

40 Business Liaison, Knowsley MBC

41 ONS [from Nomis on 5 November 2012]

3 Knowsley in 2012

Table 3.19 Residents Pay

	Knowsley (£)	North West (£)	Great Britain (£)
Gross weekly pay			
Full Time Workers	439.6	460.0	503.1
Male Full Time Workers	472.7	498.4	541.7
Female Full Time Workers	398.4	415.6	446.3
Hourly Pay			
Full Time Workers	11.14	11.75	12.77
Male Full Time Workers	11.8	12.22	13.32
Female Full Time Workers	10.76	11.15	11.95
Source: ONS annual survey of hours and earnings - resident analysis			
ONS Crown Copyright Reserved [from Nomis on 13 September 2012]			

Employment Land

3.87 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. Table 3.20 'Employment Land Available – by Type (March 2012)' shows that the Borough has 149.5 ha of land that is currently suitable and available for employment uses. Of this 123.4 ha of land has been allocated for employment purposes but does not yet have planning permission. There is a further 11.3 ha of sites in the Primarily Industrial Areas that is considered to be appropriate locations for B1, B2 and B8 uses. A further 12.0 ha of land that has planning permission but where development has not commenced. Most land that is available and suitable for employment purposes is appropriate for a mix of employment types. Only 48.2% of the land that is available for employment purposes has previously been developed. One planning permission expired during 2011/12 but as the site is an allocated site it remains in the employment land supply. It is considered that 115 ha of land is available or will be available within the next five years. This is in excess of the five year supply (51 ha) required if the Core Strategy is adopted in its current form.

Table 3.20 Employment Land Available – by Type (March 2012)

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)	107.4	48.7	45.4
Business (B1) or General Industry (B2), or Hotel (C1)	8.0	1.4	17.8
Sub Total	123.4	58.1	47.1

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Employment Type (Use Classes Order 1987)	Area (ha)	Area on Brownfield land (ha)	% on Brownfield land
Other sites in Primarily Industrial Area⁽⁴²⁾			
Business (B1) or General Industry (B2) or Storage / Distribution (B8)	11.3	0.4	3.3
Sites with Planning Permission, not started			
Offices (B1a)	1.4	1.4	95.3
Business (B1) or General Industry (B2)	0.2	0	0.0
Business (B1) or General Industry (B2) or Storage / Distribution (B8)	6.7	5.8	86.6
General Industry (B2)	1.8	1.3	69.4
Storage / Distribution (B8)	1.9	1.9	100.0
Sub Total	12.0	10.9	90.4
Sites Under Construction			
Offices (B1a)	0.7	0.7	100.0
General Industry (B2) or Storage / Distribution (B8)	0.8	0.8	100.0
Waste	1.3	1.3	100.0
Sub Total	2.8	2.8	100.0
Grand Total	149.5	72.1	48.2
Individual site details are contained in Appendix C.			

3.88 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. 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.

3.89 The Core Strategy's Proposed Submission Document 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 3.21 'Employment Land Available by Principal Regeneration Area (March 2012)' shows that over half of the land available for employment purposes is within 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, outline planning permission has been granted for a mixed use development which contained a small amount (4ha) of employment uses and a much larger amount (25.4 ha) which could accommodate up to 623 dwellings.

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Table 3.21 Employment Land Available by Principal Regeneration Area (March 2012)

	Knowsley Industrial and Business Parks		South Prescott	
	Total (ha)	Deliverable within 5 years (ha)*	Total (ha)	Deliverable within 5 years (ha)*
Allocation without Planning Permission	55.6	44.6	31.6	31.6
Other sites in Primarily Industrial Area ⁽⁴³⁾	9.9	9.9	0.0	0.0
Sites with Planning Permission, not started	8.5	8.5	0.0	0.0
Sites Under Construction	1.3	1.3	0.0	0.0
Total	75.2	64.2	31.6	31.6
Source: Policy Impact and Intelligence, Knowsley MBC *Note: Considered to be deliverable by Joint Employment Land and Premises Study ⁽⁴⁴⁾				

3.90 The Core Strategy's Proposed Submission Document⁽⁴⁵⁾ identified that between 2010 and 2028 the Borough will need 183.5 ha of land for employment purposes and identified an employment land supply of 151.6 ha. The Borough therefore had a supply deficit of 31.9 ha. The Document identified that up to 24.6 ha of land could become available through remodelling opportunities and that up to 25.4 ha of employment land could be lost to other uses. The Council has identified, through its emerging Local Plan, that between 7.3 and 57.3 ha more employment land will be needed if it is to meet its employment land needs to 2028. Between April 2011 and March 2012, six sites totalling 11.6 ha were granted planning permission for new employment development.

3.91 The Employment Land Study⁽⁴⁶⁾ 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. 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%. The reasons for the differences in the figures between the findings of the Study and the Core Strategy are set out in the "Planning for Employment Growth in Knowsley" Technical Report⁽⁴⁷⁾.

3.92 During 2011/12, two developments were completed comprising 300 sq.m. of office accommodation as an extension to an existing building and a 20,422 sq.m. new build of B1/B2/B8 accommodation on land that had previously been developed. Figure 3.7 'Additional Employment Floorspace' shows the amount of floorspace completed between 2005/6 and 2010/12. The amount of floorspace has been heavily influenced by the type of floorspace developed. In 2007, for example, a large proportion of the additional floorspace was a single warehouse. Both developments in 2011/12 were on land that had previously been developed.

43 Identified in the Unitary Development Plan

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

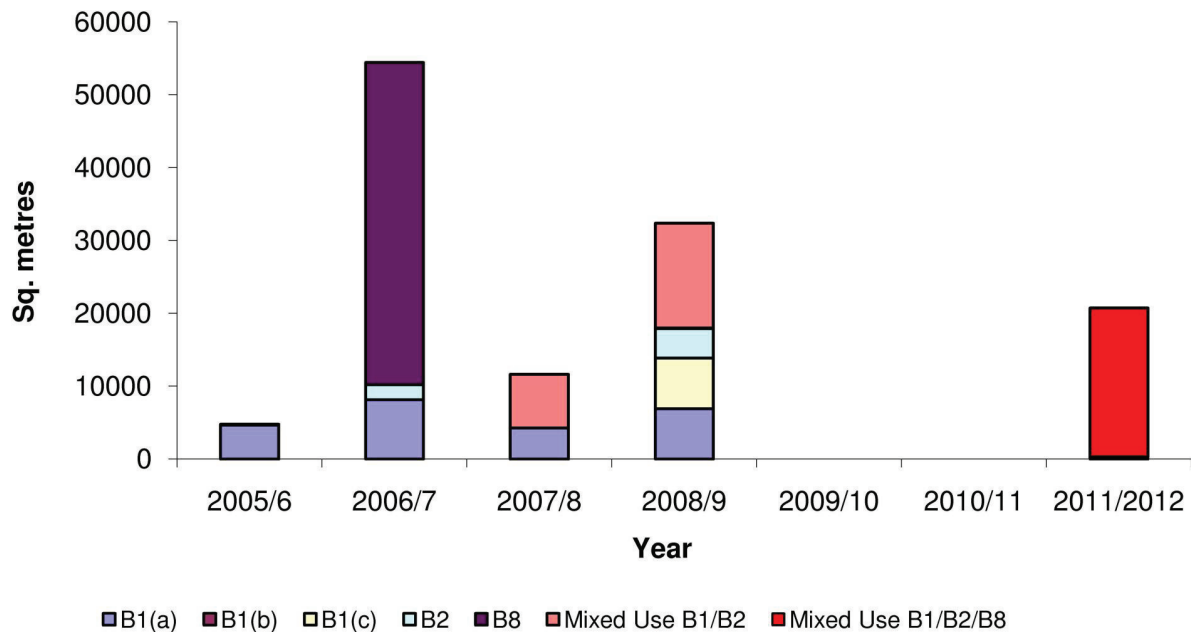
45 Knowsley Local Plan: Core Strategy Proposed Submission Document (Knowsley MBC, 2012)

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

47 Planning for Employment Growth in Knowsley (Knowsley MBC, 2012)

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Figure 3.7 Additional Employment Floorspace



3.93 Table 3.22 'Employment Land Take-up 2010/11 to 2011/12' shows the annual take-up of employment land since the start of the period covered by the Core Strategy Proposed Submission document. The Core Strategy makes provision for 10.2 ha of employment land per year. By April 2012 the actual employment land development was 18.7 ha short of what is to be planned for in the emerging Core Strategy.

Table 3.22 Employment Land Take-up 2010/11 to 2011/12

Year	New Build Developed			Cumulative		
	Knowsley Industrial and Business Park (ha)	South Prescott (ha)	Total (ha)	Knowsley Industrial and Business Park (ha)	South Prescott (ha)	Total (ha)
2010/11	0	0	0	0	0	0
2011/12	1.7	0	1.7	1.7	0	1.7

Town Centres and Shopping

3.94 Kirkby, Prescott 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 Prescott contains a much older historic core. A recent town centres and shopping study⁽⁴⁸⁾ states that Knowsley's town centres Huyton, Prescott 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

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

3 Knowsley in 2012

a very restricted range of restaurants. They also continue to suffer from high levels of 'leakage' of expenditure to centres and "out of centre" retail parks outside of the Borough, particularly to Liverpool.

3.95 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⁽⁴⁹⁾ suggests that some of these are experiencing difficulties.

3.96 Comprehensive regeneration of Ravenscourt in Halewood was recently completed. Phase 1 consisted of Council, housing trust, health and community facilities at the Halewood Centre. Phase 2 consisted of a 1,597 sq. m. food store and 12 retail non food units together with car parking and a bus interchange, and was nearing completion as at 31 March 2012.

3.97 The Stockbridge Village centre has also recently been comprehensively developed. The scheme includes a new small supermarket, library, leisure centre and other facilities.

3.98 Outline planning permission was granted in March 2011 that, if implemented, will regenerate Kirkby Town Centre. The permission is for a mixed use development including a foodstore, retail shops, food and drink uses, professional and financial services, pubs / bars, hot food take away, and a replacement health centre and library in the Town Centre and on land adjoining it. The development of town centre uses as part of this planning consent has yet to be commenced.

3.99 The Prescot Town Team, comprising local retailers, landlords and representatives from local bodies including Knowsley Council, Prescot Town Council and Knowsley Chamber of Commerce, has been made an official Portas Town Team Partner. It has been awarded a £10,000 grant to kick-start plans to revitalise the town centre. It will help support more advertising and marketing of town centre businesses, encouraging people to 'buy local', as well as piloting a shuttle bus to link the town centre and Cables Retail Park on market days. Retailers in the town centre will benefit from customer service training to enhance their own offer and build on the town's reputation as a unique shopping destination.

3.100 Policy CS12 in the Core Strategy Proposed Submission Document makes provision for small scale enhancements to retail in the Tower Hill Principal Regeneration Area. This is to be at an appropriate scale and function of a local centre that will compliment Kirkby Town Centre. No planning application have been received for retail development in Tower Hill.

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

Knowsley in 2012 3

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 second highest average weekly wage.
- The Borough's main growth area has been in public services but national trends indicate that this sector is declining due to ongoing Government spending cuts.
- The manufacturing sector has declined but still makes a significant contribution to the local economy. The gradual shift away from traditional manufacturing sectors has resulted in some existing premises within Knowsley's industrial areas being no longer considered suitable for modern employment needs.
- The Borough has approximately 150 ha of land available for employment purposes generally for all employment types. The Council has identified, through its emerging Local Plan, that between 7 and 57 ha more employment land will be needed if it is to meet it's employment land needs to 2028.
- 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.
- Outline planning permission was granted in March 2011 that, if implemented, will regenerate Kirkby Town Centre. The permission is for a mixed use development including a foodstore, retail shops, food and drink uses, professional and financial services, pubs / bars, hot food take away, and a replacement health centre and library in the Town Centre and on land adjoining it.

