

KNOWSLEY

Local Plan Monitoring Report 2016

Published January 2017



Knowsley Council

Knowsley Local Plan: Monitoring Report 2016

Covering the period from April 2015 to March 2016

This year's Monitoring Report takes a slightly different format to those of the last few years; in order to provide a shorter report more directly related to the planning and development of Knowsley, some of the previous socio-economic indicators have been removed – this is explained further in paragraph 1.3, and see also Appendix B for information on alternate sources of data.

Demographic and socio-economic background

The population of the borough increased slightly to just over 147,000 in 2015 – this is the fourth year in a row that the Office for National Statistics has registered an increase in its mid-year estimates since the recent low point of a little under 146,000 was reached in 2011. The most recent estimates projected a rise in population to 149,000 in 2026 (with continued growth beyond that date), but these figures indicate that growth is happening faster than that. The number of households is also projected to continue rising – indeed, this grew even before 2011 while the overall population was falling, but the rate of increase has accelerated in the last five years.

The most recent English Indices of Deprivation (covering 2015) showed that Knowsley continues to be a relative poor performer nationally in terms of income, employment, health and education indicators. Indicators for the living environment, crime, and access to housing and services showed a relative improvement since the previous publication covering 2010.

Employment and commercial development

Overall there was a slight increase in land available for employment use since 2015 (up from 239 to 245 hectares), largely because of sites becoming available at Kings Business Park and the 'Knowsley 800' (former Sonae site) scheme. It is estimated that 71 hectares of the available employment land is developable within five years, with two thirds of this falling within the Knowsley Business Park Principal Regeneration Area.

2.1 hectares of land was developed for employment use during 2015–16 – down from 11.0 hectares in the previous year, and below the Local Plan annual target of 9.1 hectares. 4,700 square metres of employment floorspace was completed during the year, mostly for 'general industrial' purposes – again, this represented a fall in completions since the previous year. There was no employment land lost to other uses during the year.

The fall in completions was not a surprise following the very large amount of development completed in 2014–15 (principally the new headquarters for Matalan), but it is anticipated that work currently underway – including preparing Supplementary Planning Documents and Masterplans for the major employment Sustainable Urban Extensions at Knowsley Lane and South of the M62 (adjacent to and including the former Cronton Colliery site) will pave the way for increased development activity again in the years ahead.

Housing development

The Knowsley Strategic Housing Land Availability Assessment (or 'SHLAA') has recently been updated. This estimates that there is currently land identified and available for 8,758 homes across the borough, of which 4,409 could be built within the next five years.

Overall housing completions fell to 310, from 616 in 2014–15; fewer homes were lost to either change of use or demolition than in the previous year, so the net housing completion figure was 293, compared to 533 in 2014–15. The bulk of completions during the year were in Huyton township, with two developments at North Huyton and Summerhill Park (Thingwall Hall) accounting for nearly half of the total (146 new homes). There are numerous housing schemes currently under construction across all parts of Knowsley. It is anticipated that for 2016–17, completions will exceed the Local Plan target of 450 homes per year.

The number of empty homes in the borough fell by more than a sixth over the year, from 2,166 to 1,830, and the proportion of long-term empty homes also fell. There are no authorised Gypsy & Traveller pitches or yards for Travelling Showpeople within the borough, a situation unchanged from previous years.

Shopping and town centres

Planning permission was granted for more retail floorspace in 2015–16 than in the previous year, a total of 2,844 square metres. There were 13 retail schemes granted planning permission during the year, up from 9 in 2014–15.

For schemes built during 2015–16, there was a slight decline (of 125 square metres) in ‘A’ class floorspace completed, but when other ‘town centre uses’ (offices and leisure) are included there was no change overall, as the year’s completions were all conversions or changes of use to existing retail units. This represents a significant decline on the previous year, when a small number of larger schemes (Kirkby Market and two supermarkets) saw more than 6,000 square metres of A1 retail floorspace completed.

As with housing, town centre regeneration schemes currently planned for the Borough (including Kirkby Town Centre) should see retail floorspace significantly grow in the coming years.

Environment and conservation

There were no changes to listed buildings or conservation areas during 2015–16; while no individual buildings are considered at risk, Prescott Town Centre Conservation Area remains on Historic England’s ‘At Risk’ register.

18 parks and gardens had Green Flag status at the end of 2015–16, unchanged from the previous year.

Plan preparation

On 6 January 2016, the Council adopted the new Local Plan Core Strategy. The Core Strategy sets out the Council’s strategic planning policies, including those which set targets for new housing, employment and retail development, which identify priority locations for regeneration and investment, and which allocate sites for new development.

The Council adopted three new Supplementary Planning Documents during 2015–16 covering Design Quality in New Development, New Residential Development, and Shopfront and Signage Design. All three were adopted in January 2016, and they are now used to help assess and make decisions on planning applications.

Four further SPDs were adopted early in the 2016–17 year, dealing with Developer Contributions, Town Centre Uses, Householder Development, Trees and Development, and the Prescott Town Centre Masterplan – the Monitoring Report for 2016–17 will cover these in more detail. The Core Strategy and SPDs are all available on the Council's website at www.knowsley.gov.uk/localplan.

Further SPDs and masterplans covering Huyton Village and the three largest Sustainable Urban Extensions are currently in preparation to help encourage and secure high-quality development, and these will also be reported in a future monitoring report.

The Council continued to work positively and proactively with neighbouring authorities in accordance with the statutory Duty to Cooperate on strategic planning matters. Joint evidence has been commissioned with other Liverpool City Region authorities, including a strategic study to consider future housing and employment land needs. The Council also responded to a number of neighbouring authorities' consultations on their Local Plans.

Planning performance

During 2015–16, the Council achieved an excellent performance in terms of its speed in deciding planning applications. Decisions on 88 percent of minor planning applications were made within eight weeks (target is 70 percent), and on 87 percent of major applications within 13 weeks (where the target is 60 percent). There were more appeals in 2015–16 than in the previous year – 14 compared to 5 – but only two were upheld (zero previously).

Although the overall figure was slightly down on the previous year, over £1m of financial contributions were secured from planning permissions. £0.69m was collected from developments taking place during the year, an increase of more than £0.1m on the 2014–15 figure.

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Introduction

1 Introduction

Monitoring Report 2016

- 1.1 Welcome to Knowsley Council's Local Plan Monitoring Report 2016. The Council has to provide up-to-date information on the borough's growth and development, and requirements to prepare an annual report are set out in legislation¹.
- 1.2 This report covers the period from April 2015 to March 2016, and replaces the *Knowsley Local Plan: Monitoring Report 2015* which was published in January 2016.

Changes to the Monitoring Report since last year

- 1.3 This document sets out information in relation to the development and planning of Knowsley, including statistics for development completed across a range of uses, the availability of land for development, and the Council's performance in preparing plans and determining planning applications.
- 1.4 The indicators reported here continue to be drawn from the Knowsley Local Plan Monitoring Framework published in 2013, although with some changes from previous reports. We have no longer attempted to cover the full range of indicators set out in the Monitoring Framework for two principal reasons.
- 1.5 Firstly, it was proving difficult to collect adequate information for the entire set of indicators we initially intended to monitor – our 2013 Monitoring Framework sets out 115 different indicators, which add up to 158 different pieces of information when various breakdowns and cross-permutations are included. In 2013 we were able to report on 129 of these, but by last year this had dropped to 106.
- 1.6 The second reason is that much of the information presented – especially for socio-economic and environmental indicators – is already available elsewhere, usually online, and it is not a productive use of the Council's staff time to be reproducing data which is easily accessible on other websites.
- 1.7 We have therefore this year concentrated on producing a shorter report which provides what is hopefully a useful and interesting indication of the state of development and planning performance in Knowsley.
- 1.8 For those seeking more detailed information, Appendix B provides a guide as to how the indicators we are now using relate to those presented in previous years.

Format of this report

- 1.9 The remainder of this chapter provides some demographic and socio-economic information which provides helpful background to the current planning and development

¹ In particular, the Planning and Compulsory Purchase Act 2004 (as amended by the Localism Act 2011) and the Town and Country Planning (Local Planning) (England) Regulations 2012. For the purposes of the regulations, this report fulfils the role of the "local planning authority's monitoring report".

environment. Chapter 2 explains the indicators presented this year, and in particular how they relate to those used in previous versions of the report.

- 1.10** Chapters 3 to 6 present the development indicators, which show the changing trends and patterns of development in the borough. They also includes related information such as how development relates to the need identified in the Local Plan, and the availability of development land across Knowsley.
- 1.11** Chapters 7 to 9 present the Council’s planning performance indicators, which show how we are doing at preparing our Local Plan and other planning policy documents, and how well we are handling planning applications and decisions.

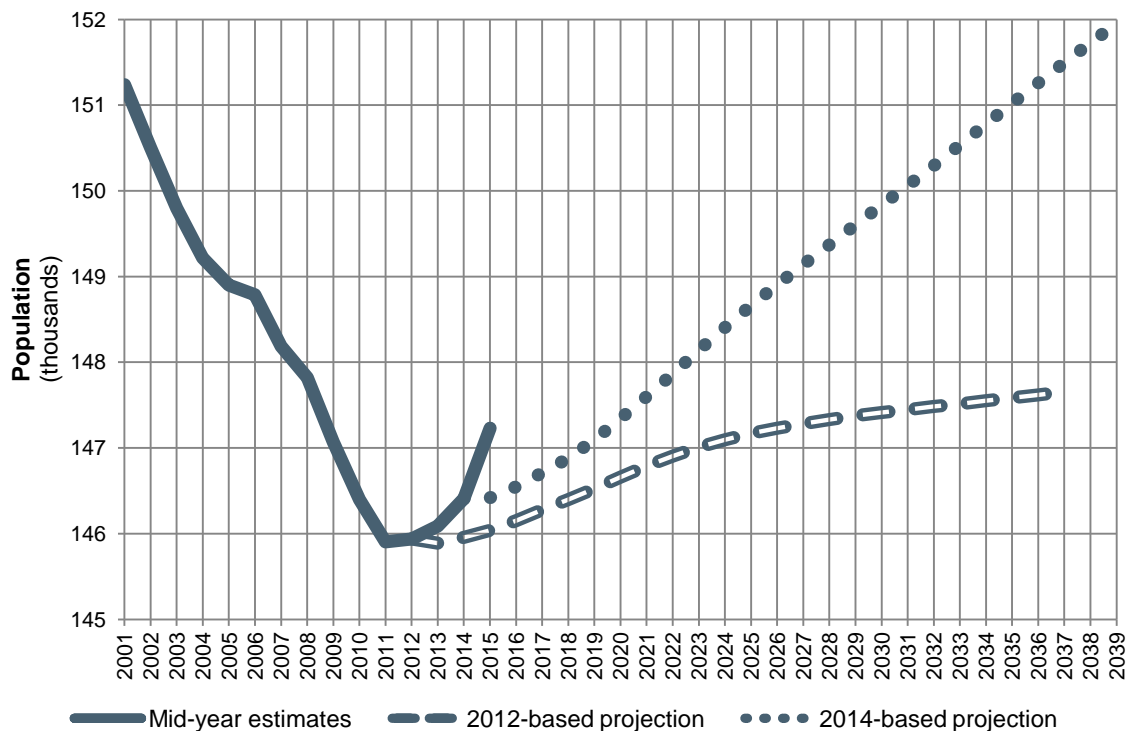
Background information

- 1.12** While we have moved away from publishing the full range of social and economic indicators used in previous years, it is still useful to look briefly at a couple of pieces of demographic and socio-economic data which give some context to the development indicators which follow later.

Population change and household projections

- 1.13** The most recent data from the Office for National Statistics shows that Knowsley's population has started to grow in recent years, from a low point of just under 146,000 in 2011 to a little over 147,000 in 2015². This growth is outstripping the most recent projections based on 2012 and 2014 population estimates (published in 2013 and 2015 respectively).

Figure 1: Population estimates and projections 2001–2039



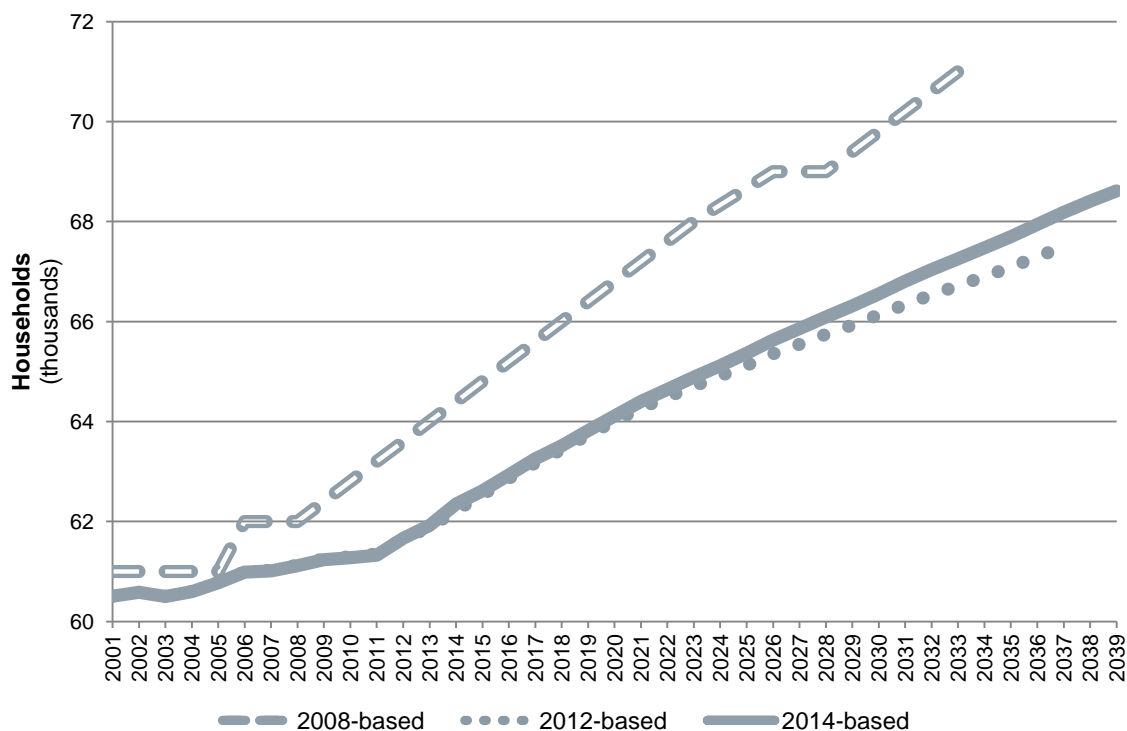
Source: Office for National Statistics

² See Table MYE2 available online at <https://www.ons.gov.uk/peoplepopulationandcommunity/populationandmigration/populationestimates/datasets/populationestimatesforukenglandandwalesscotlandandnorthernireland> - previous years' figures also available via this link.

³ There is still some way to go to get close to the all-time high of 197,000 recorded in the 1971 Census.

1.14 The number of households in Knowsley has also continued to increase steadily – indeed, it continued to grow (albeit slowly) even before 2011 when the total population was still falling. However, the last two sets of estimates show that numbers have not risen as much as the 2008-based estimates (published in 2010) suggested might be the case⁴, indicating the impact the recession had on people’s ability to form new households. The most recent (2014-based) figures show slightly faster growth than the 2012-based figures, but growth is still predicted to be slower than pre-recession estimates.