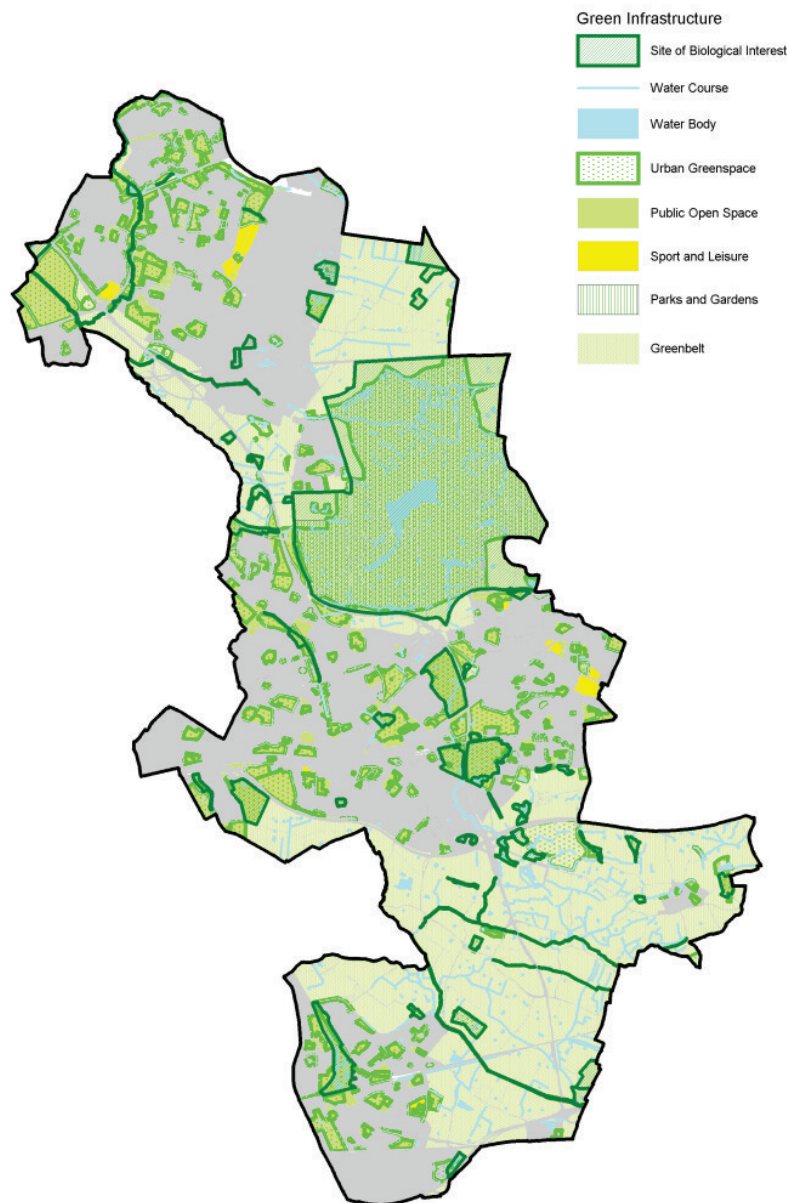
Environment

Natural Environment

3.101 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

3.102 Green Belts have five purposes⁽⁵⁰⁾:

- 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.

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3.103 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's land area.

3.104 In order to meet the Borough's housing and industrial development needs in the later years of the Local Plan: 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 Knowsley Core Strategy Proposed Submission Document proposes that the Green Belt boundary be reviewed in nine "broad locations" for the period up to 2028 and one "broad location" after 2028.

Green Spaces

3.105 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.

3.106 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.

3.107 In July 2011 Halewood Park in Halewood was awarded Green Flag status followed by Jubilee Park in Huyton in July 2012. This brought the number of open spaces in the Borough that are managed to Green Flag Award standard to ten (see Table 3.23 'Amount of open spaces managed to Green Flag Award standard'). This means that 25.8% of open space in the Borough that is eligible for a Green Flag Award is managed to the standard. The Council's Greenspace Strategy identifies three further open spaces that it intends will be managed to Green Flag Standard by March 2014⁽⁵¹⁾. These are Acornfield Plantation in Kirkby, Eaton Street Recreation Ground in Prescott, and Arncliffe Sports Ground in Halewood.

Table 3.23 Amount of open spaces managed to Green Flag Award standard

Name	Area	Area (ha)
Halewood Park	Halewood	27.9
Court Hey Park	Huyton	13.4
King George V Playing Fields	Huyton	13.7
McGoldrick Park	Huyton	4.9
Sawpit Park	Huyton	1.2
Jubilee Park	Huyton	5.4
Millbrook Park Millennium Green	Kirkby	13.9

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Name	Area	Area (ha)
St. Chad's Gardens	Kirkby	1.3
Henley Park	Whiston	2.4
Knowsley Cemetery	Whiston	2.2
Source: Knowsley MBC		

3.108 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. Table 3.24 'Provision of Open Space in Knowsley' shows that although the Borough has an overall surplus in provision of open space, there is insufficient provision for children and young people and of allotments. For open space requirements and provision, the Borough has been subdivided into 38 Substantial Residential Areas (SRAs). Of the 38 SRAs, 15 are in deficit of one of the typologies and 11 are in deficit of two typologies. The Greenspace SPD has been utilised to draw out appropriate contributions from developers (£196,763.36 of contributions were received between April 2011 and March 2012) to help improve the quantity, quality and accessibility of the Borough's greenspaces.

Table 3.24 Provision of Open Space in Knowsley

Area	Typology	Required (ha)	Provision (ha)	Surplus / Deficit (ha)	Overall Position (+ / -)
Knowsley	Parks & Gardens	119.49	265.99	146.50	317.18
	Amenity Greenspace	74.68	266.86	192.18	
	Provision for Children & Young People	29.87	11.29	-18.58	
	Allotments	7.47	4.55	-2.92	
	Total	231.51	548.69		
Kirkby	Parks & Gardens	33.28	52.91	19.63	110.51
	Amenity Greenspace	20.80	117.75	96.95	
	Provision for Children & Young People	8.32	3.11	-5.21	
	Allotments	2.08	1.22	-0.86	
	Total	64.48	174.99		
Huyton	Parks & Gardens	47.88	78.94	31.06	85.38

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Area	Typology	Required (ha)	Provision (ha)	Surplus / Deficit (ha)	Overall Position (+ / -)
	Amenity Greenspace	29.93	92.30	62.37	
	Provision for Children & Young People	11.97	4.38	-7.59	
	Allotments	2.99	2.53	-0.46	
	Total	92.77	178.15		
Prescot, Whiston & Cronton Village	Parks & Gardens	21.15	80.61	59.46	63.82
	Amenity Greenspace	13.22	28.80	9.05	
	Provision for Children & Young People	5.29	1.36	-3.93	
	Allotments	1.32	0.56	-0.76	
	Total	40.98	111.33		
Halewood	Parks & Gardens	17.18	53.53	36.35	50.94
	Amenity Greenspace	10.74	28.01	17.27	
	Provision for Children & Young People	4.29	2.44	-1.85	
	Allotments	1.07	0.24	-0.83	
	Total	33.28	84.22		

Source: Knowsley Greenspace Audit (Knowsley MBC, 2012)

3.109 The Council has recently completed an 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

3.110 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 65 Local Wildlife Sites (formerly Sites of Biological Interest) including a new site designated in 2012 (Northwood Forest Hills), six Local Geological Sites (formerly Sites of Local Geological Interest), of which four overlap with Local Wildlife Sites; and 1 Local Nature Reserve. Table 3.25 'Sites of Environmental Importance by Partnership Board Area' shows a summary of their general location. Appendix E contains a full listing of sites. Of the 72 sites, 22 (31%) have positive conservation management schemes in place. Details of all site evaluations can be obtained by contacting the Council's Local Plan team.

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Table 3.25 Sites of Environmental Importance by Partnership Board Area

Site Location:	Local Wildlife Sites	Local Geological Sites	Local Nature Reserve
North Kirkby	4	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: The Replacement Unitary Development Plan subdivided the Borough by Community Forum Areas.			

3.111 During 2011, twelve sites were monitored by the North Merseyside Local Sites Partnership, coordinated by Merseyside Environmental Advisory Service. These were:

- Aker's Pits, Knowsley Village;
- Stadt Moers Q2;
- Huyton and Prescot Golf Course;
- Copse, south of A58, Prescot;
- Mill Brook, Netherley;
- Alder Brook, Cronton;
- Charley Wood, Kirkby;
- Grassland, west of Seth Powell Way, Huyton;
- Simonswood Brook, Kirkby;
- Knowsley Brook;
- Croxteth Brook; and
- Mossland west of St. Johnstons Cottage.

3.112 One site was recorded to have lost half its area to conversion to agriculture. The southern section of Mossland, west of St. Johnsons Cottage had been ploughed and converted to arable farmland since the last monitoring (2005). This is of concern as the habitat was relict raised mire and is one of only two relict raised mires in Knowsley.

3.113 Three of the sites are in Council ownership. Issues of concern include that:

- Invasive species are present at 2 sites. Species recorded were Japanese Knotweed, Himalayan Balsam and Rhododendron;
- Invasive species covered up to 25% of Charley Wood; and
- Motor-scrabbling is a problem at Grassland, west of Seth Powell Way

3.114 Habitat was recorded as being lost in Stadt Moers Q2 (marshy grassland and neutral grassland) and Charley Wood (acid grassland and marshy grassland). The reasons given for this loss included lack of, or misdirected management. All the habitats were recorded as Grassland, west of Seth Powell Way. Stadt Moers Q2 has woodland management works undertaken but this does not cover the other habitats of interest. It is possible that the management of this site is not working towards enhancing biodiversity. The other sites were recorded to have no active conservation management.

Derelict and Previously Developed Land (PDL)

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3.115 Table 3.26 '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.

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

Table 3.26 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, Knowsley MBC

Minerals

3.117 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⁽⁵²⁾ 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⁽⁵³⁾. The scope for these resources to be viably extracted in the future is unclear at present.

3.118 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

3.119 The Joint Merseyside Waste Local Plan is being prepared by Merseyside Environmental Advisory Service on behalf of Knowsley and the other Councils in the Liverpool City Region. The Waste Local Plan 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 Local Plan 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

⁵² The Evidence Base for Minerals Planning in Merseyside (Urban Vision, 2008)

⁵³ Coal Mining Development Referral Areas (The Coal Authority, 2010)

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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.

3.120 A six week consultation was undertaken in May and June 2010 on the Waste Local Plan Preferred Options Report. 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.

3.121 The Waste Local Plan was submitted to the Secretary of State in February 2012 with the Examination hearing sessions being held between 19th and 29th June 2012. The hearing sessions have now been adjourned while modifications to the Plan are made. Public consultation on these modifications will end in January 2013.

3.122 Table 3.27 '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 3,205 tonnes to 41,870 tonnes). The proportion going to landfill, however, is significantly greater than for England as a whole (68.8% compared with 43.3% nationally).

Table 3.27 Amount of household waste arising, and managed by management type

	Knowsley 2010/11		England 2010/11	Knowsley 2009/10	Knowsley 2008/9	Knowsley 2007/8	Knowsley 2006/7	Knowsley 2005/6	Knowsley 2004/5
	Tonnes	%	%	%	%	%	%	%	%
Landfill	41,870 .68	68.8	43.3	72.2	74.9	81.6	84.01	87.25	89.61
Incineration with Energy from Waste	-	-	15.1	-	-	-	-	-	-
Incineration without Energy from Waste	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Recycled / composted	18,971 .15	31.2	40.2	27.8	25.1	18.4	15.99	12.75	10.39
Other	-	-	1.4	-	-	-	-	-	-
Total waste arisings	60,841 .83	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100

Source: Knowsley MBC

3.123 No new waste management facilities were built in Knowsley in 2011/12. A new Materials Recycling Facility was built at Gilmoor Waste Transfer Station in Liverpool. Knowsley's dry recyclable household waste is now delivered to this new facility.

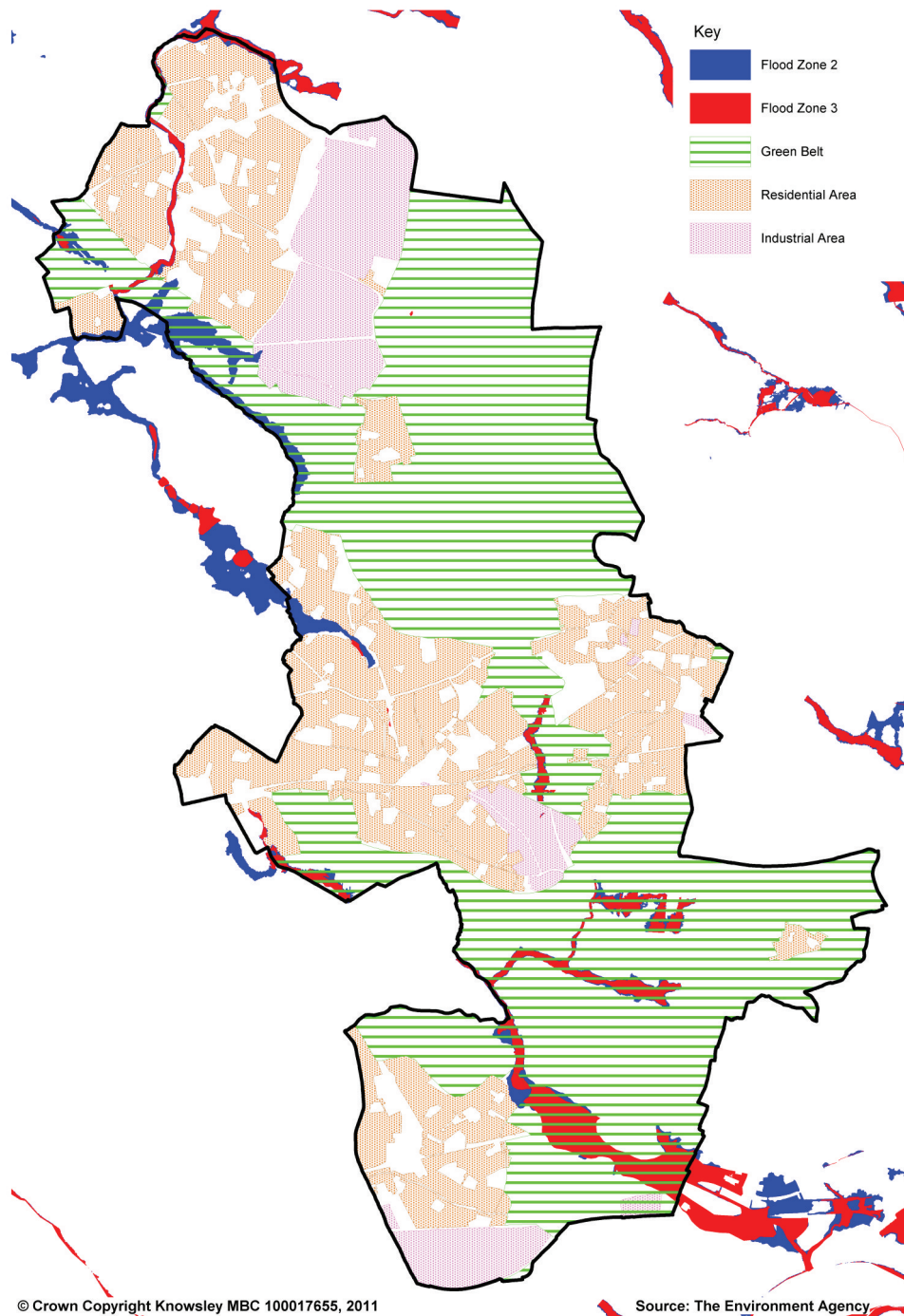
Land at risk from flooding

3.124 The Environment Agency has produced maps⁽⁵⁴⁾ 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

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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 one in 100 and one in 1000 years). 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.

Map 3.3 Areas at Risk of Flooding



3.125 The National Planning Policy Framework⁽⁵⁵⁾ states that local planning authorities should undertake a Strategic Flood Risk Assessment (SFRA) to inform the preparation of their Local Plan. SFRAs refine the information provided by Environment Agency flood maps, taking into account flooding from all sources.

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3.126 A joint SFRA for Knowsley and Sefton was completed in 2009⁽⁵⁶⁾. 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 has informed the preparation of the Core Strategy and will inform subsequent Local Plan documents.

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

3.128 A level 2 SFRA has been produced to provide more detailed information regarding the nature of flood risk at a number of sites being considered for allocation in the Local Plan. It provides information on flood depth, velocity and hazard and identifies appropriate flood risk management measures that could be implemented to manage flood risk at the sites to avoid flooding elsewhere.

3.129 The Flood and Water Management Act requires local authorities to undertake Preliminary Flood Risk Assessments (PFRAs) for local sources of flood risk, primarily from surface runoff, groundwater and ordinary watercourses. The Council undertook a Preliminary Flood Risk Assessment in June 2011. It found that Knowsley has approximately 3000 properties (2400 residential, 600 non-residential) that are at risk from flooding to a depth of 0.3m once every 200 years. Knowsley therefore is considered not to have a nationally significant flood risk.

3.130 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 a planning application. In 2011/12, the Environment Agency objected to one planning application in Knowsley because an unsatisfactory Flood Risk Assessment was submitted. The planning application was subsequently refused.

3.131 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 2011 and March 2012.

Biological river water quality

3.132 Table 3.28 'Biological River Water Quality - River Alt' 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 remained "Poor". It has a very high level of nitrates and excessively high levels of phosphates.

Table 3.28 Biological River Water Quality - River Alt

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

Source: Environment Agency [accessed 12 September 2012]

Chemical river water quality

3.133 Table 3.29 'Chemical River Water Quality - River Alt' shows an assessment of the amount of ammonia and oxygen in the River Alt.

56 Knowsley Council and Sefton Council Strategic Flood Risk Assessment – Final (Atkins, 2009)

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Table 3.29 Chemical River Water Quality - River Alt

	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 12 September 2012]

3.134 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

3.135 Part IV of the Environment Act requires local authorities to 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. In 2010, 1,158 kilo tonnes of Carbon Dioxide was produced in the Borough, this equates to 7.8 kilo tonnes for each resident, 507 kilo tonnes was produced by industry, 340 by transport, and 306 from domestic uses⁽⁵⁷⁾. Air quality is generally good and there are no Air Quality Management Areas within the Borough.

The Historic Environment

3.136 Knowsley has a varied built environment from the historic town of Prescott 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

3.137 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 one is Grade I, four 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⁽⁵⁸⁾. Appendix F contains details of individual listed buildings.

Conservation Areas

3.138 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.

3.139 Knowsley has fifteen conservation areas of which two, Prescott Town Centre and South Park Road, Kirkby, are considered by English Heritage to be at risk. South Park Road is described as "deteriorating" while Prescott Town Centre is described as "Improving"⁽⁵⁹⁾.

57 Department of Energy and Climate Change

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

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

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The Council's current bid for Townscape Heritage Initiative funding for Prescot includes a 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 help deliver enhancements.

Table 3.30 Conservation Areas

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

3.140 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.

3.141 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.

3.142 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.

3.143 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

3.144 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 in some cases, because of antisocial behaviour, are seen by the local community as requiring improvement.
- 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 contains ten open spaces that are managed to Green Flag Award standard. The Council's Greenspace Strategy has identified an additional three open spaces that the Council intends to manage to Green Flag Standard by March 2014.
- The Borough contains 65 Local Wildlife Sites, 6 Local Geological Sites, and 1 Local Nature Reserve. Twelve of the sites were monitored in 2011. Issues of concern were loss of habitat, invasive species such as Japanese Knotweed, 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 one in 100 and one in 1000 years). Climate change is predicted to increase the extent of 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.
- Prescott Town Centre and South Park Road, Kirkby Conservation Areas are considered to be at risk. South Park Road is described as "deteriorating" while Prescott Town Centre is described as "Improving". The Council's current bid for Townscape Heritage Initiative funding for Prescott includes 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 help deliver the enhancements.

Infrastructure

Transport

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

3.146 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;

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- 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;
- 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.

3.147 Table 3.31 '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 3.32 '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 3.31 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 3.32 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

3.148 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:

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- 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.

3.149 For adults, this required Knowsley to reduce the baseline average casualty total from 98 to 58. As Table 3.33 'Number of people killed or seriously injured in Road Traffic Accidents' shows, this has been achieved.

Table 3.33 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

3.150 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 3.34 'Number of children killed or seriously injured in Road Traffic Accidents' shows, this target has been achieved.

Table 3.34 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

3.151 In May 2011, the Government introduced a new Strategic Framework for Road Safety, which details a package of policies, intending to continue to reduce road deaths and injuries. The Framework, however, does not contain specific casualty reduction targets. In the absence of national targets, all five Merseyside Authorities adopted the following ambitious casualty reduction targets under the auspices of Merseyside's third Local Transport Plan:

- to reduce the number of children killed or seriously injured on Merseyside by 50% by 2020 from the 2004-2008 baseline average total; and
- to reduce the number of persons (of all ages) killed or seriously injured in Knowsley by 37% by 2020 from the baseline average total.

3 Knowsley in 2012

3.152 In 2011, the target for the number of children killed or seriously injured on Merseyside was a maximum of 78. The actual number was 75. The target for the number of persons killed or seriously injured in Knowsley was a maximum of 58. The actual number was 41.

Accessibility

3.153 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.

3.154 Table 3.35 'Amount of new residential development within 30 minutes public transport time of: a GP; a hospital; a primary school; a secondary school; areas of employment; and a major retail centre' 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.

Table 3.35 Amount of new residential development within 30 minutes public transport time of: a GP; a hospital; a primary school; a secondary school; areas of employment; and a major retail centre

	Number of dwellings	Percentage
Residential Development within 30 minutes public transport time of a GP	313	100
Residential Development within 30 minutes public transport time of a hospital	313	100
Residential Development within 30 minutes public transport time of primary school	313	100
Residential Development within 30 minutes public transport time of a secondary school	313	100
Residential Development within 30 minutes public transport time of area of employment	313	100
Residential Development within 30 minutes public transport time of major retail centre	313	100
Source: Policy Impact and Intelligence, Knowsley MBC		

Road Network

3.155 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 Prescot 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.

3.156 The third Local Transport Plan⁽⁶⁰⁾ 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.

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

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3.157 In January 2011 the Department of Transport (DfT) released the Local Sustainable Transport Fund (LSTF), which is a funding stream of £560m to be spent over 4 years. 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. Merseyside has been successful in securing almost £25 million of this fund, with approximately £5.8 million specific to Knowsley. In Knowsley, activities funded by the Local Sustainable Transport Fund can be categorised into three broad strands:

1. Working with employers

A programme of support activity to assist employers as they seek to raise levels of sustainable access to their places of work for new and existing members of staff. This will be by:

- Travel Advisors providing bespoke support to 40 small to medium sized organisations and businesses to promote and enable sustainable travel behaviour at all levels; and
- providing support to businesses in Knowsley Industrial Estate. This is estimated to deliver over £1million of benefits against an investment cost of £41,000.

2. Sustainable Transport Infrastructure

A package of infrastructure improvements aimed at addressing physical barriers to travelling to employment opportunities by sustainable modes of transport. This includes:

- in Knowsley, 20 kilometres of new and improved infrastructure for cyclists and pedestrians including the upgrading of several off-road footpaths to facilitate shared use with all-weather surfaces being provided;
- a 5.7 kilometre active travel route will be developed which connects residential areas in Kirkby to employment sites such as Knowsley Industrial Park and Kirkby Town Centre;
- new and improved infrastructure for cyclists near to key employment sites such as the Jaguar Land Rover site, Knowsley Industrial Park and Kings Business Park; and
- Halewood will benefit from measures to be undertaken in areas close to the Borough boundary with Liverpool. This will include the proposed sustainable transport package in South Liverpool which will seek to deliver improve pedestrian and cycling infrastructure encouraging a modal shift and improve local connectivity to jobs and services.

3. Bus Services

Extension and improvements to bus services including:

- extension to bus services providing access to the Jaguar Land Rover Plant in Halewood and to the Leisure and Culture Park in Huyton; and
- delivery of a scheme to extend the running hours of the 265 bus service to provide a direct bus service route from Halewood to Whiston Hospital.

Rail and Bus Network

3.158 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 Prescot station is on a branch of this line which terminates at Wigan. 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

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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 does not have a passenger station located in Knowsley.

3.159 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.

3.160 Research from the Knowsley Young People's Commission⁽⁶¹⁾ 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.

Walking and Cycling Network

3.161 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 Trans Pennine Trail from Southport to Kingston upon Hull via Halewood.

3.162 In recent years there has been significant investment in the sustainable travel network, from both the Local Authority and partners such as Sustrans and Big Lottery Funding. Recent schemes which have been developed include the Connect2 Kirkby Valley Greenway (Completed in 2012), and the Connect2 Knowsley Mineral Gateway (Completed in 2011).

Transport Improvement Projects

3.163 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 proposals of the Council and Merseytravel to create a new railway station at Headbolt Lane in Kirkby⁽⁶²⁾.

3.164 A further project that may 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.

3.165 The planned expansion of Liverpool John Lennon Airport⁽⁶³⁾ 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.

3.166 Public consultation on the draft Mersey Ports Master Plan⁽⁶⁴⁾ was completed on 5 September 2011. This 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

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

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

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

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

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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

3.167 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.