Figure 2: Household estimates and projections 2001–2039



Source: Office for National Statistics

Deprivation

1.15 The most recent English Indices of Deprivation – previously (and still sometimes) known as the Index of Multiple Deprivation – were published in September 2015, and showed that Knowsley with the fifth-worst multiple deprivation ranking of English local authorities⁵ - a change from 12th-worst in the 2010 version⁶.

1.16 Changes between different versions of the Indices of Deprivation mean that the scores assigned cannot be compared directly between different years, and care needs to be taken even in comparing relative deprivation, although it is reasonably safe to use the

⁴ Available online at <http://webarchive.nationalarchives.gov.uk/20121108165934/http://www.communities.gov.uk/housing/housingresearch/housingstatistics/housingstatisticsby/householdestimates/livatables-households/>

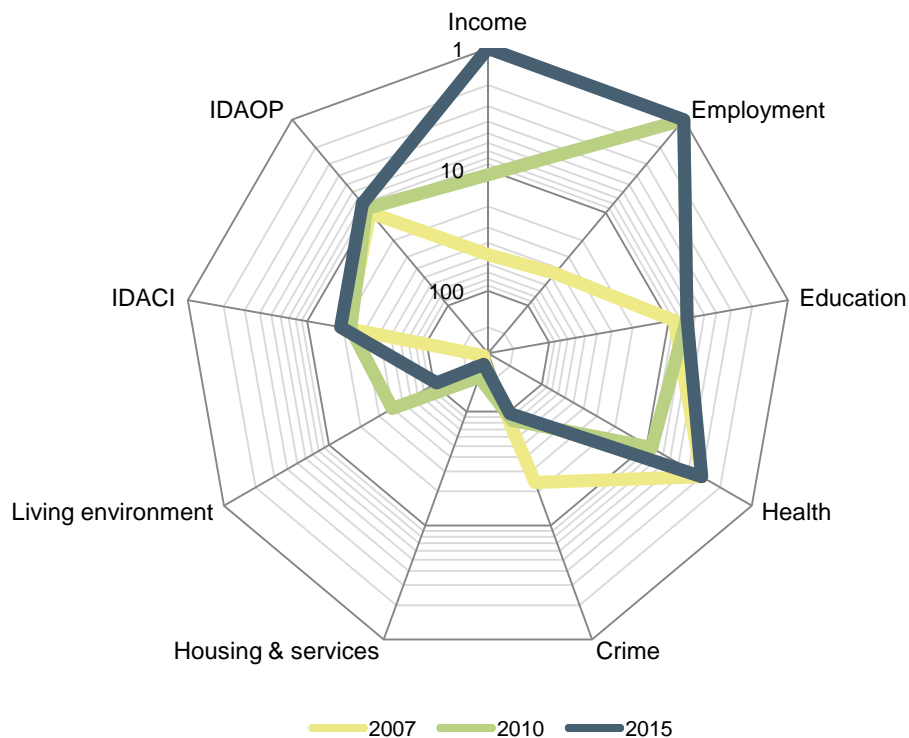
⁵ Drawn from ‘Rank of average rank’ column in the Local Authority District Summaries table, available online at <https://www.gov.uk/government/statistics/english-indices-of-deprivation-2015>

⁶ Available online at <https://www.gov.uk/government/statistics/english-indices-of-deprivation-2010>

rankings to illustrate the issues facing the borough and whether new issues have emerged over time⁷.

- 1.17** In the 2015 Indices, Knowsley had the most severe employment and income deprivation of all council areas, and is in the top ten for education and health deprivation. This shows some of the challenges continuing to face the borough.
- 1.18** Knowsley performs well on the ‘access to housing and services’ indicator, and reasonably well on the living environment and crime indicators.

Figure 3: English Indices of Deprivation⁸ - Knowsley rank for thematic indicators 2007–2015⁹



*Source: Department for Communities and Local Government
(Lower numbers = greater deprivation; note also logarithmic scale of axis)*

⁷ See the guidance note available online at https://www.gov.uk/government/uploads/system/uploads/attachment_data/file/464430/English_Index_of_Multiple_Deprivation_2015_-_Guidance.pdf

⁸ Previously known as Index of Multiple Deprivation. Data online at <https://www.gov.uk/government/collections/english-indices-of-deprivation>

⁹ ‘IDAOP’ = Income Deprivation Affecting Older People; ‘IDACI’ = Income Deprivation Affecting Children Index

Chapter 2 Indicators used in this report

2 Indicators used in this report

- 2.1** As explained in Chapter 1 above, we have made some changes to how we have presented the monitoring information this year. The tables below explain how the information is set out in this year's report, and also show how the indicators from previous years have been replaced.
- 2.2** For some of the indicators we have not yet been able to include the full range of analysis proposed; this information – which we hope to be able to add for future reports – is indicated in light italic type in the following tables.

Economy and Employment

E1	Employment land available
Measure	Land available or allocated for employment uses (ha)
Spatial	District Principal Regeneration Area
Time	Total (plan period) Risk assessed available in next five years
Other breakdown	Type (allocation or source of supply – current MI4) <i>Percentage of total which is previously developed land</i>
Replaces indicators	MI4, MI38, MI46

E2	Employment land lost
Measure	Employment land lost (ha)
Spatial	District
Time	Last five years Plan period
Other breakdown	Reason for loss
Replaces indicators	MI6

E3	Employment land developed
Measure	Land developed for employment use (ha)
Spatial	District Principal Regeneration Area
Time	Last five years Plan period
Other breakdown	<i>Use class</i> <i>Percentage of total on previously developed land</i>
Replaces indicators	MI1, MI3, MI39, MI44

E4	Employment floorspace developed
Measure	Floorspace developed for employment use (m ²)
Spatial	District Principal Regeneration Area
Time	Last five years Plan period
Other breakdown	Use class
Replaces indicators	MI2, MI45

Housing

H1	Housing land available ¹⁰
Measure	Capacity of land available for housing development (units)
Spatial	District <i>Principal Regeneration Area</i>
Time	Plan period Next five years
Other breakdown	<i>Percentage of total which is previously developed land</i>
Replaces indicators	MI30, MI31, MI38

H2	Sites for Gypsies & Travellers and Travelling Showpeople
Measure	Pitches with consent (units)
Spatial	District
Time	Last year Plan period
Other breakdown	Gypsy & Traveller pitches Travelling Showpeople yards
Replaces indicators	MI29

¹⁰ Much more detail on housing land availability is available in the Council's recently-updated Strategic Housing Land Availability Assessment (SHLAA), available online via www.knowsley.gov.uk/localplan

Chapter 2 Indicators used in this report

H3	Housing land lost
Measure	<i>Capacity of housing land lost (units)</i>
Spatial	<i>District</i>
Time	<i>Last five years</i> <i>Plan period</i>
Other breakdown	<i>Reason for loss</i>
Replaces indicators	MI32

H4	Homes lost
Measure	Homes demolished or lost to change of use (units)
Spatial	District
Time	Last five years Plan period
Other breakdown	Reason for loss
Replaces indicators	MI19

H5	Empty homes
Measure	Number of homes empty (units)
Spatial	District
Time	Last five years Plan period
Other breakdown	Tenure (partial data only) Length of time empty Units brought back into use by council or partners
Replaces indicators	MI26, MI27

H6	Housing completions
Measure	Number of new homes completed (units)
Spatial	District Principal Regeneration Area Township
Time	Last five years Plan period
Other breakdown	<i>Percentage of total on previously developed land</i> <i>Affordable units</i>
Replaces indicators	MI18, MI21, MI23, MI24, MI39, MI42

H7	Housing change
Measure	Net housing completions
Spatial	District <i>Principal Regeneration Area</i> <i>Township</i>
Time	Last five years Plan period
Other breakdown	None
Replaces indicators	MI19, MI20

Retail and Town Centres

R1	Retail planning permissions
Measure	Retail floorspace planning permissions granted (m ²)
Spatial	District <i>Centre</i> Type of centre
Time	Last five years
Other breakdown	Use class <i>Convenience–comparison</i>
Replaces indicators	New

R2	Retail completions
Measure	Retail floorspace completed (m ²)
Spatial	District <i>Centre</i> Type of centre
Time	Last five years
Other breakdown	Use class Convenience–comparison breakdown
Replaces indicators	MI49, MI55

Chapter 2 Indicators used in this report

R3	Vacant shop units
Measure	<i>Number of vacant shop units within Town Centres</i>
Spatial	<i>Centre District</i>
Time	<i>Last year Last five years (once monitoring re-established)</i>
Other breakdown	None
Replaces indicators	MI50, MI56

TC1	Town Centres sub-report ¹¹
Measure	<i>Retail, employment and service development within town centres</i>
Spatial	<i>Centre</i>
Time	<i>Last year</i>
Other breakdown	<i>Footfall Spend</i>
Replaces indicators	MI49, MI51, MI53, MI54, MI55, MI56, MI57, MI58

Environment and Heritage

EH1	Listed buildings
Measure	Number of listed buildings
Spatial	District
Time	Snapshot Change since previous year
Other breakdown	Grade Buildings at risk
Replaces indicators	MI60

EH2	Conservation
Measure	Conservation areas
Spatial	District
Time	Snapshot
Other breakdown	Appraisal update Management plan update Conservation areas at risk
Replaces indicators	MI61

¹¹ To be included in future Monitoring Reports.

EH3	Access to parks and open spaces
Measure	Provision of parks and open spaces Outdoor sports provision
Spatial	Township Substantial Residential Area
Time	Snapshot
Other breakdown	Open space type
Replaces indicators	MI86, MI87

EH4	Quality of parks and open spaces
Measure	Green Flag awards
Spatial	District
Time	Last five years
Other breakdown	None
Replaces indicators	MI88, MI89

EH5	Biodiversity
Measure	Sites with specific environmental designations
Spatial	District
Time	Last five years
Other breakdown	Sites where active monitoring and management is taking place
Replaces indicators	MI93, MI95, MI96

Planning performance

PP1	Planning decision performance
Measure	Planning applications determined within target timescales
Spatial	District
Time	Last five years
Other breakdown	Minor applications Major applications
Replaces indicator	MI111

Chapter 2 Indicators used in this report

PP2	Planning appeals
Measure	Planning appeals upheld
Spatial	District
Time	Last five years
Other breakdown	None
Replaces indicator	MI112

PP3	Developer contributions
Measure	Developer contributions (cash and 'in kind') secured and collected
Spatial	District
Time	Last five years
Other breakdown	Number of schemes Contributions for open space secured and collected Developer contributions reduced or removed
Replaces indicator	MI91, MI113

2.3 The indicators in this year's Monitoring Report link to the Core Strategy objectives as follows:

Monitoring Report indicator		Core Strategy objective									
		Sustainable economic and employment growth	A well-balanced housing market	Regeneration and transformation	Distinctive, viable and sustainable town centres	Quality of place	Sustainable transport	Managed environmental resources	Green infrastructure and rural areas	Promoting health and wellbeing in Knowsley	
E1	Employment land available	●		●							
E2	Employment land lost	●		●							
E3	Employment land developed	●		●							
E4	Employment floorspace developed	●		●							
H1	Housing land available	●	●	●			●				
H2	Sites for Gypsies & Travellers and Travelling Showpeople		●								●
H3	Housing land lost	●	●	●			●				

Monitoring Report indicator		Core Strategy objective									
		Sustainable economic and employment growth	A well-balanced housing market	Regeneration and transformation	Distinctive, viable and sustainable town centres	Quality of place	Sustainable transport	Managed environmental resources	Green infrastructure and rural areas	Promoting health and wellbeing in Knowsley	
H4	Homes lost			●		●					
H5	Empty homes		●	●		●					●
H6	Housing completions	●	●	●	●	●					
H7	Housing change	●	●	●	●	●					
R1	Retail planning permissions	●		●	●	●					
R2	Retail floorspace completed	●		●	●	●					
R3	Vacant shop units	●		●	●	●					
TC1	Town Centres report	●	●	●	●	●	●				●
EH1	Listed buildings				●	●		●			
EH2	Conservation				●	●		●			
EH3	Access to parks and open spaces					●	●	●	●	●	●
EH4	Quality of parks and open spaces					●		●	●	●	●
EH5	Biodiversity					●		●	●	●	●
PP1	Planning decision performance	●		●							
PP2	Planning appeals	●		●							
PP3	Developer contributions	●		●		●	●	●	●	●	●

Part 1 Indicators Development

3 Employment and economy

- 3.1 The section sets out Knowsley's position with respect to the amount of land available for future employment development and how this is distributed across the Borough's existing employment areas. It also reports on the quantity of land and floorspace taken up in the last monitoring round, including where it has happened and the type of employment premises delivered.

E1 – Employment land supply

Employment land supply

E1

Good total supply of employment land

In April 2016, the total employment land supply in Knowsley was 245.1 hectares, up 6.4 hectares on the previous year.

This increase can be largely attributed to a growth in the capacity of Kings Business Park and the Knowsley 800 site on Moss Lane, which is now ready for development with outline consent in place for a scheme of 14 hectares in extent.

Hectares of employment land available by category

	Land available	Sites
UDP Allocations (Under Construction and Planning Permissions)	57.5	27
UDP Allocations (Expansion Land)	26.0	4
UDP Regional Investment Site: Kings Business Park	11.1	3
UDP South Prescott Action Area	23.4	2
Non-allocated Expansion Land	16.5	9
Land with Remodelling Potential	18.3	13
Sustainable Urban Extensions	47.2	3
Other Employment Sites, inc. Under Construction and Planning Permissions	45.1	26
Total	245.1	87

Hectares

Source: Knowsley Council Local Plan Team

Employment land supply		E1																																				
Good deliverable supply of employment land available within five years	70.8 ha of the overall land supply is considered to be potentially deliverable within 5 years.																																					
Good supply of employment land available within Principal Regeneration Areas	More than three quarters of the most deliverable employment land is within Knowsley’s Principal Regeneration Areas (and the bulk of this is within Knowsley Industrial and Business Parks).																																					
Hectares of employment land available over plan period and within five years, including supply within Principal Regeneration Areas		<table border="1"> <thead> <tr> <th></th> <th style="text-align: center;">Total land available</th> <th style="text-align: center;">Land available within five years</th> </tr> </thead> <tbody> <tr> <td>North Huyton and Stockbridge Village</td> <td style="text-align: center;">_____</td> <td style="text-align: center;">_____</td> </tr> <tr> <td>Kirkby Town Centre</td> <td style="text-align: center;">_____</td> <td style="text-align: center;">_____</td> </tr> <tr> <td>Knowsley Industrial and Business Parks</td> <td style="text-align: center;">125.1</td> <td style="text-align: center;">53.7</td> </tr> <tr> <td>Tower Hill</td> <td style="text-align: center;">_____</td> <td style="text-align: center;">_____</td> </tr> <tr> <td>South Prescott</td> <td style="text-align: center;">23.4</td> <td style="text-align: center;">2.2</td> </tr> <tr> <td>Prescot Town Centre</td> <td style="text-align: center;">_____</td> <td style="text-align: center;">_____</td> </tr> <tr> <td>All Principal Regeneration Areas</td> <td style="text-align: center;">148.5</td> <td style="text-align: center;">55.9</td> </tr> <tr> <td>Other locations</td> <td style="text-align: center;">96.6</td> <td style="text-align: center;">14.9</td> </tr> <tr> <td>Total</td> <td style="text-align: center;">245.1</td> <td style="text-align: center;">70.8</td> </tr> <tr> <td>Local Plan Core Strategy requirement</td> <td style="text-align: center;">164.0</td> <td style="text-align: center;">45.5</td> </tr> <tr> <td>Balance</td> <td style="text-align: center;">81.1</td> <td style="text-align: center;">25.3</td> </tr> </tbody> </table>		Total land available	Land available within five years	North Huyton and Stockbridge Village	_____	_____	Kirkby Town Centre	_____	_____	Knowsley Industrial and Business Parks	125.1	53.7	Tower Hill	_____	_____	South Prescott	23.4	2.2	Prescot Town Centre	_____	_____	All Principal Regeneration Areas	148.5	55.9	Other locations	96.6	14.9	Total	245.1	70.8	Local Plan Core Strategy requirement	164.0	45.5	Balance	81.1	25.3
		Total land available	Land available within five years																																			
	North Huyton and Stockbridge Village	_____	_____																																			
	Kirkby Town Centre	_____	_____																																			
	Knowsley Industrial and Business Parks	125.1	53.7																																			
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	<p>All figures hectares Source: Knowsley Council Local Plan Team</p>																																					
	The category of sites that are used calculating the employment land supply figure will be reviewed before the next monitoring round commences. This will ensure that the components of employment land supply remain robust and relevant.																																					