3.168 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 still 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 Local Plan.
- Creation of a new railway station at Headbolt Lane in Kirkby and, subject to funding being identified, the 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

3.169 The 2010 based population projection for 2011 was 149,600 and the population estimate for March 2011 was 149,230, however the population in the 2011 National Census was only 145,900. It is the intention of the Office for National Statistics to revise the population estimates and projections in the light of the 2011 Census. The population and household estimates and projections in this report can therefore only give an indication of travel.

3.170 The Borough saw a large population decline in the 1980s followed by a more gradual decline in the last 20 years. Between the 2001 and 2011 National Censuses, the Borough's population fell by 3%. The structure of the population changed to a more ageing population. The lifestyle choices made by some residents have had a significant impact on their health. Although life expectancy levels have increased, the Borough's level is still among the lowest in the Country. In the 2001 Census, a large proportion of residents (24.7%) said that they had a limiting long-term illness. An increasing ageing population may exacerbate this issue.

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3.171 Although projections published before the 2011 Census suggested that the total population will increase, the Borough is expected to see a significant loss of residents through migration. 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 future sustainability of Knowsley's workforce.

3.172 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 in Government's Index of Multiple Deprivation 2010. Areas of deprivation are particularly concentrated in Kirkby, Stockbridge Village and North Huyton.

3.173 There are currently 64,629 dwellings in Knowsley, of which 2,020 (3.13%) are empty. House building has started to increase after three years of low building rates but numbers are still over 100 below the 2007/8 figure.

3.174 Households in the Borough are comparatively large (2.41 persons per dwelling) with a high proportion containing dependent children. There is also a high proportion of lone parent families. The 2010 based household projections suggest that the number of households will rise by 7,000 between 2008 and 2028. This together with a wider housing needs assessment informed the Core Strategy Proposed Submission Document of the need to identify sufficient land to accommodate 8,100 new dwellings to be delivered between 2010 and 2028.

3.175 The Council's 2012 Strategic Housing Land Availability Assessment (SHLAA) identified a deliverable supply of land for housing development of 12.6 years. This is in excess of five years plus 20% required to be identified by the National Planning Policy Framework but 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 Local Plan: Core Strategy's plan period to 2028, it is likely that some urban areas in Knowsley will need to be enlarged into areas currently defined as Green Belt.

3.176 Generally, pay levels for residents are low. The average price for an entry level house is 5.5 times the average annual pay for a resident working full-time.

3.177 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 more attractive for potential occupiers.

3.178 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.

3.179 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. The Council intends to review the evidence on Gypsy and Traveller needs.

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3.180 The Borough's main employment growth sector in recent years has been in public services but national trends indicate that this sector has declined following Government spending cuts. The manufacturing sector has declined over recent years but still makes a significant contribution to the local economy. The sectoral shift away from manufacturing has resulted in lower demand for premises in the Borough's industrial areas where some existing premises are no longer considered suitable. This has resulted in high vacancy levels in some parts of existing industrial areas.

3.181 The *Joint Employment Land Study (2010)*, however, found that, in 2008, of the 165 ha suitable for employment uses, about 83 hectares was available or would be so within three years. At 31 March 2011 the Borough had 149.5 ha of land suitable for employment purposes, the vast majority of which was available for all employment types. The Council has identified, through its emerging Local Plan, that between 7.3 and 57.3 ha more employment land will be needed in Knowsley if it is to meet its employment land needs to 2028. 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. During 2011/12, two employment developments were completed comprising 300 sq.m. of office accommodation as an extension to an existing building and a 20,422 sq.m. new build of B1/B2/B8 accommodation.

3.182 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 second highest average weekly wage.

3.183 Knowsley's town centres of Huyton, Prescot and Kirkby provide a range of shopping, leisure and other uses for local residents. However they continue to 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. Comprehensive regeneration of Ravenscourt in Halewood and Stockbridge Village centre is now complete. 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.

3.184 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.

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

3.186 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.

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

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3.188 The Borough contains 65 Local Wildlife Sites, six Local Geological Sites, and one Local Nature Reserve. During 2011, twelve sites were monitored. Issues of concern include loss of habitat, invasive species such as Japanese Knotweed, and motorcycle scrambling.

3.189 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 one in 100 and one in 1000 years). The majority of land that is at risk of flooding is in the Green Belt. Climate change is predicted to lead to an increase in areas liable to flood.

3.190 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.

3.191 The Prescott Town Centre and the South Park Road Conservation Areas are considered to be at risk. South Park Road is described as "deteriorating" while Prescott Town Centre is described as "Improving". The Council is seeking to identify further potential funding to help deliver the enhancement of the Prescott Town Centre Conservation Area. The funding will be used to repair buildings and the reinstatement of historic features.

3.192 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 viably extracted in the future is unclear at present.

3.193 At 68.8%, the proportion of household waste going to landfill continues to reduce but is still considerably higher than the rate for England (43.3%). The Joint Merseyside Waste Local Plan is being prepared to guide future development of waste management and treatment facilities and to move waste management away from landfill.

3.194 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 of the Borough. There are also numerous bus routes serving the Borough's townships, although the services still 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.

3.195 Electrification of the Liverpool to Manchester railway line is anticipated during the lifetime of the Local Plan. 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.

3.196 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'.

3.197 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 (UDP) included 82 policies and a Proposals Map and was adopted by the Council in June 2006. Under the Planning and Compulsory Purchase Act 2004, the policies of the UDP lapsed after three years unless Government approval was obtained to "save" them over a longer period. On 12 June 2009, the Secretary of State issued a direction (available to view at www.knowsley.gov.uk/localplan) which "saved" 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; and
- Policy T4: Major Highway Schemes.

4.2 These four policies were allowed to lapse in June 2009 for the following reasons. 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 The "saved" UDP policies and the Regional Spatial Strategy together form the adopted "development plan" for the Borough. The Localism Act 2011 provides for the abolition of Regional Spatial Strategies but the Government has yet to implement this aspect of the Act. The Regional Spatial Strategy will therefore remain part of the Borough's development plan until removed by the Government.

4.4 Appendix G sets out how the Council proposes to replace the "saved" UDP policies with new policies in the emerging Knowsley Local Plan documents. This will be done on a phased basis as the different elements of the Knowsley Local Plan (described in chapter 5 of this document) are adopted and the precise details are subject to potential changes as the different Local Plan documents are progressed. In general terms the Council proposes to:

- Replace the vision, strategic objectives and core policies (in chapters 3 and 4 of the UDP) with policies in the Local Plan: Core Strategy;
- Replace 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 with policies in the Local Plan: Core Strategy;
- Replace the land allocations for housing, economic and shopping development by new allocations in the Local Plan: Site Allocations and Development Policies Document;
- Replace the development control policies with new policies in the Local Plan: Site Allocations and Development Policies Document; and
- Replace policies on waste management by new policies in the Joint Merseyside and Halton Waste Local Plan.

4.5 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>When the UDP was adopted in 2006, the adopted regional planning strategy (Regional Planning Guidance note 13) required that no more than 230 dwellings be built on average in the Borough each year. In 2008, the current Regional Spatial Strategy (RSS) was adopted and increased the housing requirement to an average of 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 4,050 additional dwellings to be built between 2003 and 2012. Although 4,054 new dwellings were built in the Borough during this time, 1,814 dwellings were demolished. The great majority of the demolitions (1,195) 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 about 190 have been completed.</p> <p>UDP Policy H2 allocated eight sites for housing development, one site is complete, one site is under construction, two sites have outline planning permission of which one has approval of reserved matters for part of the site.</p> <p>Revised needs for new housing development in the period up to 2028 are set out in the Knowsley Local Plan: Core Strategy - Proposed Submission Document (see policy CS3 and a separate Technical Report "Planning for Housing Growth in Knowsley" for further details).</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>243 houses/bungalows and 98 flats / apartments were built in the Borough in 2011/12. There continued to be only a small number of 4 bedroom accommodation being built. Most accommodation was either two bedroom (32%) or three bedroom (50%) houses. 190 affordable dwellings were built of which 135 were for social rent.</p> <p>UDP Policy H2 allocated eight sites for housing development with a total estimated capacity of 822 dwellings. One site is complete, one site is under construction, and two sites have outline planning permission of which one has approval of reserved matters for part of the site.</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</p>

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Objective	Policy	Performance
		with up to 300 new dwellings being built. Demolition of dwellings in North Huyton and Tower Hill are now complete. Redevelopment in North Huyton commenced in 2008 but the house building rate has been at a slower rate than anticipated due to the economic climate. Once economic conditions allow, the Council intends to seek developers to implement the remodelling of Tower Hill in Kirkby.
3. To provide a comprehensive range of employment sites and premises of different sizes, types and locations, and to safeguard existing employment land and buildings that are needed.	EC2 EC5	<p>UDP Policy EC2 allocated 105.2 ha of land for employment uses. Of the allocated sites, employment development on 18.1 ha of land is complete, 1.3 ha is under construction, and 4.6 ha has the benefit of planning permission.</p> <p>At 31 March 2012, 149.5 ha of land was available for employment purposes, the vast majority of which was available for all employment types.</p> <p>Revised needs for new employment development in the period up to 2028 are set out in the Knowsley Local Plan: Core Strategy - Proposed Submission Document (see policy CS4 and a separate Technical Report "Planning for Employment Growth in Knowsley" for further details).</p>
4. To facilitate development that safeguards or creates employment, particularly in the North West Development Agency's target growth sectors.	CP1 EC4	At 31 March 2012, 149.5 ha of land was available for employment purposes, the vast majority of which was available for all employment types and sectors.
5. To improve the provision of shopping, leisure and other uses normally associated with town centres, consistent with local needs, whilst protecting and enhancing the viability and vitality of town, district and local centres in Knowsley.	S1 S3 S4 S5 S6 S8	<p>Knowsley's town centres of Huyton, Prescot and Kirkby continue to provide a range of shopping, leisure and other uses for local residents. However the Knowsley Town Centres and Shopping Study (2009 and 2010) found that they also suffer from high levels of 'leakage' of expenditure to other centres.</p> <p>Policy S3 "Huyton Town Centre" was allowed to lapse in June 2009 because the development proposed in the policy had been completed. Policy S8 "Location of development for Town Centre Uses" was also allowed to lapse in 2009 because it was not in line with emerging changes to retail policy at the national level.</p> <p>Regeneration of Ravenscourt District Centre in Halewood and Stockbridge Village is nearing completion. 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 in 2009 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 although this remains a long term commitment in the Merseyside Local Transport Plan.
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 standards set out in these policies have been used to ensure an adequate network of greenspaces is provided in terms of quantity, quality and accessibility. The Knowsley Greenspaces Audit 2012 assesses the current provision of greenspaces across the Borough. It identifies that in broad terms there is a sufficient quantity of most forms of greenspace in most areas although there are localised deficiencies of some types of greenspace.</p> <p>The Greenspace Standards and New Development SPD has been utilised to draw out appropriate contributions from developers (almost £200,000 between April 2011 and March 2012) to help improve the quantity, quality and accessibility of the Borough's greenspaces.</p> <p>The Borough contains ten open spaces that are managed to Green Flag Award standard. The Council's Greenspace Strategy identifies a further three open spaces that it intends will be managed to Green Flag Standard.</p> <p>New sports facilities have been provided in Kirkby, Huyton and in new learning centres.</p> <p>Seven new learning centres 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 (adopted in 2010) sets accessibility criteria to ensure new development is sufficiently accessible. Since that date planning applications have been required to meet its accessibility criteria.

Effectiveness of Current Planning Policies 4

Objective	Policy	Performance
9. To make efficient use of previously developed land and buildings in providing land for new development.	H2 EC2	<p>In 2011/12, 97.1% of houses were built on land that had previously been developed. This compares with the Regional Spatial Strategy requirement of at least 65%. Of the two developments completed for employment purposes, 21% of the site area was on land that had previously been developed.</p> <p>Only 47.1% of land that is available for employment purposes has previously been developed.</p>
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 2011/12. The Joint Merseyside and Halton Waste Local Plan aims to make Merseyside self sufficient in net terms in waste management.</p> <p>In 2011/12, 20 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	The openness and character of the Green Belt has been protected from inappropriate development through the operation of the development management process.
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	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.
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 ten open spaces that are managed to Green Flag Award standard. The Council's Greenspace Strategy identifies a further three open spaces that it intends to manage to Green Flag Standard.</p> <p>Further details of the Borough's network of open spaces are set out in the Knowsley Greenspaces Audit 2012.</p>
14. To protect and manage Knowsley's sites and species of nature conservation importance (including those identified	CP2 ENV9 ENV10	Twelve of the sites of environmental importance were monitored by the North Merseyside Local Sites Partnership during 2011 as part of a ten year rolling programme of all sites.