E2 – Employment land lost

Employment land lost		E2																																										
	This indicator measures the employment land removed from the district's supply – either because planning permission for employment uses has lapsed, or because the land has been used for other purposes.																																											
No recorded loss of employment land this year	Between 1 April 2015 and 31 March 2016, there was no loss of total employment land supply to other uses, by virtue of expiry of planning permission or non-employment development. The cumulative loss of employment land supply since April 2010 is 11 ha in total.																																											
Employment land lost (and reasons for loss) in last five years	<table border="1"> <thead> <tr> <th></th> <th colspan="2">Five years</th> <th colspan="4">Previous years</th> </tr> <tr> <th></th> <th>2016</th> <th>2012–16</th> <th>2012</th> <th>2013</th> <th>2014</th> <th>2015</th> </tr> </thead> <tbody> <tr> <td>Planning permission expired</td> <td>0</td> <td>8.9</td> <td>8.9</td> <td>0</td> <td>0</td> <td>0</td> </tr> <tr> <td>Land developed for other purpose</td> <td>0</td> <td>0</td> <td>0</td> <td>0</td> <td>0</td> <td>0</td> </tr> <tr> <td>Total</td> <td>0</td> <td>8.9</td> <td>8.9</td> <td>0</td> <td>0</td> <td>0</td> </tr> <tr> <td>Average</td> <td></td> <td>1.8</td> <td></td> <td></td> <td></td> <td></td> </tr> </tbody> </table> <p>All figures are hectares Source: Knowsley Council Local Plan Team</p>		Five years		Previous years					2016	2012–16	2012	2013	2014	2015	Planning permission expired	0	8.9	8.9	0	0	0	Land developed for other purpose	0	0	0	0	0	0	Total	0	8.9	8.9	0	0	0	Average		1.8					
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E3 – Employment land developed

Land developed for employment uses	E3																																	
	The Local Plan Core Strategy requires 9.11 hectares of employment land to be delivered each year to 2028.																																	
Fall in development to below annual requirement	2015–16 saw a large fall in the amount of employment land completed in Knowsley and the gross completions figure falls well below the annual requirement. To some extent this was inevitable, following the major completions in 2014–15 and it is consistent with the forecasts for low growth generally.																																	
Extensions to existing premises dominant this year	Extensions to premises occupied by small to medium sized businesses account for the vast majority of employment land developed in this monitoring round.																																	
Land developed for employment in last five years	<table border="1" style="margin-left: auto; margin-right: auto;"> <thead> <tr> <th></th> <th colspan="2" style="text-align: center;">Last five years</th> <th colspan="4" style="text-align: center;">Previous years</th> </tr> <tr> <th></th> <th style="text-align: center;">2016</th> <th style="text-align: center;">2012–16</th> <th style="text-align: center;">2012</th> <th style="text-align: center;">2013</th> <th style="text-align: center;">2014</th> <th style="text-align: center;">2015</th> </tr> </thead> <tbody> <tr> <td style="text-align: right;">Total</td> <td style="text-align: center;">2.1</td> <td style="text-align: center;">21.4</td> <td style="text-align: center;">3.5</td> <td style="text-align: center;">4.1</td> <td style="text-align: center;">0.8</td> <td style="text-align: center;">11.0</td> </tr> <tr> <td style="text-align: right;">Average</td> <td></td> <td style="text-align: center;">4.3</td> <td></td> <td></td> <td></td> <td></td> </tr> </tbody> </table> <p style="text-align: right; margin-right: 20px;">All figures are hectares Source: Knowsley Council Local Plan Team</p>							Last five years		Previous years					2016	2012–16	2012	2013	2014	2015	Total	2.1	21.4	3.5	4.1	0.8	11.0	Average		4.3				
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Total	24.9																																	
Average	4.2																																	

Chapter 3 Employment and economy

Land developed by
Principal Regeneration
Area – last year and over
plan period to date

	Plan period	
	2016	2011–16
North Huyton and Stockbridge Village	0	0
Kirkby Town Centre	0	0.7
Knowsley Industrial and Business Parks	1.7	17.3
Tower Hill	0	0
South Prescott	0	0
Prescot Town Centre	0	0
Total	1.7	18

All figures are hectares
Source: Knowsley Council Local Plan Team

E4 – Employment floorspace developed

Employment floorspace completed		E4																																																							
	There is no specific target for the provision of employment floorspace in the Local Plan Core Strategy.																																																								
Decline in employment floorspace completions	2015–16 saw a large fall in the amount of employment floorspace completed in Knowsley. To some extent this was inevitable, following the major completions in 2014–15.																																																								
B2 (general industrial) use dominant	Nearly 90 percent of the floorspace completed in 2015–16 was for B2 (general industry) use.																																																								
Small and medium businesses active this year	The vast majority of B Class employment floorspace developed was on sites that are occupied by small to medium sized businesses.																																																								
Floorspace completed in last five years		<table border="1"> <thead> <tr> <th></th> <th style="text-align: center;">Last five years</th> <th colspan="4" style="text-align: center;">Previous years</th> </tr> <tr> <th></th> <th style="text-align: center;">2016</th> <th style="text-align: center;">2012–16</th> <th style="text-align: center;">2012</th> <th style="text-align: center;">2013</th> <th style="text-align: center;">2014</th> <th style="text-align: center;">2015</th> </tr> </thead> <tbody> <tr> <td>B1</td> <td style="text-align: right;">500</td> <td style="text-align: right;">22,362</td> <td style="text-align: right;">4,346</td> <td style="text-align: right;">1,660</td> <td style="text-align: right;">216</td> <td style="text-align: right;">15,641</td> </tr> <tr> <td>B2</td> <td style="text-align: right;">4,216</td> <td style="text-align: right;">27,794</td> <td style="text-align: right;">4,016</td> <td style="text-align: right;">1,430</td> <td style="text-align: right;">1,636</td> <td style="text-align: right;">16,496</td> </tr> <tr> <td>B8</td> <td></td> <td style="text-align: right;">23,051</td> <td style="text-align: right;">4,016</td> <td style="text-align: right;">3,041</td> <td></td> <td style="text-align: right;">15,995</td> </tr> <tr> <td>Other</td> <td></td> <td style="text-align: right;">1,508</td> <td></td> <td style="text-align: right;">1,508¹²</td> <td></td> <td></td> </tr> <tr> <td>Total</td> <td style="text-align: right;">4,716</td> <td style="text-align: right;">74,714</td> <td style="text-align: right;">12,377</td> <td style="text-align: right;">7,638</td> <td style="text-align: right;">1,852</td> <td style="text-align: right;">48,131</td> </tr> <tr> <td>Average</td> <td></td> <td style="text-align: right;">14,943</td> <td></td> <td></td> <td></td> <td></td> </tr> </tbody> </table>		Last five years	Previous years					2016	2012–16	2012	2013	2014	2015	B1	500	22,362	4,346	1,660	216	15,641	B2	4,216	27,794	4,016	1,430	1,636	16,496	B8		23,051	4,016	3,041		15,995	Other		1,508		1,508 ¹²			Total	4,716	74,714	12,377	7,638	1,852	48,131	Average		14,943				
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¹² Two waste schemes accounted for 856 m² of this, with 652 m² coming from A1 and D1 uses.

Employment floorspace completed

E4

Floorspace developed by Principal Regeneration Area – last year and over plan period to date

	2016	Plan period 2011–16
	<u> </u>	<u> </u>
North Huyton and Stockbridge Village	0	0
Kirkby Town Centre	0	3,913
Knowsley Industrial and Business Parks	1,427	47,499
Tower Hill	0	0
South Prescott	0	0
Prescot Town Centre	0	0
Total	<u>1,427</u>	<u>51,412</u>

All figures are square metres

Source: Knowsley Council Local Plan Team

4 Housing

- 4.1 This section looks at the supply and delivery of housing across Knowsley; this covers the availability of land for housing, changes to the housing stock, and the number of empty homes in the borough. It also includes an indicator for the provision of authorised pitches and yards for Gypsies and Travelling Showpeople, although this remains at zero for the time being.
- 4.2 Much more information on the housing land supply is available in our Strategic Housing Land Availability Assessment (SHLAA) update, which is available online via www.knowsley.gov.uk/localplan.

H1 – Housing land availability

Housing land availability		H1						
<p>Land available for nearly 9,000 homes, of which half is available within five years</p>	<p>The land availability is based on the recent 2016 SHLAA Update findings. The 0–5 year supply takes into account large scale schemes which currently have planning permissions including the former Prysmian Cables site at Prescot and the Summerhill Park (Thingwall Hall) development.</p> <p>For a more detailed breakdown, please see the 2016 SHLAA which can be accessed via the link above.</p> <table border="1" style="margin-left: auto; margin-right: auto;"> <thead> <tr> <th></th> <th style="text-align: center;">Total</th> <th style="text-align: center;">0–5 years</th> </tr> </thead> <tbody> <tr> <td>Homes capacity</td> <td style="text-align: center;">8,758</td> <td style="text-align: center;">4,409</td> </tr> </tbody> </table> <p style="text-align: center;">Source: Knowsley Council Local Plan Team</p>		Total	0–5 years	Homes capacity	8,758	4,409	
	Total	0–5 years						
Homes capacity	8,758	4,409						

H2 – Sites for Gypsies & Travellers and Travelling Showpeople

Sites for Gypsies & Travellers and Travelling Showpeople

H2

Sites for Gypsies & Travellers and Travelling Showpeople to be allocated in future Local Plan document

There are no authorised Gypsy & Traveller pitches or yards for Travelling Showpeople within Knowsley, a situation unchanged from previous years.

We intend to set a target for the delivery of new pitches and allocate a site (or sites) for this purpose within the Local Plan Site Allocations and Development Policies document.

	Pitches with consent available	Sites
Gypsy & Traveller pitches	0	0
Travelling Showpeople yards	0	0
Total	0	0

Source: Knowsley Council Local Plan Team

H3 – Housing land lost

Housing land lost

H3

No data for this indicator

We have been unable to complete this indicator this year as the information is not currently readily available, but hope to be able to include it in next year's report.

H4 – Homes lost

Homes lost

H4

2015/16 has seen a reduced amount of demolitions and change of use developments than previous years, however there is an increased number of planned demolitions for 2016/17 and an increase in planning applications for future changes of use which may see this figure rise in 2016/17.

Fewer homes lost to demolition or change of use than in previous years

Reason for loss	2016	Previous years				Plan period
		2012	2013	2014	2015	2011–2016
Demolition	16	97	63	4	77	458
Change of use	1	21	20	11	6	86
Total	17	118	83	15	83	546

Source: Knowsley Council Local Plan Team

H5 – Empty homes

Empty homes

H5

Fewer empty homes in Knowsley this year, and fewer long-term empties

The number of empty homes in the borough has continued to fall, and at just over 1,800 stands at around three quarters of the recent peak level in 2013.

There are now far fewer long-term empty homes than last year; while the number of homes empty for 12 months or less is similar to that reported last year, the number which have been empty for longer than this has fallen by almost 40 percent since 2014–15.

Empty homes by tenure

		Previous years			
	2016	2012	2013	2014	2015
Private	1,029				
Housing association	801				
Total	1,830	2,020	2,311	2,109	2,166

Source: Knowsley Council Local Plan Team

Length of time empty

		Previous years			
	2016	2012	2013	2014	2015
0–6 months	982				982
6–12 months	365				389
1–2 years	247				411
2–5 years	146				228
More than 5 years	90				156
Total	1,830	2,020	2,311	2,109	2,166

Source: Knowsley Council Tax Records

Empty homes brought back into use

		Previous years			
	2016	2012	2013	2014	2015
Total	79	81	72	108	109

Source: Knowsley Council Local Plan Team

H6 – Housing completions

Housing completions H6

Fall in gross completions since last year

The gross housing completions for 2015–16 has decreased from the high number seen in 2014–15 to be more in line with historic figures since 2010. It is anticipated following the adoption of the Knowsley Core Strategy that there will be an increase in 2016–17.

District-wide gross completions, including statistics for affordable units and building on previously-developed land

Data for the number of affordable units completed and the percentage of new homes built on previously developed land was not available this year, but we hope to report this in future years.

	Plan period		Previous years			
	2016	2011–2016	2012	2013	2014	2015
Total	310	2,259	355	255	358	616
Of which affordable units						
Percentage on PDL						

Source: Knowsley Council Local Plan Team

Completions by Township

Huyton has seen the most completions of Knowsley's township areas in 2015–16 due to large completions in North Huyton and on the Summerhill Park development.

Kirkby did not see any completions in 2015–16; however developments currently being built will see this increase significantly over the next couple of years.

	2016	Plan period 2011–16
Huyton	239	955
Kirkby	0	250
Halewood	46	227
Prescot , Whiston, Cronton & Knowsley Village	25	502

Source: Knowsley Council Local Plan Team

H7 – Housing change

Housing change

H7

Fall in net number of homes completed

The much lower rate of completions this year (Indicator H6) means that, even with a lower number of homes lost to demolition or change of use (Indicator H4), net completions were also much lower – the figure of 293 representing not much more than half of last year's total.

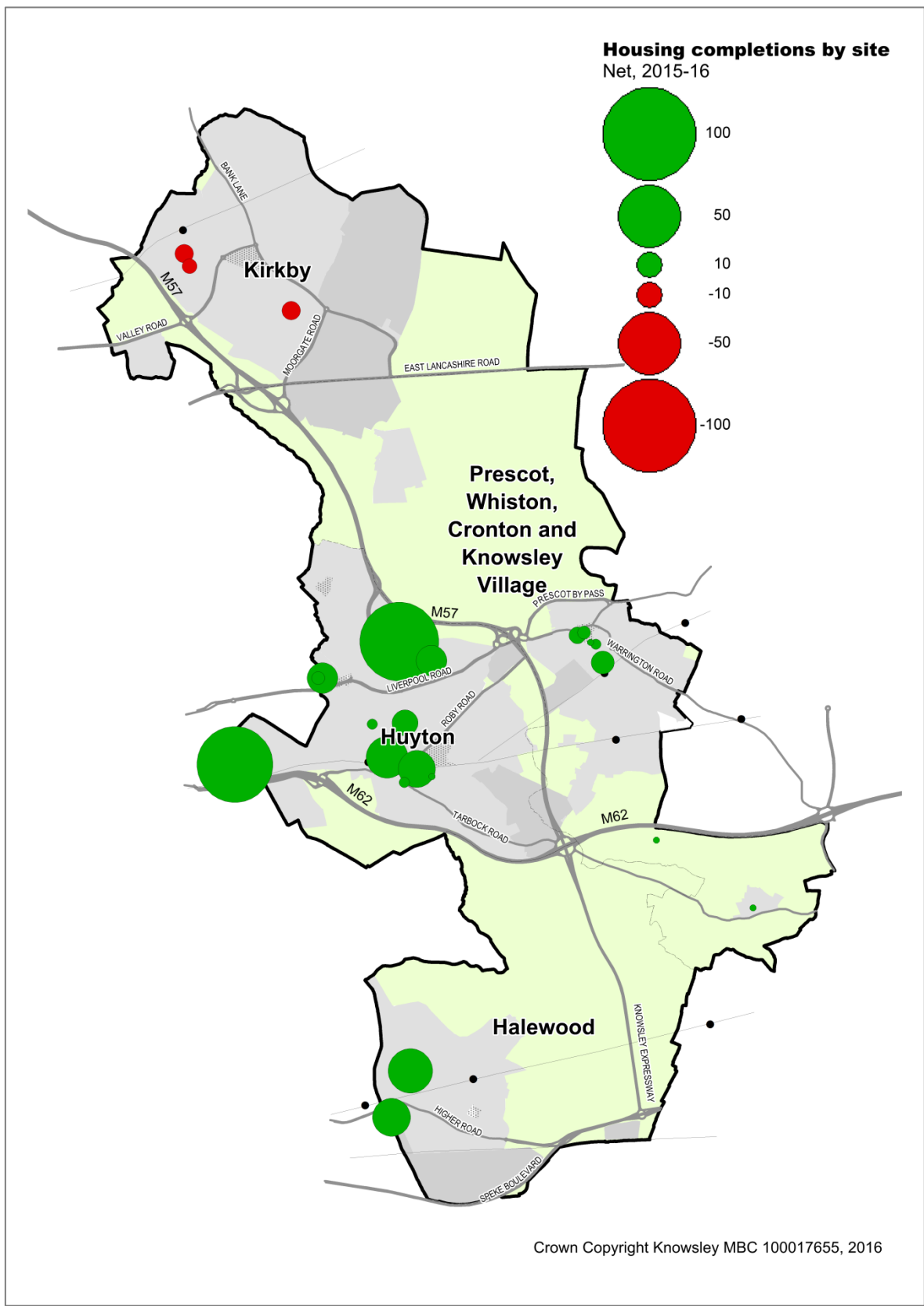
This means that housing delivery is now running just over 900 behind the target since the beginning of the current Local Plan period. However, we expect the net completions to rise again in 2016–17, and we are also working with landowners and developers on our major Sustainable Urban Extension development sites to prepare Supplementary Planning Documents and masterplans which will make the development process clearer and offer more certainty.

Figure 4 below shows how individual sites contributed to the net total completions.

	2016	Last five years	Plan period	Previous years			
		2012–2016	2011–2016	2012	2013	2014	2015
Net completions	293	1,633	1,793	252	195	360	533
Target for period	450	2,250	2,700	450	450	450	450
Balance over period	-157	-617	-907	-198	-255	-90	83

Source: Knowsley Council Local Plan Team

Figure 4: Net housing completions 2016



5 Retail and Town Centres

- 5.1** This section looks at shopping and town centres in Knowsley. This also includes other 'town centre uses' such as hotels, leisure facilities and, as part of mixed-use schemes, offices.
- 5.2** Key information here includes the amount of floorspace granted planning permission during the year for retail and other uses, and the amount of floorspace completed. We hope in future years' Monitoring Reports also to be able to include a short section looking at the borough's main town centres in more detail.
- 5.3** More information on the types of centres, including a list of the district's retail centres, can be found in the Local Plan Core Strategy – see Policies CS4 and CS6, and Appendix B in particular.

R1 – Retail planning permission

Retail floorspace permission

R1

Increase in retail planning permission granted, particularly for A1 shops

This year saw a big increase in planning permission granted for retail floorspace, although as the figure for 2014–15 was incredibly low this was perhaps only to be expected.

While the overall figure is not yet up to the totals for previous years, permission for A1 uses bounced back from last year (when many permissions granted were for conversion of A1 to other uses). This year it is the A4 uses which appear to be the focus of pressure for conversion to other uses, although it remains to be seen in future monitoring reports whether all of these permissions will make it through to completion.

	2016	Last five years	Plan period	Previous years			
		2012–2016	2011–2016	2012	2013	2014	2015
A1	3,221	62,761	67,567	51,197	4,318	4,599	-797
A2	0	545*	545*				322
A3	138	863*	863*				502
A4	-560	-337*	-337*				0
A5	45	286*	286*				18
Total	2,844	64,119	68,925	51,197	4,318	5,715	45

All figures are square metres.

Values for greyed cells have not been collected – asterisked totals are therefore not a complete record of permissions for these use classes.

Source: Knowsley Council Local Plan Team.

'Out of Centre' locations saw the most retail floorspace granted permission this year – most of this accounted for by a single scheme on the former Prysman Cables site at Prescot.

Out-of-centre locations dominating granted planning permission

	2016	Last five years	Plan period	Previous years			
		2012–2016	2011–2016	2012	2013	2014	2015
Town centre	157	55,886	55,886	50,187	2,750	2,454	338
	0	-490	-490	0	0	0	-490
District Centre	0	1,824	6,630	0	0	1,824	0
	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Major Local Centre	319	380	380	75	0	0	-14
	0	14	14	0	0	0	14
Medium Local Centre	-43	-43	-43	0	0	0	0
	43	43	43	0	0	0	0
Minor Parade	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Out of Centre	2,411	4,943	4,943	935	160	1,437	0
	-38	25,641	25,641	25,679	0	0	0
Retail Park	0	1,129	1,129	0	1,408	0	-279
	0	0	279	0	0	0	279
Total	2,844	64,119	68,925	51,197	4,318	5,715	44.5
	5	25,488	25,488	25,679	0	0	-197

All figures are square metres.

Source: Knowsley Council Local Plan Team.

R2 – Retail floorspace completions

Retail floorspace completed

R2

Reduction in completed retail floorspace during the year

Overall, there was a loss in floorspace among the 'A' use classes this year, with both shops (A1) and pubs and bars (A4) seeing a fall; the largest single class for completions was food and drink establishments (A3), as shown in the first table below.

However, as the second table shows, when other non-retail developments are factored in, there was actually no net change in floorspace this year – in other words, there was no new-build floorspace, and all completions (whether retail or 'other town centre uses') were conversions of existing uses.

Overall loss of retail floorspace – shops and drinking establishments especially hit

	Last five years			Previous years			
	2016	2012–2016	Plan period 2011–2016#	2012	2013	2014	2015
A1	-218	12,167	12,267	720	4,086	1,408	6,171
A2	145	145	312				
A3	490	490	657				
A4	-560	-560	-393				
A5	18	18	185				
Total	-125	12,385	13,028	720	4,086	1,408	6,175

All figures are square metres.

Values for greyed cells have not been collected – asterisked totals are therefore not a complete record of permissions for these use classes.

Source: Knowsley Council Local Plan Team.

This table shows floorspace completed by type of centre – town centre, district centre, and so on.

For each type of centre, the top row gives retail floorspace (use class ‘A’ types), and the second row gives the floorspace for other town centre uses (use classes B1, C1, D1 and D2). Changes to how we have collected data mean that the full information is not available up to and including 2015.

What is noticeable from this table is that in the past year there has been a marked reliance on conversions – the retail floorspace lost (which can also be seen in the previous table) is actually a result of change of use conversions within existing buildings (for example, part of the floorspace of the Tesco store at Prescott being converted to a play centre).

This trend is perhaps indicative of diversification rather than growth taking place within our retail centres, and it will be interesting to see if this pattern continues in future years.

Conversions dominant across all types of centre

	2016	Last five years	Plan period	Previous years			
		2012–2016	2011–2016	2012	2013	2014	2015
Town centre	293	3,043	3,043	0	0	0	2,750
	-293	-293	-293				
District Centre	0	6,630	6,630	720	4,086	0	1,824
	0	0	0				
Major Local Centre	-96	-96	-96	0	0	0	0
	96	96	96				
Medium Local Centre	-43	-43	-43	0	0	0	0
	43	43	43				
Minor Parade	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
	0	0	0				
Out of Centre	0	1,597	1,597	0	0	0	1,597
	0	0	0				
Retail Park	-279	1,129	1,129	0	0	1,408	0
	279	279	279				
Total	-125	12,260	12,260	720	4,086	1,408	6,171
	125	125	125				

All figures are square metres.

Within the data for each type of centre the upper (white) row represents retail (‘A’ use classes), while the lower (blue) row represents other ‘town centre’ uses.

Values for greyed cells have not been collected – asterisked totals are therefore not a complete record of permissions for these centres.

Source: Knowsley Council Local Plan Team.

Chapter 5 Retail and Town Centres

As already explained above, 2015–16 saw a relatively small amount of completions of retail and other 'town centre use' floorspace, and all of it accounted for by conversions from one use to another. Huyton town centre and Cables Retail Park saw the most development activity during the year.

Most development activity during the year in two large centres (one town, one retail park)

	Last five years		Plan period	Previous years			
	2016	2012–2016	2011–2016	2012	2013	2014	2015
Huyton	293	293	293	0	0	0	0
	-293	-293	-293				
Kirkby	0	2,750*	2,750*	0	0	0	2,750
	0	0*	0*				
Halewood	0	4,086	4,086	0	4,086	0	0
	0	0*	0				
Page Moss	0	1,824	1,824	0	0	0	1,824
	0	0*	0*				
Stockbridge Village	0	720	720	720	0	0	0
	0	0*	0*				
Pilch Lane (Huyton)	-96	-96	-96	0	0	0	0
	96	96*	96*				
Molyneux Drive (Prescot)	-43	0	0	0	0	0	0
	43	43*	43*				
Cables Retail Park	-279	1,129	1,129	0	0	1,408	0
	279	279*	279*				

All figures are square metres

Within the data for each centre the upper (white) row represents retail ('A' use classes), while the lower (blue) row represents other 'town centre' uses.

Values for greyed cells have not been collected – asterisked totals are therefore not a complete record of completions for these centres.

Source: Knowsley Council Local Plan Team.

R3 – Vacant shop units

Vacant shop units

R3

No data for this indicator

We have been unable to complete this indicator this year but hope to be able to include it in next year's report.

6 Environment and heritage

- 6.1 This section concentrates on the built and natural environment, dealing with heritage issues, access to and quality of open spaces, and biodiversity.

EH1 – Listed buildings

Listed buildings

EH1

No changes to listings in 2015–16; no listed buildings 'at risk'

The number of listings within Knowsley remains unchanged at 102. Of particular significance is the Grade I St Mary's Church in Prescott, with Grade II* listings for Knowsley Hall, St Chad's Church Kirkby, St Mary's Church Knowsley Village, and Huyton Parish Church (St Michael's).

(Note that a single listing can include more than one building or structure.)

There are no buildings within the borough on the Historic England 'At Risk' register.

	2016	Change since last year
Grade I	1	0
Grade II*	4	0
Grade II	97	0
Total	102	0
'At risk'	0	0

Source: Historic England

EH2 – Conservation areas

Conservation areas

EH2

There has been no change to the status of the borough's 15 conservation areas during the year.

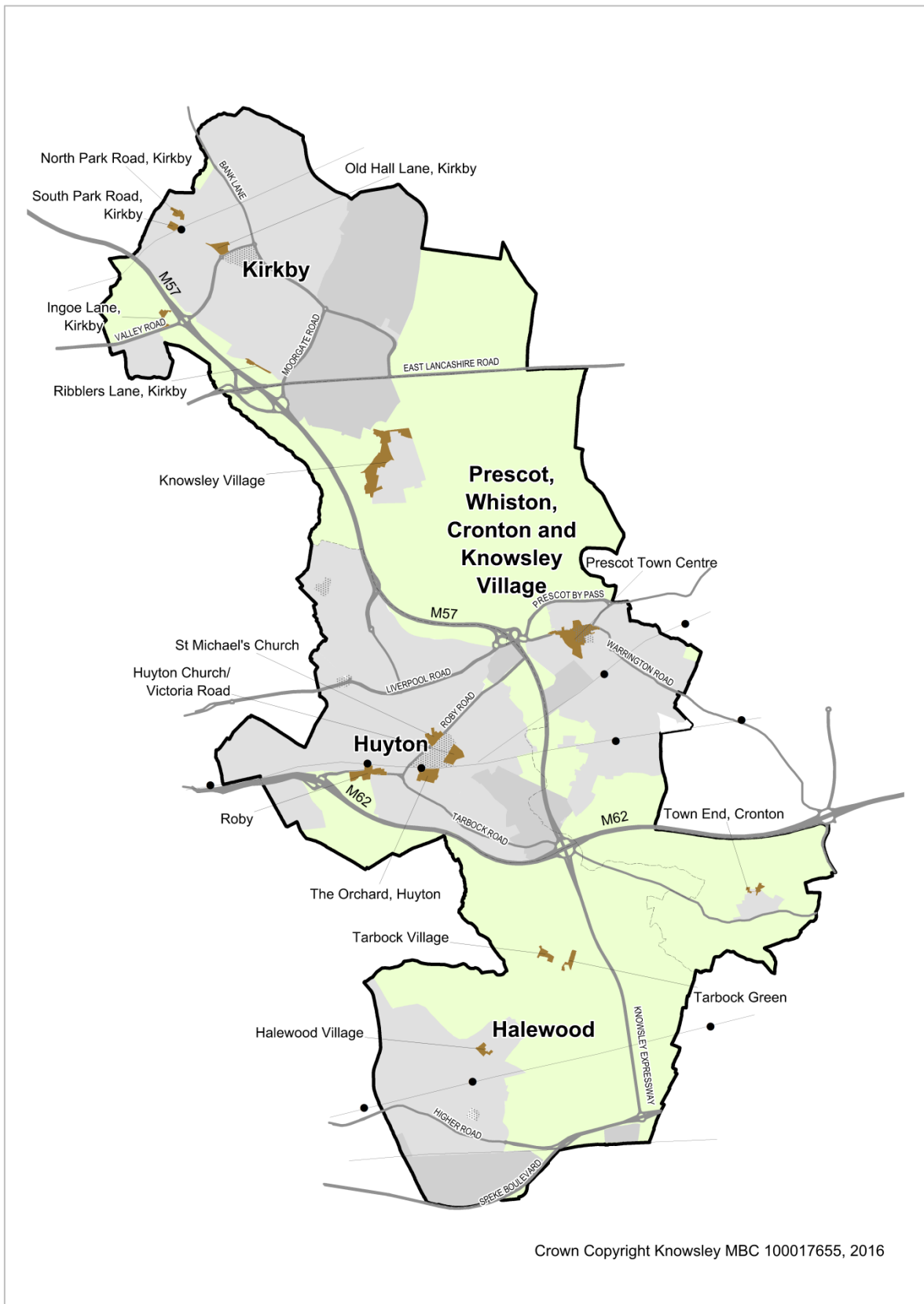
Prescot Town Centre remains on the Historic England 'At Risk' Register, but we continue to take action through the Townscape Heritage Initiative to support a range of improvements to the fabric and quality of the town's buildings and spaces.