4 Effectiveness of Current Planning Policies

Objective	Policy	Performance
as requiring protection in the North Merseyside Biodiversity Action Plan) and encourage a net gain in the biodiversity resource.		Issues identified which were of concern included loss of habitat, invasive species such as Japanese Knotweed, and motorcycle scrambling.
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 have been required to make adequate provision for their replacement, normally by providing 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 Areas are identified by English Heritage as being at risk. The Council has submitted a bid for grant funding through the Prescot Town Centre Conservation Area Townscape Heritage Initiative. If successful, this will be used to develop a 5 five year programme that will involve refurbishment of buildings and reinstating architectural detailing.</p> <p>Conservation Area Appraisals were published for each Conservation Area in 2005. The Council intends to prepare Conservation management plans for specific 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 ENV5 ENV7	<p>These UDP policies require that new developments will not cause significant harm through pollution and that issues such as land contamination and flooding are addressed.</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	These policies have been extensively used to ensure high quality design in developments.

Effectiveness of Current Planning Policies 4

Objective	Policy	Performance
<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 ought to be protected in the public interest; • provides a good level of accessibility to the whole community (including the less mobile) making appropriate and safe provision for vehicle parking, walking, cycling and public transport; and • discourages criminal activity. 	<p>T1 T6 T7 T9 T10 DQ2</p>	<p>These policies have been used on a consistent basis through the development management process to achieve this objective. The "Ensuring a Choice of Travel" Supplementary Planning Document (adopted in 2010) aims to guide development into the most sustainable locations and enhance provision of walking and cycling routes.</p>

4.6 In summary, the Replacement UDP policies are considered to have contributed positively towards meeting the objectives of the UDP. The number of additional dwellings (net) which has been delivered 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. The UDP policies have also contributed positively to the identification of a 150ha of employment land available for use in 2012.

4.7 The UDP policy requirements have been supplemented by several Supplementary Planning Documents which have also helped to promote the objectives of the UDP. Although the Tower Hill (Kirkby) Action Area SPD was adopted in 2007, a planning application for the residential-led regeneration of this area has yet to be 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 "Greenspace Standards and New Development" and "Householder Developments" SPD (adopted in 2007) and "Ensuring a Choice of Travel" SPD (adopted in 2010) are used by the Council to help determine planning applications.

4.8 The conclusion of this review of the effectiveness of current planning policies does in some areas point to opportunities for new and reviewed policies to be introduced, particularly when accounting for renewed evidence base produced to support the Local Plan. Further details of the new policy approaches are set out in the Local Plan: Core Strategy Proposed Submission Document and in a wide range of supporting technical and evidence base documents, published by the Council in November 2012.

4 Effectiveness of Current Planning Policies

Progress on the Local Plan 5

5. Progress on the Local Plan

5.1 The Knowsley Local Plan will comprise several documents as follows:

- The Local Plan: Core Strategy will set the broad strategic framework for the growth and development of Knowsley up to 2028 and beyond;
- The Local Plan: Site Allocations and Development Policies will identify proposed site allocations for new housing, employment and other forms of development and more detailed policies;
- The Merseyside and Halton Waste Local Plan is being prepared by Merseyside Environmental Advisory Service (Merseyside EAS) on behalf of the five Merseyside Districts and Halton Council. This will set the planning strategy for the sustainable management of all waste streams across the sub region together with a mix of site allocations to maximise the potential for driving waste up the waste hierarchy.

5.2 These documents will eventually replace the "saved" policies in the current Unitary Development Plan (see chapter 4).

5.3 The Local Plan Proposals Map will be maintained and updated where required as a separate document and set out on an Ordnance Survey base, all existing site allocations and designations covering the whole Borough. The Council is also preparing various Supplementary Planning Documents which will provide further detail where required on specific topics, and may wish to prepare a Community Infrastructure Levy Charging Schedule in the future.

5.4 Further details about the proposed structure of the Local Plan and the role of different documents in it is set out in the Council's Local Development Scheme. In January 2012, the Council published a third revision to the Local Plan's Local Development Scheme (LDS)⁽⁶⁵⁾. This can be viewed on the Council's web site (www.knowsley.gov.uk/localplan) together with a "real time" update of progress of Local Plan documents.

5.5 The purpose of the LDS is to:

- list the other documents that will form part of the Local Plan;
- outline the timetable showing when each stage of production will take place;
- describe the relationship between the documents that are to be produced; and
- outline how progress will be monitored.

5.6 The Planning and Compulsory Purchase Act 2004, as amended by the Localism Act 2011, requires Monitoring Reports to assess progress on the implementation of the LDS.

Production of the Local Plan

5.7 In 2011/12 the primary focus of activity has been on the Core Strategy (led by the Council) and the Merseyside and Halton Waste Local Plan (prepared by Merseyside Environmental Advisory Service on behalf of 6 authorities in the Liverpool City Region).

65 The Local Development Scheme refers to "Local Development Framework", however, the National Planning Policy Framework (DCLG, 2012) changed the terminology to "Local Plan"

5 Progress on the Local Plan

Table 5.1 Local Plan Current Progress

Document Title	Stage	Target Date in Knowsley LDS (January 2012)	Actual date
Core Strategy	Public participation: Issues and Options	November 2009 - January 2010	27 November 2009 to 22 January 2010.
	Public Participation: Preferred Options	June 2011 - September 2011	27 June 2011 to 5 September 2011
	Date for Publication	August - September 2012	8 November 2012 to 21 December 2012
	Submission To Secretary of State	November 2012	Now likely to be March 2013
	Examination in public	March 2013	Now likely to be mid 2013
	Adoption	July 2013	Now likely to be end 2013
Site Allocations & Development Policies	Public Participation: Preferred Options	July 2013 - September 2013	Dates to be confirmed subject to progress on the Core Strategy
	Date for Publication	June - July 2014	Dates to be confirmed subject to progress on the Core Strategy
	Submission To Secretary of State	September 2014	Dates to be confirmed subject to progress on the Core Strategy
	Examination in public	December 2014	Dates to be confirmed subject to progress on the Core Strategy
	Adoption	March 2015	Dates to be confirmed subject to progress on the Core Strategy
Joint Merseyside and Halton Waste Local Plan	Public participation: Issues and Options Report	March - April 2007	March - April 2007
	Public participation: preferred options and proposals	May - June 2010	24 May 2010 to 4 July 2010 Second Consultation on new sites 9 May 2011 to 20 June 2011
	Date for Publication	November 2011 - January 2012	November 2011
	Submission To Secretary of State	February 2012	February 2012

Progress on the Local Plan 5

Document Title	Stage	Target Date in Knowsley LDS (January 2012)	Actual date
	Examination in public	May 2012	June 2012. Publication of Modifications November 2012 - January 2013
	Adoption	December 2012	Now likely to be April 2013
Annual Monitoring Report	Publication	December each year	December 2012

5.8 Table 5.1 'Local Plan Current Progress' compares the target milestones contained in the third review of the Local Development Scheme (LDS) with the date that each stage was achieved or likely to be achieved, at the time of publication of this document.

- Public consultation on the Core Strategy Issues and Options and Preferred Options stages had already been completed in 2009/10 and 2011. Public consultation on the Proposed Submission Document will be between 8 November and 21 December 2012. This represents a delay of about three months compared to the target date in the 2012 LDS (which can be added to other delays which occurred in earlier years). The Council considers that the delays can be attributed to the need to robustly assess the considerable response from earlier consultation on the Strategy, and also the need to address new challenges including work required to fill the gaps left by the proposed abolition of the Regional Spatial Strategy and comply with the new National Planning Policy Framework⁽⁶⁶⁾ including other changes set out in the Localism Act 2011.
- The Local Plan: Site Allocations and Development Policies document has been delayed until sufficient progress has been made on the Core Strategy.
- The Preferred Options public consultation for the Joint Merseyside and Halton Waste Local Plan was completed in 2010, and a further consultation on new sites in Halton, Liverpool, Sefton and St. Helens in 2011. The Waste Local Plan was submitted to the Secretary of State on 17 February 2012. The Examination in Public (EiP) hearings took place between 19 and 29 June 2012. During the EiP, modifications were proposed to be made to the Plan. Public consultation on the modifications will run from 14 November 2012 until January 2013. It is expected that the Waste Local Plan will be adopted in April 2013.
- The 2011 Annual Monitoring Report was submitted to the Secretary of State before the deadline of 31 December 2011. It was the last Monitoring Report to be submitted to the Secretary of State. The Council anticipates producing a Monitoring Report relating to its Local Plan on an annual basis.

Future Monitoring of the Local Plan

5.9 A central element within the implementation of planning policies is assessing their effectiveness through robust monitoring mechanisms. As part of the production of the emerging Core Strategy, a list of monitoring indicators has been produced. A complete list of monitoring indicators is contained within Appendix A. A number of indicators are not currently monitored. Where this is the case, new monitoring systems will be developed. Where indicators are currently monitored, Appendix A also gives an indication of where information related to performance of the indicator can be found in this report.

66 National Planning Policy Framework (DCLG, 2012)

5 Progress on the Local Plan

6. Conclusions

6.1 The Borough saw a large population decline in the 1980s followed by a more gradual decline in the last 20 years. Between the 2001 and 2011 National Censuses, the Borough's population fell by 3%. The structure of the population changed to a more ageing population. The lifestyle choices made by some residents have had a significant impact on their health. Although life expectancy levels have increased, the Borough's level is still among the lowest in the Country. In the 2001 Census, a large proportion of residents (24.7%) said that they had a limiting long-term illness. An increasing ageing population may exacerbate this issue. The Council, through its Local Plan, is considering how the 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 in the Government's 2010 Index of Multiple Deprivation. This 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 Local Plan is seeking to address the underlying causes of deprivation and disadvantage.

6.3 The 2010 Government projections suggest that the number of households in the Borough is projected to rise by approximately 7,000 between 2008 and 2028. This projection is likely to be revised to take account of the 2011 Census results. The Core Strategy Proposed Submission Document has identified a need for 8,100 new dwellings to be delivered between 2010 and 2028. 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 emerging Core Strategy has identified general locations that are currently in the Green Belt that will be needed to meet the housing land shortfall.

6.4 The average price for an entry level house (first time buyer) is 5.5 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 Local Plan is considering 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. The Council intends to review the evidence of need for Gypsies and Travellers as part of its Local Plan process. There are currently no pitches in the Borough for Gypsies and Travellers.

6.6 The Borough's main employment growth sector in recent years has been in public services but this sector has declined following Government spending cuts. Although the manufacturing sector has declined, it still makes a significant contribution to the local economy. The gradual shift away from traditional manufacturing sectors has resulted in some existing premises within the Borough's industrial areas being no longer considered suitable for modern employment needs resulting in high vacancy levels in parts of these areas.

6.7 The Core Strategy's Proposed Submission Document identified that, between 2010 and 2028, the Borough will need 183.5 ha of land for employment purposes. As the Borough only had 151.6 ha of land available for employment, it therefore had a supply deficit of 31.9 ha. The Report identified that up to 24.6 ha of land could become available through remodelling opportunities and that up to 25.4 ha of employment land could be lost to other uses. Taking these gains and losses into account, the Knowsley Core Strategy Proposed Submission Document proposes that between 7.3 and 57.3 ha more employment land will be needed to

6 Conclusions

meet its employment land needs to 2028. Between April 2011 and March 2012, six sites totalling 11.6 ha were granted planning permission for new employment development. The Local Plan will need to provide sufficient land to meet employment development needs to 2028. This will require safeguarding existing employment land and 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 Knowsley residents who work are employed outside of the Borough. This suggests that there is a mismatch between jobs provided and residents' skills. It also shows a possible contribution to climate change and lowering of air quality.