No change to status of conservation areas during the year

Conservation Area	Appraisal Updated	Management Plan Updated	"At risk" in 2016
Roby	2015	2015	No
Victoria Road and Huyton Church Road	2015	2015	No
The Orchard	2014	2014	No
Prescot Town Centre	2012	2012	Yes
Halewood Village	2005		No
Huyton Church (St. Michael's)	2005		No
Ingoe Lane, Kirkby	2005		No
Knowsley Village	2005		No
North Park Road, Kirkby			No
South Park Road, Kirkby	2005		No
Old Hall Lane, Kirkby	2005		No
Ribblers Lane, Kirkby	2005		No
Tarbock Green			No
Tarbock Village	2005		No
Town End, Cronton	2005		No

Source: Knowsley Council Conservation Team
Historic England

Figure 5: Conservation areas



EH3 – Access to parks and open spaces

Access to parks and open spaces

EH3

Generally good provision of parks and open spaces, although weaknesses in some parts of the borough and for some types of provision (allotments and spaces for children and young people in particular)

The Council's requirements for open space provision are set out in the Developer Contributions SPD¹³ which was adopted in January 2016.

The borough is divided into 38 Substantial Residential Areas (SRAs), and for most public open space uses – parks and gardens, amenity greenspace, provision for children and young people, and allotments – each SRA is expected to be self-sufficient. Areas of the borough which are not residential are not included within SRAs.

Figure 6 below shows the total open space provision across the borough, while Figure 7 shows the level of provision across the four different typologies measured.

In general, the overall provision of parks and open spaces across the borough is good, although there are parts of Roby, Whiston and Halewood where the provision is lower than required.

Access to parks and gardens is particularly weak in the Tower Hill area of Kirkby, parts of Whiston and Halewood, and large parts of Huyton (especially North Huyton and Stockbridge Village).

Most of the borough is well-provided with access to amenity open spaces, although there are areas of poor provision in Kirkby (Field Lane area), Huyton and Roby, and parts of Halewood.

Provision of open spaces for children and young people is fairly weak across the whole borough, with nearly two thirds (24/38) of the SRAs having below the required amount of space. A number of SRAs record zero provision in this category, in Huyton (Hillside, Whiston Lane and Roscoe's Wood), Whiston (Milton Avenue and Windy Arbor), and in Halewood (Court Farm).

Finally, allotment provision is very poor across Knowsley as a whole, with 29 of the 38 SRAs recording zero provision. All of the borough's townships have small pockets where allotment provision is good, with a particular concentration in the Huyton–Whiston part of Knowsley.

Outdoor sports provision adequate across most of the borough

Access to outdoor sports provision is assessed at Community Area level¹⁴. Across the borough as a whole there is an adequate supply of land for outdoor sports, although there is a shortfall in the Prescott, Whiston, Cronton and Knowsley Village area.

Community Area	Need	Provision (2015)
Kirkby	44	45
Huyton	61	76
Prescot, Whiston, Cronton and Knowsley Village	38	22
Halewood	23	24
Knowsley Borough	156	177

All figures are hectares

Source: Knowsley Council Local Plan Team

¹³ Available online: www.knowsley.gov.uk/knowsleycouncil/media/Documents/dev-contributions-spd-2016.pdf

¹⁴ These equate to the borough's four townships

Figure 6: Total open space provision by SRA

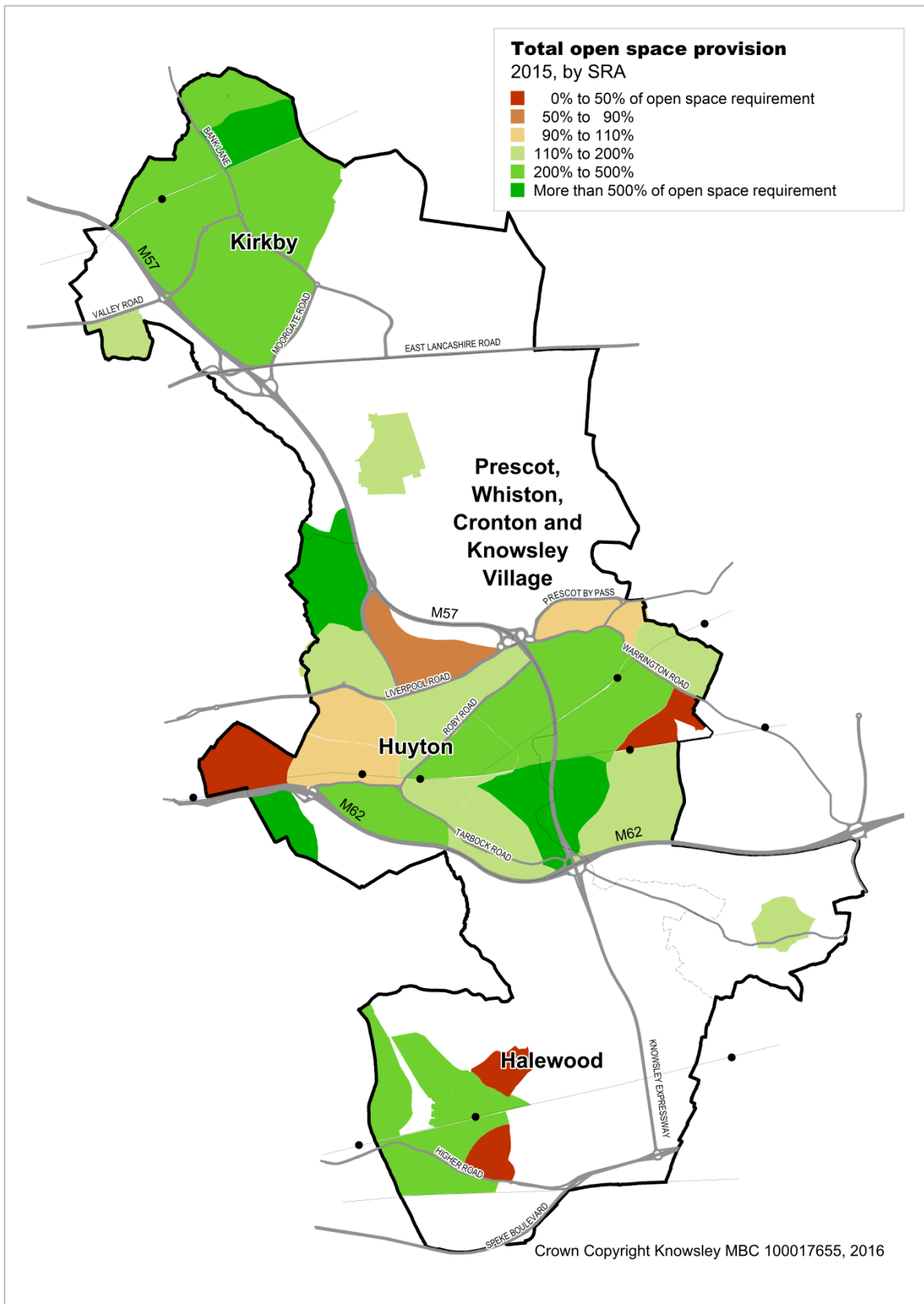
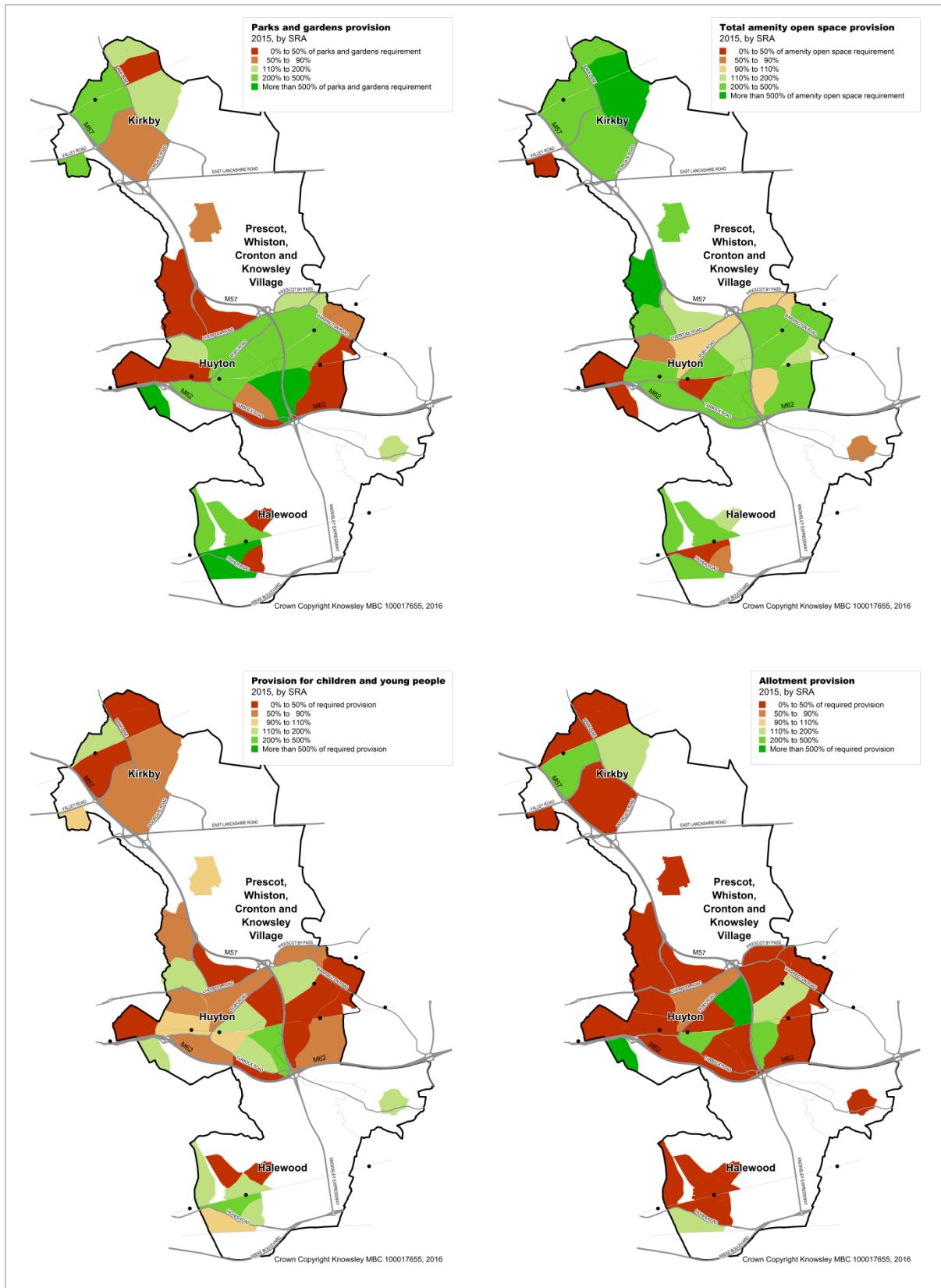


Figure 7: Open space provision – parks and gardens, amenity spaces, provision for children and young people, and allotments



EH4 – Quality of parks and open spaces

Quality of parks and open spaces

EH4

No change in parks with Green Flag awards

Launched in 1996, the Green Flag Award scheme is considered the benchmark national standard for parks and green spaces in the UK.

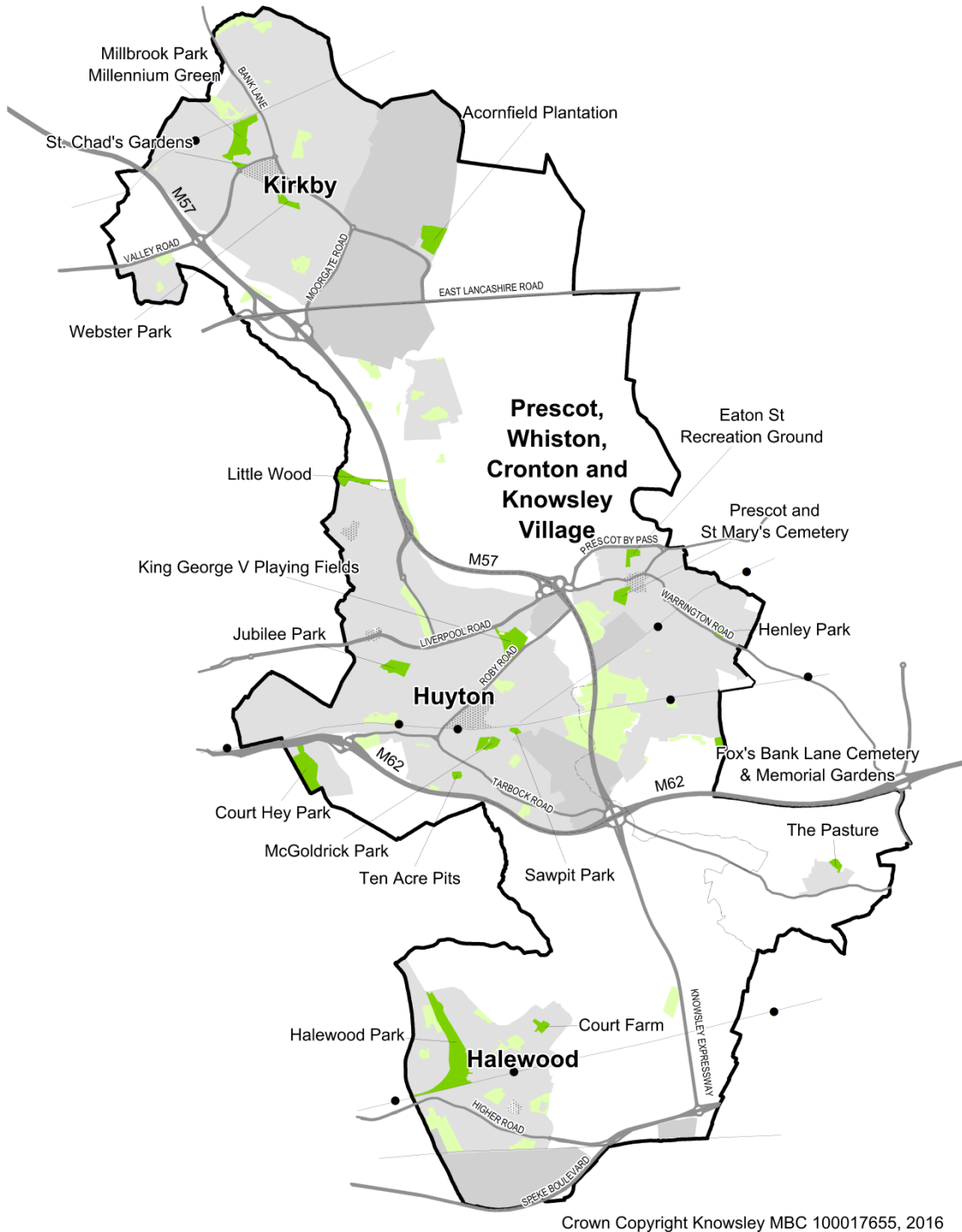
There are 18 Knowsley parks with Green Flag award status in 2016 – no change on the previous year – which puts Knowsley in the top ten boroughs nationally.

For more information on the Green Flag Award scheme, see the website at www.greenflagaward.org.

	2016	Previous years			
		2012	2013	2014	2015
Green Flag awards	18	10	12	16	18

Source: Green Flag Awards (Keep Britain Tidy)

Figure 8: Knowsley's parks - Green Flag Award winners



Other parks shown light green and unlabelled

EH5 – Biodiversity

Biodiversity

EH5

The National Planning Policy Framework¹⁵ includes objectives relating to biodiversity, seeking to minimising development impacts and enhance sites where this is possible.

There has been a slight decrease in the proportion of sites being monitored (the target for this is 20%, in line with Defra guidelines). In 2015 the majority of sites were monitored through the 'Biodiverse Society' project. The fall in the number of sites being monitored this year is because of a lack of available resources.

The number of sites where conservation management is being implemented has also fallen slightly since 2014–15, although it remains at a higher level than previous years.

No change to number of sites with protective environmental designations; fall in number of sites being monitored and managed

	2016	Previous years			
		2012	2013	2014	2015
Sites of Special Scientific Interest	0	0	0	0	0
Special Areas of Conservation	0	0	0	0	0
Special Protection Areas	0	0	0	0	0
RAMSAR sites	0	0	0	0	0
Local wildlife sites	65	65	65	65	65
<i>% where monitoring taking place</i>	10.8	21.5	21.5	21.5	20.0
<i>% where conservation management implemented</i>	53.8	43.7	43.7	46.9	58.5
Local geological sites	6	6	6	6	6
Local Nature Reserves	1	1	1	1	1

Source: Merseyside Environmental Advisory Service

¹⁵ Available online at <https://www.gov.uk/government/publications/national-planning-policy-framework--2>

Part 2 Indicators
Plan preparation and
planning performance

7 Knowsley's Development Plan

Progress on Development Plan Documents

Knowsley Local Plan: Core Strategy

7.1 The Knowsley Local Plan Core Strategy was formally adopted by Knowsley Council on 6 January 2016. This adoption followed the conclusion of the Examination in Public of the Plan, and an Inspector's Report finding the plan sound, subject to the inclusion of modifications. The adopted Plan is available on the Council's website, along with the Inspector's report and its adoption Statement.

- [Knowsley Local Plan Core Strategy 2016](#)
- [Knowsley Local Plan Inspector's Report November 2015](#)
- [Knowsley Local Plan Core Strategy Adoption Statement](#)

7.2 The adoption of the Local Plan Core Strategy was accompanied by amendments to the adopted Policies Map, showing the land use designations and allocations across Knowsley. The Policies Map is available on the Council's website:

- [Knowsley Local Plan Policies Map](#)

7.3 The Local Plan Core Strategy's adoption means that several of the saved policies of the Knowsley Replacement Unitary Development Plan have now been replaced. Selected elements of the Unitary Development Plan policies remain in use as part of the adopted Local Plan. The Merseyside and Halton Joint Waste Local Plan (2013) also remains adopted.

7.4 The implementation of the Local Plan Core Strategy has now begun. The Plan is utilised in decisions on planning applications, and to guide investment and regeneration programmes within the Borough. This Monitoring Report provides an update on the delivery of the Plan to date.

Other planning policies and guidance

Supplementary Planning Documents

7.5 Supplementary Planning Documents (SPDs) provide additional detail to the Local Plan policies, to provide guidance to developers. As previously mentioned, in January 2016, three new such documents were adopted by the Council.

Design Quality in New Development Supplementary Planning Document

7.6 This SPD identifies the overarching context for design in the Borough, and highlights Borough-wide issues which should be taken into account in designing new development. It includes guidance relating to placing buildings, density and form, accessibility, landscaping, public open space, sustainable design, minimising crime, and preserving the built heritage.

Link: [Design Quality in New Development Supplementary Planning Document](#)

New Residential Development Supplementary Planning Document

- 7.7** This SPD provides detailed guidance to developers on specific design issues related to residential development. Included are requirements relating to integration with existing development, defining the residential mix, layout and access, parking requirements, property security, public realm, waste management and adaptability to climate change.

Link: [New Residential Development Supplementary Planning Document](#)

Shopfronts and Signage Design Supplementary Planning Document

- 7.8** This SPD provides detailed guidance on specific issues relating to the design of new and altered shop fronts and signage. It includes best practice on shop front composition, proportion, styles, materials, colours and security, together with requirements of signage in terms of types, position and illumination.

Link: [Shopfronts and Signage Design Supplementary Planning Document](#)

Other new SPDs

- 7.9** In addition to these SPDs, the Council prepared a further five SPDs which were adopted early in 2016–17:

- [Developer Contributions Supplementary Planning Document](#)
- [Town Centre Uses Supplementary Planning Document](#)
- [Householder Development Supplementary Planning Document](#)
- [Trees and Development Supplementary Planning Document](#)
- [Prescot Town Centre Masterplan Supplementary Planning Document](#)

- 7.10** Full details of these Supplementary Planning Documents will be given in the 2016–17 Monitoring Report.

Future planning policy documents

Supplementary Planning Documents

- 7.11** In addition to the recently adopted Supplementary Planning Documents, in 2016–17 the Council also began work on further documents as outlined below.

Huyton Village Masterplan Supplementary Planning Document

- 7.12** Like the adopted masterplan for Prescot Town Centre, this document will set out a framework of redevelopment opportunities for the centre, and make recommendations for environmental improvements.

Sustainable Urban Extensions

- 7.13** In response to a Local Plan policy requirement, the Council has begun the preparation of Supplementary Planning Documents for the three largest Sustainable Urban Extension sites. These are at Knowsley Lane, Huyton; East of Halewood, and South Whiston and Land South of the M62 (the last two being treated as a single site for this exercise). These documents will include high level spatial development frameworks for each site. For the

last site, the Council has also commissioned a detailed site-wide master plan, which will form part of the Supplementary Planning Document.

- 7.14** These Supplementary Planning Documents are programmed for public consultation in late 2016–17, ahead of their adoption by the Council.

Statement of Community Involvement

- 7.15** The Statement of Community Involvement sets out the Council's approach to community and stakeholder involvement in planning matters. The current Knowsley Statement was adopted in 2007. Given the changes to the legislation and regulations since then, and the increasing focus on electronic forms of communication and engagement, it is now appropriate to review and update the Statement. Work is underway on a new Statement, which will be subject to public consultation in 2016–17.

Local Development Scheme

- 7.16** Following adoption of the Local Plan Core Strategy, it is considered appropriate to review the schedule of preparation of Local Plan documents, known as the Local Development Scheme. This was last updated in 2012.
- 7.17** The updated Local Development Scheme will set out the Council's approach to the next stage of Local Plan development. This currently includes the Knowsley Local Plan: Site Allocations and Development Management Policies document, scheduled to follow the Core Strategy, and to replace the remaining Knowsley Replacement Unitary Development Plans.
- 7.18** It is anticipated that a new Local Development Scheme will be produced and adopted by the Council during late 2016–17.

Liverpool City Region working

Joint Evidence Base

- 7.19** During 2015-16, together with Liverpool City Region Authorities and West Lancashire Borough Council, the Council commissioned a strategic evidence study: the Liverpool City region Strategic Housing and Employment Land Market Assessment (SHELMA). The LCR SHELMA is intended to provide an integrated evidence base on housing and employment needs for the Liverpool City Region (and West Lancashire), which is consistent with national policy and guidance, is clear and transparent, and can support future planning policy development, including the LCR Spatial Framework (see below), and individual authority Local Plans. The SHELMA process has been supported by the Local Enterprise Partnership and Merseytravel. The SHELMA will be completed during 2016-17.

Statement of Cooperation on Local Planning

- 7.20** The Liverpool City Region Devolution Agreement requires the production of a Single Spatial Framework for the City Region relating to strategic land use planning. The production of this Framework will be led by the Liverpool City Region Mayor (the election for this position will be held in May 2017).

- 7.21** In 2015-16, a key step towards preparing the Single Spatial Framework was made: this was the production and agreement of a Statement of Cooperation on Local Planning between each of the Liverpool City Region authorities and West Lancashire Borough Council. As well as responding to the requirements of the Devolution Agreement and providing a starting point for work on the Spatial Framework, the Statement of Cooperation also directly responds to the statutory “Duty to Cooperate”.
- 7.22** The Statement identifies areas of joint working currently ongoing, and that required, in the period 2016 to 2021, including the following themes:
- Housing
 - Economic Development (including SuperPort)
 - Transport (including SuperPort)
 - Utilities Infrastructure
 - Community Infrastructure
 - Environment
- 7.23** For each of the above themes, the Statement describes the current position in the Liverpool City Region and identifies the key cross boundary strategic issues. For each theme, the statement also identifies future approaches to working and provides a summary of key actions (including their timescales and who is undertaking them); it also sets out who the key prescribed and other consultation bodies for each topic area would be. The Statement also provides a brief summary of the existing key documents which are shaping the Liverpool City Region planning context.
- 7.24** The Statement of Cooperation was adopted by the Liverpool City Region Combined Authority, and each of the participating authorities, during 2016-17

Duty to Cooperate

- 7.25** During 2015–16, Knowsley Council completed a range of activities relating to the Duty to Cooperate with neighbouring authorities and other key stakeholders on strategic planning matters.
- 7.26** Under the Duty to Cooperate, responses were submitted to neighbouring authorities with respect to their Local Plan preparation. This included submitting:
- A response to Halton Borough Council on their scope of their Local Plan and Community Infrastructure Levy proposals
 - A response to St.Helens Council on the scope of their Local Plan and Bold Forest Park Area Action Plan
 - Two responses to West Lancashire Council regarding its Provision for Traveller Sites Local Plan

7.27 Also under the Duty to Cooperate responses were submitted to the emerging Waste Local Plans of non-neighbouring local authorities. Although these may be some distance from Knowsley, there is (or there may be the prospect of) a transfer of waste (usually low volumes of hazardous waste which needs specialist treatment) between the authorities. For these responses, the Council is assisted by Merseyside Environmental Advisory Service. This included submitting:

- A joint response with other Liverpool City Region authorities to the Cheshire East Local Plan
- A joint response with other Liverpool City Region authorities to the Kirklees Council Local Plan
- A joint response with Liverpool and St.Helens Councils to the North Yorkshire joint plan
- A response to Essex County Council on the Essex and Southend on Sea Joint Replacement Waste Local Plan
- A response to Northamptonshire County Council on their Minerals and Waste Local Plan Retail, Leisure and Tourism.

Chapter 8 Planning applications – decisions and appeals

8 Planning applications – decisions and appeals

8.1 This section looks at how the Council manages planning applications – both in terms of how quickly it processes applications and (using appeals as a proxy indicator) how well it determines applications.

PP1 – Planning Decisions performance

Planning Decisions Performance						PP1	
Targets met for minor applications; slight slippage on major applications	<p>Targets are set nationally and locally for decision making on planning applications.</p> <p>For minor applications the local target is to determine 70 percent of applications within eight weeks (this is tougher than the national target of 65 percent).</p> <p>For major applications, the target (local and national) is to determine 60 percent within 13 weeks.</p> <p>The number of minor applications fell by just over a quarter on the previous year (although was still higher than any of the preceding three years) – possibly as a result of changes to the planning system designed to take some of the most straightforward decisions out of the traditional application route. Performance comfortably exceeded the national and local – tougher – target.</p> <p>Major applications increased by almost 50 percent on the previous year, to the highest level seen in the last five years. Performance in determining these improved massively on 2014–15, and by some way exceeds the national target for making decisions within 13 weeks.</p>						
		Previous years					
		2016	2012	2013	2014	2015	Target
	Minor applications	175	152	150	135	246	
	Determined within 6 weeks	88%	61%	73%	73%	76%	70% (local) 65% (national)
Major applications	45	29	37	39	32		
Determined within 13 weeks	87%	38%	60%	72%	59%	60%	

Source: Knowsley Council Development Management Monitoring System

PP2 – Planning Appeals performance

Planning Appeals Performance		PP2																														
	<p>There are no targets as such for appeals, although of course the Council aims to make decisions on planning applications which are well founded and entirely defensible, thereby leading to as few appeals, and as few successful appeals, as possible.</p>																															
	<p>Because each appeal relates to a separate planning application and a different set of circumstances, there is no great value in trying to make a year-on-year comparison, other than to observe that a significant increase in the number of appeals being lost over several years would suggest that the Council needed to look closely at reviewing its planning policies or decision making processes. Such a negative trend has not been observed at Knowsley.</p>																															
Planning appeals statistics for last five years		<table border="1"> <thead> <tr> <th></th> <th colspan="5">Previous years</th> </tr> <tr> <th></th> <th>2016</th> <th>2012</th> <th>2013</th> <th>2014</th> <th>2015</th> </tr> </thead> <tbody> <tr> <td>Total appeals</td> <td style="text-align: center;">14</td> <td style="text-align: center;">14</td> <td style="text-align: center;">12</td> <td style="text-align: center;">12</td> <td style="text-align: center;">5</td> </tr> <tr> <td>Appeals upheld</td> <td style="text-align: center;">2</td> <td style="text-align: center;">5</td> <td style="text-align: center;">3</td> <td style="text-align: center;">3</td> <td style="text-align: center;">0</td> </tr> <tr> <td>Percentage of appeals upheld</td> <td style="text-align: center;">14%</td> <td style="text-align: center;">36%</td> <td style="text-align: center;">25%</td> <td style="text-align: center;">25%</td> <td style="text-align: center;">0%</td> </tr> </tbody> </table>		Previous years						2016	2012	2013	2014	2015	Total appeals	14	14	12	12	5	Appeals upheld	2	5	3	3	0	Percentage of appeals upheld	14%	36%	25%	25%	0%
		Previous years																														
		2016	2012	2013	2014	2015																										
	Total appeals	14	14	12	12	5																										
Appeals upheld	2	5	3	3	0																											
Percentage of appeals upheld	14%	36%	25%	25%	0%																											
	<p>Source: Knowsley Council Development Management Monitoring System</p>																															

9 Developer contributions

- 9.1 This section provides information relating to the Council's performance in securing and collecting contributions from development to provide essential infrastructure and services.

PP3 – Developer contributions

Developer contributions		PP3				
Fall in financial contributions secured from new development permissions, but an increase in contributions collected during the year.	Although the overall figure was slightly down on the previous year, over £1m of financial contributions were secured from planning permissions. £0.69m was collected from developments taking place during the year, an increase of more than £0.1m on the total for 2014–15.					
			Previous years			
		2016	2012	2013	2014	2015
	New schemes making 'in kind' contributions	0	0	0	0	0
	New schemes making financial contributions	16	41	26	26	15
	Value of new financial contributions secured (£, 000s)	1,006				1,311
Value of financial contributions collected (£, 000s)	690	223	579	244	581	
Number of schemes where financial contributions reduced or removed	0	0	7	2	0	
Source: Knowsley Council Development Management monitoring system						

Appendices

A Glossary

This glossary explains some of the terms used within this report; it is based on a more comprehensive version which can be found in Appendix A of the Local Plan: Core Strategy¹⁶.