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. Prescot's Town Team, comprising local retailers, landlords and representatives from local bodies including Knowsley Council, Prescot Town Council and Knowsley Chamber of Commerce, has been made an official Portas Town Team Partner. It has been awarded a £10,000 grant to kick-start plans to revitalise the town centre. It will help support more advertising and marketing of town centre businesses, encouraging people to 'buy local', as well as piloting a shuttle bus to link the town centre and Cables Retail Park on market days. Retailers in the town centre will benefit from customer service training to enhance their own offer and build on the town's reputation as a unique shopping destination. A key issue for the Local Plan 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. Comprehensive regeneration of Ravenscourt in Halewood and Stockbridge Village centre is now complete. The Local Plan 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 requiring improvement.

6.12 The Borough contains 4,644 ha of land that is designated as Green Belt. This represents 54% of land in 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 Local Plan proposes to ensure that the land that is to remain in the Green Belt is protected from inappropriate development.

6.13 The Borough contains ten open spaces that were managed to Green Flag Award standard. The Council's Greenspace Strategy has identified an additional three open spaces that it intends will be managed to Green Flag Standard by March 2014. 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 Local Plan sets standards for greenspace provision in the urban area that reflect the up to date sporting and recreational needs of the community.

Conclusions 6

6.14 The Borough contains 65 Local Wildlife Sites, six Local Geological Sites, and one Local Nature Reserve. On the twelve sites monitored during 2011 concern has been expressed about loss of habitat, invasive species such as Japanese knotweed, and motorcycle scrambling. The emerging Core Strategy gives support to sustaining and promoting 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 Core Strategy requires that new development does not cause an unacceptable risk of flooding on the site or elsewhere.

6.16 The biological quality of the River Alt continues to be poor. Air quality is generally good and there are no Air Quality Management Areas within the Borough. The Core Strategy Proposed Submission Document requires that any negative impact of development upon air and water quality be minimised and appropriately mitigated against.

6.17 The Prescot Town Centre and the South Park Road Conservation Areas are considered to be at risk. South Park Road Conservation Area is described as "deteriorating" while Prescot Town Centre Conservation Area is described as "Improving". The Council's current bid for Townscape Heritage Initiative funding for Prescot includes a 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 help deliver enhancements.

6.18 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 Local Plan 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.

6.19 Last year, almost 69% of municipal waste was disposed of by landfill. The Joint Merseyside and Halton Waste Local Plan is being prepared to guide future development of waste management and treatment facilities and to move waste management away from landfill.

6.20 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.

6.21 Electrification of the Liverpool to Manchester railway line is anticipated during the lifetime of the Local Plan. Creation of a new railway station at Headbolt Lane in Kirkby and proposed Merseytram Line 1 scheme are long term proposals 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.

6.22 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'.

6 Conclusions

Effectiveness of current planning policies

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

6.24 The Secretary of State approved the extension of all but four of the UDP's policies in June 2009. 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 Local Plan documents, primarily the Local Plan: Core Strategy and the Local Plan: Site Allocations and Development Policies Documents.

6.25 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.

6.26 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 Plan

6.27 The preparation of the Local Plan 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 January 2012. More up to date information is available in a "real time" update which is available on the Council's website.

6.28 Significant progress has been made on the Local Plan: Core Strategy for which public consultation on the Proposed Submission Document was undertaken from 8 November to 21 December 2012. This follows revisions being made as a consequence of previous consultation and updated evidence. It is anticipated that the Local Plan Core Strategy will be submitted to the Secretary of State early in 2013 and be adopted, following an Examination in Public, late in 2013.

6.29 The joint Merseyside Waste Local Plan is being prepared by Merseyside Environmental Advisory Service (Merseyside EAS) on behalf of the five Merseyside Districts and Halton Council. The Waste Local Plan contains the preferred approach to implementing the principles of sustainable waste management for all waste streams. It identifies future sites for waste treatment to maximise the potential for driving waste up the waste hierarchy. The Waste Local Plan Examination in Public (EiP) hearings took place between 19 and 29 June 2012. During the EiP, modifications were proposed to be made to the Plan. Public consultation on the modifications has started and will end in January 2013. It is expected that the Waste Local Plan will be adopted in April 2013.

Local Plan Draft Monitoring Indicators A

Appendix A Local Plan Draft Monitoring Indicators

Proposed Monitoring Indicators - Knowsley Local Plan

The proposed indicators in the following table have been sourced from the Knowsley Local Plan: Monitoring Framework. This was published in November 2012. The indicators are subject to potential revision as documents within the Local Plan progress towards adoption. The table indicates where in this Monitoring Report there is information related to performance against each indicator.

Ref	Indicator	Linked to Policy	Location of indicator in this report
1. Sustainable Economic and Employment Growth			
MI 1	Land developed for employment uses per annum - by type: - total - net additional	CS1, CS4	Paragraph 3.92 Table 3.23
MI 2	Amount of floorspace developed for employment uses per annum - by type	CS4	Figure 3.7
MI 3	Performance against employment land targets: annual target, plan period target	CS4	Paragraph 3.93
MI 4	Employment land available: - total (land) - supply of deliverable employment land within five years - total (estimated floorspace) - supply of deliverable employment floorspace within five years - total land and floorspace consented within Principal Regeneration Areas	CS1, CS4, CS5	Table 3.20 Table 3.21 Paragraph 3.88
MI 5	Surplus / deficit of deliverable employment land within five years - position against "trigger" policy CS5	CS4, CS5	Paragraph 3.87

A Local Plan Draft Monitoring Indicators

Ref	Indicator	Linked to Policy	Location of indicator in this report
MI 6	Employment land removed from supply due to: - expiry of planning permissions - lost to other uses	CS4, CS5	Paragraph 3.87
MI 7	Total number of businesses - Number of VAT/ PAYE registered businesses - Total active enterprises	CS2, CS4	Table 3.17 Paragraph 3.83
MI 8	Business density	CS2, CS4	Not currently available.
MI 9	Number of: - new businesses attracted to the Borough - business births, deaths and survival per annum	CS2, CS4	Paragraph 3.83
MI 10	Planning permissions granted for: - businesses in rural areas - tourism facilities / businesses	CS4	Not currently available.
MI 11	Total employee jobs in Knowsley by occupation - additional full time jobs created through land development	CS4	Table 3.18 Paragraph 3.83
MI 12	Average job density	CS4	Paragraph 3.83
MI 13	Number of: - Knowsley residents in employment - Proportion of employed residents working in Knowsley	CS2, CS4	Paragraph 3.84
MI 14	Number of persons claiming job seekers allowance for: 6 months or more, 12 months or more	CS4	Paragraph 3.13
MI 15	Working age people on out of work benefits	CS4	Paragraph 3.13

Local Plan Draft Monitoring Indicators A

Ref	Indicator	Linked to Policy	Location of indicator in this report
MI 16	Average gross weekly earnings of Knowsley residents; Knowsley employees	CS4	Paragraph 3.86 Table 3.19
2. Well Balanced Housing Market			
MI 17	Gross completions of new build dwellings by house type and number of bedrooms	CS1, CS3, CS17	Table 3.10
MI 18	Number of: - net completions of dwellings, accounting for demolitions, conversions, changes of use - net additional dwellings - in previous years	CS3	Table 3.6
MI 19	Performance against housing targets: annual target, plan period target	CS3	Table 3.14 Table 3.15
MI 20	Proportional split of new residential development by township area	CS1, CS3	Table 3.7
MI 21	Net completions of affordable housing by tenure, accounting for demolitions, conversions, changes of use	CS3, CS15	Not currently available.
MI 22	Gross number of: - affordable housing completions by tenure - affordable homes delivered through Registered Provider programmes	CS1, CS3, CS15, CS27	Table 3.13
MI 23	Gross number of affordable homes delivered through market housing schemes: on site / in kind; financial contribution	CS3, CS15, CS27	Not currently available.
MI 24	Average density of new dwellings completed	CS3, CS17	Paragraph 3.45 Table 3.9

A Local Plan Draft Monitoring Indicators

Ref	Indicator	Linked to Policy	Location of indicator in this report
MI 25	Number of: - empty homes in the Borough - empty Registered Provider properties	CS3, CS15	Paragraph 3.65
MI 26	Empty homes brought back into use	CS3, CS15	Not currently available.
MI 27	Net additional specialist and/or support housing units	CS3, CS16	Paragraph 3.39
MI 28	Number of dwelling improvement schemes delivered for specialist housing or supported living accommodation	CS3, CS16	Not currently available.
MI 29	Number of: - consented pitches for Gypsy and Travellers, for Travelling Show People - net additional pitches delivered: for Gypsies and Travellers, for Travelling Showpeople - cumulative amount of pitches over the plan period: for Gypsies and Travellers, for Travelling Showpeople	CS3, CS18, CS27	Paragraph 3.75
MI 30	Total of: - housing land available - supply of deliverable housing within five years -Of which: - market dwellings - affordable dwellings - specialist and supporting dwellings - within each Principal Regeneration Area	CS3, CS5	Paragraph 3.61
MI 31	Surplus / deficit of deliverable housing within five years - Borough position against "trigger" policy CS5	CS3, CS5	Paragraph 3.61
MI 32	New homes removed from supply due to: - expiry of planning permissions - residential land being lost to other uses	CS3, CS4, CS5	Paragraph 3.87

Local Plan Draft Monitoring Indicators A

Ref	Indicator	Linked to Policy	Location of indicator in this report
MI 33	Proportion of total housing stock that are social rented dwellings	CS3, CS15	Paragraph 3.68
MI 34	Housing Waiting List	CS3, CS15	Not currently available.
MI 35	Statutory homelessness	CS3, CS15	Not currently available.
MI 36	Average prices for entry level house vs. Average annual pay for a full time worker	CS3, CS15	Paragraph 3.72
MI 37	The number of residential properties where energy efficiency measures have been completed	CS3, CS17, CS19	Not currently available.
MI 38	Fuel poverty	CS3, CS17, CS19, CS22	Paragraph 3.16
3. Regenerate and Transform			
MI 39	Amount of previously developed land that is derelict	CS1, CS2	Table 3.26
MI 40	Residential and employment development on previously developed land	CS1, CS2	Table 3.12 Paragraph 3.92
MI 41	Completion of schemes in Principal Regeneration Areas (all): - public realm improvements - neighbourhood management initiatives - public transport schemes - highway schemes	CS9, CS10, CS11, CS12, CS13, CS14, CS27	Not currently available.
MI 42	Net additional dwellings per annum and cumulative total during plan period, in Principal Regeneration Areas, including: North Huyton and Stockbridge Village, Tower Hill, South Prescot	CS1, CS9, CS12, CS13	Table 3.8
MI 43	Gross completions of new build dwellings by house type and number of bedrooms in Principal Regeneration Areas, including: North Huyton and Stockbridge Village, Tower Hill, South Prescot	CS9, CS12, CS13	Table 3.8

A Local Plan Draft Monitoring Indicators

Ref	Indicator	Linked to Policy	Location of indicator in this report
MI 44	Gross number of affordable homes delivered in Principal Regeneration Areas including: North Huyton and Stockbridge Village, Tower Hill, South Prescott	CS9, CS12, CS13	Not currently available.
MI 45	Delivery of net additional floorspace for main town centre uses by category within Tower Hill	CS12	Paragraph 3.100
MI 46	Amount of land developed for employment uses per annum and cumulative total during plan period, by type in Principal Regeneration Areas, including: Knowsley Industrial and Business Parks, South Prescott	CS1, CS11, CS13	Table 3.22
MI 47	Amount of floorspace developed for employment uses per annum and cumulative total for plan period, by type in Principal Regeneration Areas, including: Knowsley Industrial and Business Parks, South Prescott	CS11, CS13	Table 3.22
MI 48	Total of: - employment land available in Principal Regeneration Areas, including Knowsley Industrial and Business Parks, South Prescott - supply of deliverable employment land within five years in Principal Regeneration Areas including: Knowsley Industrial and Business Parks, South Prescott	CS11, CS13	Table 3.21
MI 49	Current energy generation capacity per annum within Knowsley Industrial and Business Parks	CS11, CS22, CS23, CS27	Not currently available.
MI 50	Number of permissions granted for decentralised energy schemes within Knowsley Industrial and Business Parks	CS11, CS22, CS23, CS27	Not currently available.
MI 51	Net floorspace developed for Town Centre uses per annum and cumulative total, by: town	CS1, CS10, CS12, CS14	Paragraph 3.98

Local Plan Draft Monitoring Indicators A

Ref	Indicator	Linked to Policy	Location of indicator in this report
	centre, edge of centre and out of centre locations within Principal Regeneration Areas, including: Kirkby, Prescott, Tower Hill, Knowsley Industrial and Business Parks		
MI 52	Total retail / service units within Principal Regeneration Areas	CS9, CS10, CS11, CS12, CS13, CS14	Not currently available.
MI 53	Overall change in footfall for town centres within Principal Regeneration Areas, including: Prescott, Kirkby	CS10, CS14	Not currently available.
MI 54	Progress of Sewell Street redevelopment, Prescott Town Centre	CS14	Not currently available.
MI 55	Tourist and visitor numbers in Prescott Town Centre	CS14	Not currently available.
4. Distinctive, Viable and Sustainable Town Centres			
MI 56	Net floorspace developed for Town Centre uses per annum and cumulative total, by: town centre, edge of centre and out of centre locations within Knowsley, within additional town centre specific information for town centres: Huyton (for Kirkby / Prescott see MI 51)	CS1, CS4, CS6, CS10, CS14	Paragraph 3.98
MI 57	Amount of convenience and comparison floorspace developed for retail use per centre, including: annual amount, cumulative amount with additional town centre specific information for town centres: Kirkby, Huyton, Prescott	CS4, CS6, CS10, CS14	Paragraph 3.98
MI 58	Number and percentage of vacant retail units within individual: town centres, district centres, local centres	CS6	Not currently available.
MI 59	Retail expenditure retention for convenience and comparison goods in town centres, including: Kirkby, Huyton, Prescott	CS6, CS10, CS14	Not currently available.
MI 60	Overall change in footfall for town centres, with town centre specific information for Huyton (for Kirkby, Prescott see MI 53)	CS6, CS10, CS15	Not currently available.