Adoption

The confirmation by the Local Planning Authority that a planning policy document should be used to determine or guide (as appropriate) development decisions. This is usually publicised by legal notices in newspapers, with the adopted documents being made available for purchase and available to view on the Council's website.

Affordable Housing

Social rented, affordable rented and intermediate housing for specified eligible households whose needs are not met by the market and which seeks to meet the needs of current and future eligible households at a cost low enough for them to afford. Our full definitions are given in Appendix B of the Core Strategy.

Allocated Site/Site Allocation

Sites which are identified for a specific use e.g. housing or Green Belt on the Local Plan Policies Map.

Biodiversity

The variety of life in all forms (e.g. wildlife, plants etc).

Biodiversity Action Plan (BAP)

An overarching framework for habitat and species conservation, which works on the basis of partnership to identify local priorities and targets.

Brownfield Land/Previously Developed Land (PDL)

Land which is or was occupied by a permanent structure, including the curtilage of the developed land (although it should not be assumed that the whole of the curtilage should be developed) and any associated fixed surface infrastructure. This excludes: land that is or has been occupied by agricultural or forestry buildings; land that has been developed for minerals extraction or waste disposal by landfill purposes where provision for restoration has been made through development control procedures; land in built-up areas such as private residential gardens, parks, recreation grounds and allotments; and land that was previously-developed but where the remains of the permanent structure or fixed surface structure have blended into the landscape in the process of time.

¹⁶ Available online at <https://localplanmaps.knowsley.gov.uk/documents/knowsley-local-plan-adopted-core-strategy.pdf>

Community Area (CA)

A collection of Substantial Residential Areas (SRA), which relate to the largest settlements in Knowsley (Huyton, Kirkby, Prescot/Whiston and Halewood) which is used to calculate the surplus and deficits for outdoor sports facilities relative to adopted standards under Policy CS21. The size of the Community Areas reflects the fact that residents of the borough travel beyond SRA boundaries to visit such facilities. A map indicating boundaries of the CAs can be viewed in the Developer Contributions SPD.

Community Infrastructure Levy (CIL)

A levy allowing local authorities to raise funds from owners or developers of land undertaking new building projects in their area. The CIL must be collected through the preparation of a Charging Schedule, supported by a range of infrastructure planning and economic viability evidence. CIL is not presently charged in Knowsley.

Communities and Local Government, Department for (DCLG or CLG)

The government department which sets policy on local government, housing, urban regeneration, planning and fire and rescue. DCLG also has responsibility for all race equality and community cohesion related issues in England, and for building regulations, fire safety and some housing issues in England and Wales.

Comparison Goods/Convenience Goods

Comparison goods include clothing, shoes, household appliances, books, etc, where the customer can make a comparison between different retailers. This differs from convenience goods, which include everyday items such as food and drink.

Conservation Area

An area defined in the Planning (Listed Buildings and Conservation Areas) Act 1990 as 'an area of special architectural and historic interest, the character or appearance of which it is desirable to preserve or enhance.' Councils must publish a map showing the boundaries of these areas where extra planning controls apply and also produce a conservation area proposals statement.

Core Strategy

See entry for 'Local Plan Core Strategy'.

Deliverable Site

To be considered deliverable for housing development, sites should:

- Be available now;
- Offer a suitable location for development now and contribute to the creation of sustainable, mixed communities; and
- Have a reasonable prospect that housing will be delivered on the site within five years.

Density

A measurement of how intensively land is occupied by built development. For housing, this is measured in dwellings per hectare (dpha).

Design and Access Statement

A document that explains the design concepts, implications and justification associated with a planning application. This includes how an applicant has carefully considered how everyone, including disabled people, older people and young children, will be able to use the development.

Developer Contribution

In-kind or financial contributions provided by developers to contribute to the cost of infrastructure and other items, in order that the development is acceptable in planning terms and accords with the policies in the Local Plan. This can take the form of a legal agreement or the operation of a tariff-based system for contributions. Legal agreements may take the form of a 'planning obligation', which is a legally enforceable obligation entered into under section 106 of the Town and Country Planning Act 1990 to mitigate the impacts of a development proposal.

Development Brief

A document that sets out detailed development principles for a development site.

Development Plan

Local Plans and Neighbourhood Plans, which have been adopted or made under powers in the Planning and Compulsory Purchase Act 2004, as amended by the Localism Act 2011.

Development Plan Document (DPD)

Planning policy documents which carry the most weight in a Local Plan. Once they have been prepared they have to be submitted to the Secretary of State at the Department of Communities and Local Government. They are then examined by an independent planning inspector to make sure that they meet legislative, regulatory and national policy requirements.

The Knowsley Local Plan will include three Development Plan Documents, namely the Local Plan: Core Strategy, the Local Plan: Site Allocations and Development Policies; and the Merseyside and Halton Joint Waste Local Plan.

Development Management

The process by which proposals for new development are assessed by the Local Planning Authority. This is undertaken primarily through the determination of planning and related applications.

District Centre

A group of shops often containing at least one supermarket or superstore, and a range of non-retail services, such as banks, building societies and restaurants, as well as local public facilities such as a library.

Economic Viability Assessment

The assessment of a development scheme, in order that the level of financial viability can be established. Such assessments are undertaken by developers in advance of pursuing a scheme. This can be calculated from development costs, profit and land value, all of which are deducted from scheme value to work out a residual value (positive or negative) which indicates the viability of the scheme. A variety of methods are available. It can be used to inform policy positions, and on a scheme-by-scheme basis when planning applications are being assessed.

Evidence Base

The range of reports, studies, data and surveys specifically collected and used to inform Local Plan preparation.

Extra Care Accommodation

Housing which offers self-contained accommodation together with communal facilities and where care and support services are provided from a team based on site.

Green Belt Land

Designated land – primarily open land – around built-up areas designed to limit urban sprawl and to define town and country areas. It is generally protected land with a strong presumption against development.

Green Infrastructure (GI)

A concept recognising the environmental, social and economic, often multi-functional value of the network of natural environmental components and green and blue (water) spaces that lies within and between towns and villages. In the same way that the transport infrastructure is made up of a network of roads, railways and airports, etc. Green Infrastructure has its own physical components, including parks, rivers, street trees and moorland.

Greenfield Sites

Greenfield sites are land which is not previously developed and can include agricultural land in rural areas, but also undeveloped land within the urban area.

Index of Multiple Deprivation (IMD)

Published by the Government, and provides an overall measure of ‘deprivation’ across a range of indicators, against which social and economic conditions in one area can be compared to other areas in England.

Internationally Important Sites for Biodiversity

The Natura 2000 network of protected sites established under the EU Habitats Directive (92/43/EEC), comprising Special Areas of Conservation (SAC) designated in the UK and also incorporating Special Protection Areas (SPA) designated under the Birds Directive (2009/147/EC codified from 79/409/EEC). Ramsar sites are also included with European Sites within UK legislation.

Joint Employment Land and Premises Study (JELPS)

A study commissioned by Halton, Knowsley, Sefton and West Lancashire districts to consider the supply and demand for land and premises for business and employment purposes. It forms a key part of the Local Plan evidence base.

Listed Buildings

Buildings or other built structures included in the statutory list of buildings of special architectural or historic interest of national significance. Listing decisions are made by the Secretary of State for Culture, Media and Sport and the listing system is administered by Historic England.

Liverpool City Region (LCR)

The sub-regional area, including the authorities of Liverpool, Halton, Knowsley, Sefton, St. Helens and Wirral. The term is also sometimes used in relation to a wider area, covering the authority areas of West Lancashire and Cheshire West and Chester.

Local Development Document (LDD)

A collective term for planning policy documents, including all parts of the Local Plan, Neighbourhood Plans and Supplementary Planning Documents.

Local Development Framework (LDF)

The term previously used to refer to the portfolio of Local Development Documents, including Development Plan Documents, Supplementary Planning Documents and various process documents. This term has been replaced with the term Local Plan, although this refers only to the portfolio of Development Plan Documents.

Local Development Orders (LDOs)

An Order made by a local planning authority (under the Town and Country Planning Act 1990) that grants planning permission for a specific development proposal or classes of development.

Local Development Scheme (LDS)

The business plan for production of the Local Plan. It identifies and describes the Development Plan Documents and when they will be produced. It covers a three-year period and is subject to updating following production of Monitoring Reports to check progress.

Local Nature Reserve (LNR)

A statutory designation made by local authorities (under the National Parks and Access to the Countryside Act 1949) relating to places with wildlife or geological features that are of special interest locally. LNRs are designated to support biodiversity and geodiversity, and offer opportunities for people to learn about and enjoy the natural environment.

Local Plan (LP)

The plan for the future development of the local area, drawn up by the local planning authority in consultation with the community. The Local Plan includes 'Development Plan Documents' adopted under the Planning and Compulsory Purchase Act 2004.

In Knowsley, this will include the Local Plan Core Strategy, Local Plan Site Allocations and Development Policies and Merseyside and Halton Joint Waste Local Plan, accompanied by a Local Plan Policies Map. While these documents are being finalised, the Local Plan also includes the Saved Policies of the Knowsley Replacement Unitary Development Plan (2006).

Local Plan: Core Strategy (sometimes Knowsley Local Plan: Core Strategy) (LPCS or KLPCS)

A document which forms the central part of the Knowsley Local Plan and sets out the long term spatial vision, objectives and strategic policies for the borough. The Local Plan Core Strategy has the formal status of a Development Plan Document, and will be joined by further Local Plan documents. Further information about the role and status of the Core Strategy is available in Chapter 1: Introduction.

Local Plan Site Allocations and Development Policies

Sets out a range of detailed planning policies which will assist in the development management process. The document will also include a range of site allocations (e.g. for housing or employment uses), which will be used to update the adopted Local Plan Proposals Map. The document will form a constituent part of the Knowsley Local Plan and will have the formal status of a Development Plan Document.

Local Transport Plan (LTP)

A plan which sets out sub-regional objectives, strategies and policies for transport, detailing the schemes and initiatives that will be delivered, together with the performance indicators and targets used to monitor progress. The LTP covering Knowsley is that for the Merseyside area, which is prepared by the Integrated Transport Authority.

Local Wildlife Site (LWS)/Local Geological Site (LGS)

Previously known as Sites of Importance for Nature Conservation (SINC), or alternatively Site of Biological Interest (SBI)/Site of Geological Interest (SGI), these are areas of land with significant wildlife or geological value. Typically they can comprise an area of woodland, grassland meadows or a local water body.

Localism Act

Enacted in late 2011, the Act contains a wide range of legislative changes, including many affecting local authorities and local spatial planning. The Act introduced the legislative basis for: the abolition of Regional Strategies; a new 'duty to co-operate'; changes to the Community Infrastructure Levy (CIL) system; and neighbourhood planning. Further details are available on the DCLG website www.communities.gov.uk.

Locally Listed Buildings

Buildings designated by the local planning authority to be of local significance and included in a local list. Although they are not statutorily protected, close scrutiny will be given to any development affecting them.

Main Town Centre Uses

Retail development (including warehouse clubs and factory outlet centres), leisure, entertainment facilities, intensive sport and recreation uses (including cinemas, restaurants, drive-through restaurants, bars and pubs, night-clubs, casinos, health and fitness centres, indoor bowling centres, and bingo halls), offices, and arts, culture and tourism development (including theatres, museums, galleries and concert halls, hotels and conference facilities).

Merseyside and Halton Joint Waste Local Plan

Prepared jointly on behalf of six local authorities, this plan sets out waste management policies for the sub-region. The policies include site allocations and development management policies. This document is adopted and forms part of the Local Plan for each local authority in Merseyside and Halton.

Mineral Safeguarding Area

An area designated by Minerals Planning Authorities which covers known deposits of minerals which are proposed to be safeguarded from unnecessary sterilisation by non-mineral development.

Monitoring Report (MR)

Previously known as the Annual Monitoring Report, this assesses the implementation of the Local Development Scheme and the extent to which planning policies are being implemented. It includes contextual information relating to a variety of factors, which help to measure the effectiveness of the planning policies adopted by the Council, with reference to the Local Plan Monitoring Framework. Knowsley Council expects to publish a Monitoring Report at least annually, every December, covering the previous financial year.

National Planning Policy Framework (NPPF)

Introduced by the Government in 2012, this replaced the majority of adopted national planning policy, including most Planning Policy Statements and Planning Policy Guidance notes. The NPPF is supplemented by remaining guidance, and a number of other policy statements. The NPPF sets out national priorities for delivering sustainable development and economic growth, including a very wide range of policies and guidance, relating to

themes such as housing, environment and economy, and procedural matters (such as plan-making and decision-taking). The policies of the NPPF will be applied alongside those in Knowsley's Local Plan. Further information is available on the DCLG website .

Nationally Important Sites for Biodiversity

These include protected site designations such as Areas of Outstanding Natural Beauty (AONBs), Local Nature Reserves (LNRs), Marine Conservation Zones (MCZs), National Nature Reserves (NNRs), Ramsar sites and Sites of Special Scientific Interest (SSSIs).

Neighbourhood Plan/Neighbourhood Development Plan

A plan prepared by a Parish Council or Neighbourhood Forum for a particular neighbourhood (made under the Planning and Compulsory Purchase Act 2004 as amended by the Localism Act 2011). A neighbourhood plan would, once brought into effect, comprise part of the statutory Development Plan for the area. It would therefore, alongside any adopted Local Plan documents, need to be considered when assessing any development proposals affecting the area.

Outdoor Sports Provision

A term which includes: grass playing pitches (public and privately owned), artificial playing pitches, golf courses, bowling greens, tennis courts, and any land which may be currently vacant but that has been in sports use within the previous five years.

Plan Period

Refers to the time period of operation for a Local Plan. For the Knowsley Local Plan, this is from 2010–11 to 2027–28.

Planning and Compulsory Purchase Act 2004

This Act made provision relating to spatial development and town and country planning, and the compulsory acquisition of land. It introduced the Local Development Framework (LDF) system for planning policy, and remains the main legislative basis for production of Local Plans.

Planning Condition

A condition imposed on a grant of planning permission (in accordance with the Town and Country Planning Act 1990) or a condition included in a Local Development Order or Neighbourhood Development Order.

Previously Developed Land (PDL)

See entry for 'Brownfield Land'.

Principal Regeneration Area (PRA)

A location identified by the Council as having the greatest need and opportunity for comprehensive change through major new development during the period of the Local Plan.

Public Realm

The space between and surrounding buildings and open spaces that are accessible to the public and including streets, pedestrianised areas, squares and river frontages.

Renewable and low carbon energy

Includes energy for heating and cooling as well as generating electricity. Renewable energy covers those energy flows that occur naturally and repeatedly in the environment – from the wind, the fall of water, the movement of the oceans, the sun and from biomass and deep geothermal heat. Low carbon technologies are those that can help reduce emissions (compared to conventional use of fossil fuels).

Safeguarded Land

Comprises areas and sites which may be required to serve development needs in the longer term, i.e. beyond the end of the plan period (post 2028). Safeguarded land should be genuinely capable of development when needed and be where future development would be an efficient use of land, well integrated with existing development.