A Local Plan Draft Monitoring Indicators

Ref	Indicator	Linked to Policy	Location of indicator in this report
5. Quality of Place			
MI 61	Performance against design standards:- new homes meeting Building for Life criteria (by standard) - new homes meeting Lifetime Homes standards - proportion of residential developments achieving Code for Sustainable Homes requirements (by Level) - new commercial developments meeting BREEAM standards (by Standard)	CS17, CS18, CS22, CS27	Not currently available.
MI 62	Number of: - listings - total and breakdown by Grade I, Grade II* and Grade II - Listed Buildings on the Heritage at Risk Register	CS20	Paragraph 3.137
MI 63	Number of: - Conservation Areas - Conservation Areas with management plans - Conservation Areas with current character appraisals - Conservation Areas on the Heritage at Risk Register	CS20	Paragraph 3.139 Appendix F
MI 64	Number of: - Historic Parks and Gardens - Historic Parks and Gardens on the Heritage at Risk Register	CS20	Paragraph 3.144
MI 65	Number of designated Ancient Monuments	CS20	Paragraph 3.143
6. Sustainable Transport			

Local Plan Draft Monitoring Indicators A

Ref	Indicator	Linked to Policy	Location of indicator in this report
MI 66	Delivery of transport schemes in Knowsley: - delivered by Local Transport fund - delivered by grants / external funds - delivered by specific programmes - delivered by developer contributions (financial and in kind)	CS1, CS2, CS7, CS8, CS27	Not currently available.
MI 67	Increase the length of well-connected walking and cycle routes	CS1, CS2, CS7, CS8, CS27	Not currently available.
MI 68	Estimated transport emissions	CS2, CS7	Not currently available.
MI 69	Travel to work modal shares	CS1, CS2, CS7	Table 3.32
MI 70	Vehicle ownership	CS2, CS7	Table 3.31
MI 71	Public transport patronage in Merseyside	CS1, CS2, CS7, CS27	Not currently available.
MI 72	Access by public transport, cycle and walking to education, employment, health and food	CS1, CS2, CS3, CS7, CS18, CS27	Table 3.35
7. Manage Environmental Resources			
MI 73	Production of primary land won aggregates by mineral planning authority	CS25	Paragraph 3.117
MI 74	Production of secondary and recycled aggregates by mineral planning authority	CS25	Paragraph 3.118
MI 75	Number of Minerals Safeguarding Areas in place	CS2, CS25	Paragraph 3.117
MI 76	Number of Mineral sites satisfactorily restored	CS2, CS26	Not currently available.
MI 77	Number of planning permissions granted contrary to Environment Agency advice on flooding and water quality grounds	CS8, CS24	Paragraph 3.131
MI 78	Number of SuDS assets delivered	CS8, CS34	Not currently available.
MI 79	Area of land in:	CS24	Paragraph 3.124

A Local Plan Draft Monitoring Indicators

Ref	Indicator	Linked to Policy	Location of indicator in this report
	- Flood Zone 2 - Flood Zone 3		
MI 80	Per capita CO2 emissions in the LA Area	CS2	Paragraph 3.135
MI 81	Renewable energy generation: capacity with planning permission	CS11, CS22, CS23	Not currently available.
MI 82	Number of applications approved with contributions towards Community Energy Fund and financial contributions collected	CS11, CS22, CS27	Not currently available.
MI 83	Total number of permissions granted for decentralised, renewable and low carbon energy schemes	CS11, CS22, CS23	Not currently available.
MI 84	Number, total area of and population living within Air Quality Management Areas (AQMAs)	CS2, CS7	Paragraph 3.135
MI 85	Number of noise complaints upheld by the Council / Local Police Authority	CS2, CS7	Not currently available.
MI 86	River water quality: - Biological - Chemical	CS7	Table 3.28 and Table 3.29
MI 87	Indicators within the Joint Merseyside and Halton Waste Local Plan	CS26	Not currently available.
8. Green Infrastructure and Rural Areas			
MI 88	Supply of open space typologies, including: Parks and gardens, Amenity greenspace, Provision for C&YP, Allotments, Outdoor Sports Provision	CS2, CS8, CS21	Table 3.24
MI 89	Number of Substantial Residential Areas (SRAs) with accessibility deficits relating to one or more typologies of open space	CS8, CS21	Paragraph 3.108
MI 90	Percentage of open space:	CS8, CS21	Paragraph 3.107

Local Plan Draft Monitoring Indicators A

Ref	Indicator	Linked to Policy	Location of indicator in this report
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - considered to be good quality or excellent quality - awarded Green Flag status (or equivalent) 		
MI 91	Number of greenspace quality improvement schemes delivered	CS8, CS21	Not currently available.
MI 92	Resident satisfaction with parks and open spaces	CS8, CS19, CS21	Not currently available.
MI 93	Number of applications approved with contributions towards open space provision: on-site, off-site, and financial contributions collected for open space	CS8, CS21, CS26, CS27	Paragraph 3.108
MI 94	Number and location of Local Green Spaces designated	CS8, CS21, CS27	Not currently available.
MI 95	Progress against Biodiversity Action Plan targets	CS2, CS8, CS21	Not currently available.
MI 96	Change in areas of biodiversity importance	CS2, CS8	Paragraphs 3.111 - 3.114
MI 97	Proportion of local wildlife sites where monitoring and/or positive conservation management has been or is being implemented	CS8, CS21	Paragraph 3.110
MI 98	Number of: Sites of Special Scientific Interest, Areas of Conservation, Special Protection Areas, Ramsar Sites, Local Wildlife Sites, Local Geological Sites, Local Nature Reserves	CS8, CS21, CS27	Paragraph 3.110
9. Promoting Health and Wellbeing in Knowsley			
MI 99	Population who live in SOAs ranked in the upper ten percent most deprived nationally (including specific information for Principal Regeneration Areas)	CS1, CS2	Paragraph 3.13

A Local Plan Draft Monitoring Indicators

Ref	Indicator	Linked to Policy	Location of indicator in this report
MI 100	Life expectancy - all residents	CS2	Paragraph 3.18
MI 101	Healthy life expectancy	CS2	Not currently available.
MI 102	Differences in life expectancy and health expectancy between communities	CS2	Not currently available.
MI 103	Percentage of children living in poverty under 16 years of age	CS2	Not currently available.
MI 104	Average household income	CS2, CS4	Not currently available.
MI 105	Pupils at the end of KS4 achieving 5 or more A* - Cs including English and Maths	CS3, CS4	Table 3.4
MI 106	16-18 year olds not in education, employment or training (NEET)	CS2, CS4	Paragraph 3.28
MI 107	Number of vulnerable people achieving independent living	CS2, CS16	Paragraph 3.21
MI 108	Total number of crimes	CS2, CS19	Paragraph 3.22
MI 109	Percentage of residents surveyed: - feel safe or fairly safe outside during day - feel safe or fairly safe outside after dark	CS2, CS19	Not currently available.
MI 110	Number of residents who die from lung cancer, liver disease, respiratory problems and heart disease	CS2	Not currently available.
MI 111	Proportion of physically active and inactive adults	CS2, CS7, CS8, CS21	Not currently available.
MI 112	Utilisation of green space for exercise/health reasons	CS2, CS8, CS22	Not currently available.
MI 113	Number of: - people killed/seriously injured in traffic accidents - children killed/seriously injured in traffic accidents	CS2, CS7	Paragraph 3.152
10. Planning Process			

Local Plan Draft Monitoring Indicators A

Ref	Indicator	Linked to Policy	Location of indicator in this report
MI 114	Planning application approvals rate, for applications to be determined in 8 weeks, 13 weeks	SD1	Not currently available.
MI 115	Number of appeals upheld and policy reason for this (refer to policy content)	CS2, CS19	Not currently available.
MI 116	Number of schemes contributing in-kind and financial developer contributions, and quantity of funds collected	CS1, CS7, CS15, CS27	Not currently available.
MI 117	Instances of developer contributions being reduced / removed based on economic viability grounds	CS15, CS27	Not currently available.
MI 118	Delivery of major infrastructure schemes as set out in the Infrastructure Delivery Plan Priority List	CS2, CS7, CS27	Not currently available.

A Local Plan Draft Monitoring Indicators

Projected Dwelling Completions by Site B

Appendix B Projected Dwelling Completions by Site

Projection of dwellings for future years as at 30 September 2012

(excluding sites from the Strategic Housing Land Availability Assessment -2012)

Ref. No	Site Name	Completed 2011 /12	Completed Apr-Sep 2012	Remaining dwellings	Oct 2012-Mar 2013	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	2027 /28
181	23 - 25A Jarrett Road, Northwood, Kirkby	0	0	2	2	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
183	Laburnum Dairy, Hall Lane, Huyton	0	0	3	0	3	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
185	Higher Shaw Farm, Foxs Bank Lane, Cronton	0	0	1	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
187	Manor Farm Medical Centre, Manor Farm Road, Huyton	0	0	9	0	9	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
188	Wheathill Riding Centre, Naylor's Road, Roby	0	0	4	4	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
189	Land adjacent to St Annes, The Orchard, Huyton	0	0	1	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
190	Land adjacent to 2 Shop Road, Knowsley Village, Knowsley	0	0	1	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
191	Land between 46D & 46E, Woolfall Crescent, Huyton	0	0	2	2	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0

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208	Land adjacent to 31 Forest Drive, Roby	0	0	2	0	2	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
209	Vacant land between Browning Close and Keats Green, Huyton	0	0	12	0	12	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
210	Land adjacent to 9 Sanderling Road, Northwood	0	0	1	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
214	Land adjacent to 15 The Roundabout, Cronton	0	0	1	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
215	15 Westhead Close (Former 'Kirkby Care' Care Home), Northwood, Kirkby	0	0	6	6	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
216	Former Prescott and Whiston Maintenance Depot, Grosvenor Road, Prescott	0	0	22	11	11	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
217	Land adjacent 10 Coronation Drive, Prescott	0	0	3	3	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
218	31 Pottery Lane, Whiston	0	0	3	3	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0

Projected Dwelling Completions by Site B

Projection of dwellings for future years as at 30 September 2012

(excluding sites from the Strategic Housing Land Availability Assessment -2012)

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228	High Carrs Lodge, Roby Road, Roby, Knowsley	0	0	1	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
229	Land Adjacent 10 Castlewell, Whiston, L35 2YS	0	0	3	0	3	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
230	Oliver Lyme House, Lavender Crescent, Prescott	0	0	10	0	10	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
231	Land Opposite Holy Family Catholic Primary School, Arncliffe Road, Halewood	0	0	13	0	13	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
232	Land Bounded By Britonside Avenue, Shaldon Road, Garth Road and Garth Walk, Southdene, Kirkby	0	0	6	6	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
233	Vacant land adjacent to 2-12 Bracknell Avenue, Southdene, Kirkby	0	0	6	0	6	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0

Projected Dwelling Completions by Site B

Projection of dwellings for future years as at 30 September 2012

(excluding sites from the Strategic Housing Land Availability Assessment -2012)

Ref. No	Site Name	Completed 2011 /12	Completed Apr-Sep 2012	Remaining dwellings	Oct 2012-Mar 2013	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	2027 /28
1380.1	Land off Thingwall Lane, Huyton (site H4)	0	0	528	0	25	40	40	50	50	50	50	50	50	50	50	23	0	0	0
1381	Brothers of Charity land, Thingwall Lane, Huyton	0	0	120	0	60	60	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
1411	Vacant land adjacent to 45 Stratton Road, Westvale, Kirkby	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
1480	Minstead Avenue/ Westhead Ave, Northwood	0	0	6	6	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
1509.1	601 Princess Drive, Huyton	0	0	15	0	15	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
1600	12-22 Roughwood Drive, Northwood, Kirkby	0	0	7	7	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
1604	44-46 Penley Crescent, Westvale, Kirkby	0	0	7	0	0	7	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
1610.2	Former shop, 43 Essex Road, Huyton	0	0	2	0	2	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
1769.1	Former BICC works, Manchester Road/	99	24	101	16	40	45	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0

Projected Dwelling Completions by Site B

Projection of dwellings for future years as at 30 September 2012

(excluding sites from the Strategic Housing Land Availability Assessment -2012)

Ref. No	Site Name	Completed 2011 /12	Completed Apr-Sep 2012	Remaining dwellings	Oct 2012-Mar 2013	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	2027 /28
3010.4	North Huyton Action Area, Huyton (Phase 1) - Rear of 20 to 54 and 45-51 Belton Road	0	0	28	0	0	15	9	4	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
3010.5	North Huyton Action Area, Huyton (Phase 1) (Highfield Road)	27	17	25	25	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
3010.6	North Huyton Action Area, Huyton (Phases 2 - 5)	0	0	1059	0	0	0	0	170	170	120	100	100	79	100	100	120	0	0	0
3014	16 Smithy Lane	0	0	2	2	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
	Sub Total	189	76	2587	311	370	260	137	231	227	170	151	150	129	150	150	143	0	0	0
<u>Action Area without planning permission</u>																				
141	Tower Hill Action Area	0	0	300	0	40	40	40	50	50	40	40	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
<u>Other UDP Allocations (without planning permission)</u>																				
1093	Delph Lane / Two Butt Lane, Whiston (Site H7)	0	0	40	0	0	20	20	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0

Projection of dwellings for future years as at 30 September 2012

(excluding sites from the Strategic Housing Land Availability Assessment -2012)

Ref. No	Site Name	Completed 2011 /12	Completed Apr-Sep 2012	Remaining dwellings	Oct 2012-Mar 2013	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	2027 /28
Total		189	76	3554	311	480	475	314	391	377	285	191	150	129	150	150	143	0	0	0

B Projected Dwelling Completions by Site

Employment Land Available by Type C

Appendix C Employment Land Available by Type

Land Available for Employment Development - 31st March 2012

Ref	Address	Site Area (ha)	Employment Type	Brownfield
Allocation without Planning Permission				
2	Roscoe's Wood, Cronton Road, Huyton (NB site not suitable for B8 uses)	7.9	B1/B2	Yes
1	Ford/Jaguar Expansion Land, Speke Boulevard, Halewood	18.4	B1/B2/B8	No
4.1	Land to North of CDMS, Fallows Way, Whiston	0.9	B1/B2/B8	Yes
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	Yes
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	Yes
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	0.9	B1/B2/B8	Yes
28	Land at junction of Gores Road / Acornfield Road	0.7	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	Yes
33	Land at corner of A580 / Moorgate Lane	3.3	B1/B2/B8	No
35	Land adjacent Delphi Delco, Hornhouse Lane, adjacent to junction with South Boundary Road	1.9	B1/B2/B8	No
36	Land between Villiers Court and Overbrook Lane	0.5	B1/B2/B8	No

C Employment Land Available by Type

Ref	Address	Site Area (ha)	Employment Type	Brownfield
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
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	6.6	B1/B2, C1	No
Allocation without Planning Permission Total		123.4		

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

4	Plot 5, Whiston Enterprise Park, Fallows Way	0.6	B2	Yes
19	Gellings Lane / Randles Road	0.9	B1/B2/B8	No
20.2	Davis' Pits, Randles Road	0.2	B1/B2	No
40	Part of Yorkshire Imperial Metals off Coopers Lane.	3.2	B1/B2/B8	Yes
168	Rear of Moorgate Point, Moorgate Road	2.6	B1/B2/B8	Yes
187	Land Between And Including Units 1-9 Interchange Motorway Estate, Wilson Road, Huyton	1.3	B2	Yes
188	Batleys Cash And Carry, Fallows Way, Whiston, Knowsley, L35 1RZ	1.2	B8	Yes

Employment Land Available by Type C

Ref	Address	Site Area (ha)	Employment Type	Brownfield
189	Batleys Cash And Carry, Fallows Way, Whiston, Knowsley, L35 1RZ	0.5	B8	Yes
191	All Seasons Construction, 1 Adastra Works, Birchill Road, Knowsley Industrial Park, Kirkby	0.1	B1(a)	Yes
192	Plot G3, Deltic Way, Knowsley Industrial Park, Kirkby	0.1	B1/B2/B8	Yes
193	Caddick Road, Knowsley Business Park	0.2	B8	Yes
199	Land Adjacent Nexus Business Park, Off School Lane, Knowsley Business Park, Knowsley	1.3	B1a	Yes
201	Land adjacent to Railway House, Hale View Road, Huyton, Knowsley	0.1	B1a	No
Sites with Planning Permission, not started Total		12.0		
Sites Under Construction				
27.1	Penrhyn / Villiers Road	1.3	Waste	Yes
183	Esselte Ltd, Wilson Road, Huyton	0.8	B2, B8	Yes
209	Car Park, Irlam Drive, Kirkby, L32 8RE	0.7	B1(a)	Yes
Sites Under Construction Total		2.8		
Grand Total		149.5		

Definitions

- 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

Appendix D Employment Development

Completed Employment Development (Use Classes B1, B2 and B8) - 1st April 2011 - 31st March 2012

Table D.1

Planning Application Number	Address	Description	Employment Type	Floorspace (m2) gross	Location	Brownfield	Additional Car Parking Places
06/00744/FUL	Part of Yorkshire Imperial Metals off Coopers Lane.	Demolition of existing buildings and the erection of a business/office park (use class B1) and industrial estate (use classes B1, B2 and B8)	B1/B2/B8	20,422	Out of Centre	No	105
10/00583/FUL	19 Ainsworth Lane, Knowsley Business Park	Erection of two storey portable office building (use class B1) and external alterations / recladding to elevations of existing building.	B1	300	Out of Centre	Yes	6

Source: Policy Impact and Intelligence, Knowsley MBC

D Employment Development

Sites of Environmental Importance E

Appendix E Sites of Environmental Importance

Local Wildlife and Geological Sites in Knowsley - 31st March 2012

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
Kirkby Brook Waterfall	Local Geological Site
84 Northwood Forest Hills	Local Wildlife 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 Tushingham'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

E Sites of Environmental Importance

Site	Type of Site
20 Dagger's Bridge Wood, Tarbock	Local Wildlife Site
22 Pex Hill Country Park	Local Wildlife Site
23 George's Wood, Cronton	Local Wildlife Site
40 Knowsley Park	Local Wildlife Site / Local Geological Site
43 Howard's Pits, Knowsley	Local Wildlife Site
44 Stadt Moers Q2 and visitor centre, Whiston	Local Wildlife Site
46 Stadt Moers Park, Quadrant 4	Local Wildlife Site / Local Geological Site
47 Rough Head Wood, Cronton	Local Wildlife Site
49 The Old Wood, north, Halsnead	Local Wildlife Site
51 The Roughts, Knowsley Village	Local Wildlife Site
52 The Old Wood, south, Halsnead	Local Wildlife Site
53 Meakin's Pits, adj. M57	Local Wildlife Site
54 Copse, south of A58, Prescot	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 Prescot 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	

Sites of Environmental Importance E

Site	Type of Site
21 Ox Lane Wood, Tarbock	Local Wildlife Site
24 Brickwall Covert, Tarbock	Local Wildlife 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

E Sites of Environmental Importance

Register of Listed Buildings F

Appendix F Register of Listed Buildings

LISTED BUILDINGS IN KNOWSLEY BOROUGH - March 2012

AREA	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	

F Register of Listed Buildings

AREA	GRADE	LOCATION
	II	33. Thingwall Hall - Thingwall Lane
	II	34. United Reform Church - Victoria Road
	II	35. Walled Garden - Liverpool Road
	II	36. Greenhill - The Orchard
KIRKBY	II	37. Railway Public House & Langtree Cottage - Glovers Brow
	II	38. Carters Arms Public House - Glovers Brow
	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

Register of Listed Buildings F

AREA	GRADE	LOCATION
	II	67. 34 Church Street – Prescott Museum
	I	68. Church of St Mary
	II	69. 2 Derby Street
	II	70. 44-50 Derby Street
	II	71. 52 & 54 Derby Street (Clockface)
	II	72. Stable Block, Derby Street (Clockface)
	II	73. 30 Eccleston Street
	II	74. 3 High Street
	II	75. 11 High Street
	II	76. 37 High Street
	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

F Register of Listed Buildings

SUMMARY				
98	121	1	4	116

How Policies are Proposed to be Replaced G

Appendix G How Policies are Proposed to be Replaced

Proposed Approach to replacement or "saving" of UDP policies

Schedule of UDP Policies proposed to be deleted, replaced or "saved" on adoption of the Knowsley Local Plan: Core Strategy (as at December 2012)

UDP Policy		Save or Delete?	Replaced by Local Plan: Core Strategy Policy
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

G How Policies are Proposed to be Replaced

UDP Policy		Save or Delete?	Replaced by Local Plan: Core Strategy Policy
S2	Diversification of Uses within existing Centres	Save	
S3	Huyton Town Centre	Lapsed 16 June 2009	
S4	Kirkby Town Centre Action Area	Delete	CS10
S5	Prescot Town 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	

How Policies are Proposed to be Replaced G

UDP Policy		Save or Delete?	Replaced by Local Plan: Core Strategy Policy
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	
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	

G How Policies are Proposed to be Replaced

UDP Policy		Save or Delete?	Replaced by Local Plan: Core Strategy Policy
MW5	Waste Management and Treatment Facilities	Save	
MW6	Landfill or Landraising	Save	
MW7	Renewable Energy	Delete	CS23
Environmental Protection and Nature Conservation			
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

Note: the above list is subject to potential revision as the Knowsley Local Plan: Core Strategy are progressed towards adoption.

Appendix H Bibliography

Bibliography

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Liverpool City Region Housing and Economic Development Evidence Base Overview Study (GVA Grimley, 2011)

Household estimates and projections by district, England, 1981- 2031 (Communities and Local Government, 2011)

Joint Employment Land and Premises Study (BE Group, 2010)

Knowsley Replacement Unitary Development Plan (Knowsley MBC, 2006)

Knowsley Strategic Housing Market Assessment (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)

National Planning Policy Framework (DCLG, 2012)

Planning Policy for Traveller Sites (DCLG, 2012)

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

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 & Volume 2 (Roger Tym & Partners, 2009 & 2010)

H Bibliography

Appendix I Glossary

Glossary

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 Plan	<p>Revision to the Local Development Framework (LDF) system, introduced through the Planning and Compulsory Purchase Act 2004 (as amended) and the National Planning Policy Framework. The Local Plan should constitute one or more Local Plan documents, which once adopted form the local statutory development plan. The Local Plan is supported by a range of supplementary and process documents.</p> <p>In Knowsley, the Local Plan will be made up of the Local Plan: Core Strategy, Local Plan: Site Allocations and Development Policies, and the Joint Merseyside and Halton Waste Local Plan.</p>
Monitoring Report	A document produced at periods not less than annually that assesses the extent to which the policies in Local Plan are being achieved.
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. For the Knowsley Local Plan, compliance with this directive is undertaken through the Sustainability Appraisal process.
Super Output Areas (SOAs)	<p>Super Output Areas (SOAs) were created by the Office for National Statistics to provide an improved basis for comparison of statistics across the country.</p> <p>There will be three sizes of Super Output Area:</p> <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 Local Plan.
Sustainability Appraisal (SA)	A process 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.

| 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 Knowsley UDP was adopted on 14 June 2006, and the majority of its policies were "saved" from June 2009 onwards.
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For more information log on to
www.knowsley.gov.uk/LocalPlan

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