Scheduled Monument

A nationally important historic building or structure or archaeological site, given protection against detrimental and unauthorised change. When designated, Scheduled Monuments are added to the schedule (which has been kept since 1882) of monuments whose preservation is given priority over other land uses. Scheduled Monuments are also sometimes referred to as ‘Scheduled Ancient Monuments’.

Shared Ownership

An arrangement where the ownership of a property is shared, usually between a Registered Social Landlord (RSL) and a private purchaser.

Special Areas of Conservation (SAC)

Protected sites designated in the UK under the EU Habitats Directive (92/43/EEC).

Special Protection Areas (SPA)

Protected sites designated in the UK under the Birds Directive (2009/147/EC codified from 79/409/EEC).

Statement of Community Involvement (SCI)

Sets out how the Council will consult and engage with the community and other stakeholders in the production of all documents within the Local Plan, and when determining planning applications.

Strategic Environmental Assessment (SEA)

European Directive 2001/42/EC (the SEA Directive) requires a formal environmental assessment of certain plans and programmes which are likely to have significant effects

on the environment, known as Strategic Environmental Assessment. To meet the requirements of the directive, a body must prepare an environmental report in which the likely significant effects on the environment of implementing the plan or programme, and reasonable alternatives taking into account the objectives and geographical scope of the plan, are identified, described and evaluated. For the Knowsley Local Plan, this is incorporated in the Sustainability Appraisal.

Strategic Flood Risk Assessment (SFRA)

A document which is normally produced by a local planning authority in consultation with the Environment Agency, and which forms the basis for preparing appropriate policies for flood risk management at the local level.

Strategic Housing Land Availability Assessment (SHLAA)

A systematic assessment of the availability of land which is developable and deliverable for new housing within an area. The assessment includes a 'Call for Sites' where the public can promote sites as being suitable for housing development and an appraisal of deliverability by a panel of developers and Registered Social Landlords active in the local market.

Strategic Housing Market Assessment (SHMA)

A study across an identified largely 'self contained' housing market to assess how the market operates and is likely to operate in the future. A SHMA assesses past, current and future trends in housing type and tenure, household size, and housing need, and of the housing needs of specific groups with particular requirements. It is important to engage sub-regional partners and other key stakeholders involved in the local housing market when preparing a SHMA.

Substantial Residential Area (SRA)

A residential area that should, in order to provide a satisfactory residential environment, be self-sufficient in public open space. The overall proportion of open space within these areas is measured as a surplus or deficit relative to population in accordance with adopted standards. Maps defining the existing boundaries of the SRAs will be set out in the Developer Contributions SPD.

Supplementary Planning Document (SPD)

A planning policy document which provides supplementary information in respect of the policies contained in the Local Plan, and which focus on particular issues or places. They are subject to consultation, but are not subject to an independent examination.

Sustainability Appraisal (SA)

An assessment of the economic, environmental and social effects of a plan from the outset of the preparation process to allow decisions to be made that accord with sustainable development. For the Knowsley Local Plan, this covers the requirements of Strategic Environmental Assessment.

Sustainable Drainage Systems (SuDS)

These systems provide an alternative to the traditional methods of dealing with water drainage, aiming to mimic the natural movement of water from a development, slowing run-off, reducing flood risk, improving water quality and potentially providing attractive features.

Sustainable Urban Extensions (SUEs)

Sites which have been removed from the Green Belt to accommodate Knowsley's needs for new housing and employment development up to 2028 and beyond. Sustainable Urban Extensions are areas which are capable of development when needed and to provide for an efficient use of infrastructure and land which is well integrated with existing development.

Transport Assessment (TA)

A comprehensive and systematic process that sets out transport issues relating to a proposed development. It identifies what measures will be required to improve accessibility and safety for all modes of travel, particularly for alternatives to the car such as walking, cycling and public transport and what measures will need to be taken to deal with the anticipated transport impacts of the development.

Travel Plan

A long-term management strategy for an organisation or site that seeks to deliver sustainable transport objectives through action which is articulated in a document that is regularly reviewed.

Use Classes Order

The Town and Country Planning (Use Classes) Order 1987 and subsequent amendments, group a number of land uses into categories or 'Use Classes'. Changes of use within the same Use Class or between certain different Use Classes as set out in the General Permitted Development Order (GPDO) are normally deemed to have consent and do not in most cases require specific planning permission.

Vitality and Viability (Town Centres)

Terms used to assess the health of a town centre or other centre as measured by a number of indicators, such as the overall floorspace for retail and leisure, diversity of uses, range of goods that are sold, retailer representation, expenditure retention, rental values, level of vacancies, pedestrian 'footfall' figures, etc.

Waste Hierarchy

A framework that has become a cornerstone of sustainable waste management, setting out the order in which options for waste management should be considered based on environmental impact.

B Data sources for indicators no longer included in the Monitoring Report

	Measure	Alternative data source
MI5	Surplus/deficit of deliverable employment land within five years relative to employment requirement	None.
MI7	Total number of active businesses	ONS Business Activity, Size and Location dataset: www.ons.gov.uk/businessindustryandtrade/business/activitysizeandlocation
MI8	Business density	Can be calculated from MI7 and ONS Mid-Year Population Estimates: www.ons.gov.uk/peoplepopulationandcommunity/populationandmigration/populationestimates/datasets/populationestimatesforukenglandandwalesscotlandandnorthernireland
MI9	Number of – new businesses in the borough, business births, deaths and survival per annum	ONS Business Demography dataset: www.ons.gov.uk/businessindustryandtrade/business/activitysizeandlocation/datasets/businessdemographyreferencetable
MI10	Planning Permission granted for business in rural areas, tourism facilities/businesses	Planning applications and decisions available on Knowsley Council website: http://www.knowsley.gov.uk/residents/building-and-planning/view-planning-applications
MI11	Percentage of Knowsley residents by employment sector	ONS Business Register and Employment Survey ¹⁷ : www.ons.gov.uk/employmentandlabourmarket/peopleinwork/employmentandemployeetypes/bulletins/businessregisterandemploymentsurveybresprovisionalresults/previousReleases
MI12	Total employee jobs in Knowsley by occupation and annual change	ONS Annual Population Survey – Workplace Analysis available via NOMIS website: www.nomisweb.co.uk
MI13	Average job density	Can be calculated from ONS Annual Population Survey available via NOMIS website: www.nomisweb.co.uk

¹⁷ Note that this dataset provides information for jobs within Knowsley, rather than Knowsley residents.

	Measure	Alternative data source
MI14	Number of – Knowsley residents in employment, commuter flows to/from neighbouring districts	ONS Location of usual residence and place of work by method of travel to work dataset available via NOMIS website (data from 2011 Census): www.nomisweb.co.uk
MI15	Number of Knowsley residents claiming job seekers allowance for – 6 months or more, 12 months or more	ONS Jobseeker's Allowance by age and duration dataset available via NOMIS website: www.nomisweb.co.uk
MI16	Economically active people on out of work benefits	Department for Work and Pensions Working Age Client Group dataset: http://tabulation-tool.dwp.gov.uk/NESS/WACG/wacg.htm
MI17	Average (median) gross weekly earnings of Knowsley residents for full and part time employment	ONS Annual Population Survey available via NOMIS website: www.nomisweb.co.uk
MI25	Average density of new dwellings completed	Can be calculated from planning application information available on Knowsley Council website: http://www.knowsley.gov.uk/residents/building-and-planning/view-planning-applications
MI28	Gross additional specialist and/or supported housing units	None identified
MI33	Tenure of existing housing stock	Department for Communities and Local Government live tables on dwelling stock (see Table 100): https://www.gov.uk/government/statistical-data-sets/live-tables-on-dwelling-stock-including-vacants
MI34	Choice based lettings demands in Knowsley (Property Pool Plus)	None.
MI35	Persons in Knowsley registered as statutory homeless	None.
MI36	Housing affordability: average entry level house (i.e. lower quartile value) vs. Average lower quartile pay for a full time worker	Department for Communities and Local Government Live Tables on housing market and house prices (see Table 576): https://www.gov.uk/government/statistical-data-sets/live-tables-on-housing-market-and-house-prices
MI37	Households in fuel poverty	Department for Business, Energy & Industrial Strategy fuel poverty statistics (figures only available broken down to regional level) available online: https://www.gov.uk/government/collections/fuel-poverty-statistics

Appendix B Data sources for indicators no longer included in the Monitoring Report

	Measure	Alternative data source
MI40	Completion of schemes in Principal Regeneration Areas public realm	None.
MI47	Total Combined Heat and Power (CHP) energy generation capacity per annum within Knowsley Industrial and Business Parks	None readily available.
MI52	Progress of Sewell Street redevelopment, Prescott Town Centre	'Town Centres Review' section of future monitoring reports.
MI59	Performance against design standards, new homes meeting Buildings for Life criteria, new homes meeting Lifetime Homes standards.	None readily available.
MI62	Number of Historic Parks and Gardens, Historic Parks and Gardens on the Heritage at Risk Register	Historic England 'Heritage at Risk' register available online: https://historicengland.org.uk/advice/heritage-at-risk/
MI63	Number of designated Ancient Monuments	Information available via Historic England's listings search online: https://historicengland.org.uk/listing/the-list/
MI64	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)	Data in Local Transport Plan annual progress reports available online at Merseytravel's website: http://www.merseytravel.gov.uk/about-us/local-transport-delivery/Pages/MTP.aspx
MI65	Increase in the length of well-connected walking and cycling routes	None.
MI66	Estimated transport emissions	Available via Department for Business, Energy and Industrial Strategy 'UK local authority and regional carbon dioxide emissions national statistics' online: https://www.gov.uk/government/collections/uk-local-authority-and-regional-carbon-dioxide-emissions-national-statistics
MI67	Travel to work modal shares	ONS Census data – 2011 latest available online: http://webarchive.nationalarchives.gov.uk/20160105160709/http://www.ons.gov.uk/ons/publications/re-reference-tables.html?edition=tcm%3A77-295663

	Measure	Alternative data source
MI68	Vehicle ownership	ONS Census data – Key Statistics for England and Wales – available online: http://www.ons.gov.uk/peoplepopulationandcommunity/populationandmigration/populationestimates/bulletins/2011censuskeystatisticsforenglandandwales/2012-12-11/relateddata
MI69	Public transport patronage in Merseyside	Data in Local Transport Plan annual progress reports available online at Merseytravel's website: http://www.merseytravel.gov.uk/about-us/local-transport-delivery/Pages/MTP.aspx
MI70	Households with good transport access to key services or work by local authority	Department for Transport journey time statistics available online: https://www.gov.uk/government/collections/journey-time-statistics
MI71	Production of primary land won aggregates	None ¹⁸ .
MI72	Protection of secondary and recycled aggregates by mineral planning authority	None.
MI73	Minerals Safeguarding Areas	None.
MI74	Mineral site restoration	None ¹⁹ .
MI75	Number of planning permissions granted contrary to Environment Agency advice on flooding and water grounds	No prepared data available, but planning applications and permissions available for online viewing at Knowsley Council website: http://www.knowsley.gov.uk/residents/building-and-planning/view-planning-applications
MI76	Number of Sustainable Drainage Systems (SUDS)	None.
MI77	Area of land in – Flood Zone 2, Flood Zone 3	Flood maps available on Environment Agency website: http://maps.environment-agency.gov.uk/

¹⁸ The figure for this indicator was zero for the last few years, and there are no aggregate mineral resources within Knowsley considered likely to be of commercial interest in the foreseeable future.

¹⁹ There is only one operating minerals site within Knowsley (Cronton Quarry).

Appendix B Data sources for indicators no longer included in the Monitoring Report

	Measure	Alternative data source
MI78	Per capita CO ₂ emissions in Knowsley	Available via Department for Business, Energy and Industrial Strategy 'UK local authority and regional carbon dioxide emissions national statistics' online: https://www.gov.uk/government/collections/uk-local-authority-and-regional-carbon-dioxide-emissions-national-statistics
MI79	Renewable energy generation	Data available on OFGEM Feed-in Tariff Installation Reports: https://www.ofgem.gov.uk/environmental-programmes/fit/contacts-guidance-and-resources/public-reports-and-data-fit/installation-reports
MI80	Number of applications approved with contributions towards Allowable Solutions, including the Community Energy Fund	None.
MI81	Planning Permission for decentralised, renewable and low carbon energy	No prepared data available, but planning applications and permissions available for online viewing at Knowsley Council website: http://www.knowsley.gov.uk/residents/building-and-planning/view-planning-applications
MI82	Number, total area of and population living within Air Quality Management Areas (AQMA's)	There are no AQMA's within Knowsley at the moment. Information about AQMA's, including an up-to-date list of designated areas, is available of the Department for Environment, Food and Rural Affairs website: https://uk-air.defra.gov.uk/aqma/
MI83	Number of noise complaints upheld by the Council	None.
MI84	River water quality – biological, chemical	Environment Agency data available online: http://environment.data.gov.uk/catchment-planning/RiverBasinDistrict/12
MI85	See Indicators within the Merseyside and Halton Joint Waste Local Plan	Merseyside and Halton Joint Waste Local Plan monitoring reports available online at Merseyside Environmental Advisory Service website: http://www.meas.org.uk/1090
MI90	Resident satisfaction with parks and open spaces	No prepared data available, but some further information in Knowsley's Green Space Strategy available online: http://www.knowsley.gov.uk/pdf/3960.14_green_space_stratgy_PROOF_3_november_14.pdf

	Measure	Alternative data source
MI92	Number and location of Local Green Spaces designated	None.
MI97	Population who live in Lower Super Output Areas (LSOAs) ranked in the upper ten percent most deprived nationally.	English Indices of Deprivation (Index of Multiple Deprivation) data available online: https://www.gov.uk/government/collections/english-indices-of-deprivation
MI98	Life expectancy – all residents	ONS life expectancy data and analysis available online: https://www.ons.gov.uk/peoplepopulationandcommunity/birthsdeathsandmarriages/lifeexpectancies
MI99	Healthy life expectancy	ONS healthy life expectancy data available online: https://www.ons.gov.uk/peoplepopulationandcommunity/healthandsocialcare/healthandlifeexpectancies/datasets/healthylifeexpectancyhleandlifeexpectancyleatage65byupperlocalauthorityutlaengland
MI100	Difference in life expectancy and healthy life expectancy between communities	None.
MI101	Percentage of children living in poverty under 16 years of age	Data available at HM Revenue and Customs website (children in low-income families local measure): https://www.gov.uk/government/collections/personal-tax-credits-statistics
MI102	Average household income	ONS regional gross disposable household income data available online: https://www.ons.gov.uk/economy/regionalaccounts/grossdisposablehouseholdincome/datasets/regionalgrossdisposablehouseholdincomegdhi
MI103	Pupils at the end of KS4 achieving 5 or more A*–Cs including English and Maths	Department for Education GCSEs (key stage 4) statistics available online: https://www.gov.uk/government/collections/statistics-gcses-key-stage-4
MI104	16–18 year olds not in education, employment or training (NEET)	Department for Education NEET data by local authority available online: https://www.gov.uk/government/publications/neet-data-by-local-authority-2012-16-to-18-year-olds-not-in-education-employment-or-training
MI105	Total number of crimes	ONS Crime Survey for England and Wales data available online: http://www.ons.gov.uk/peoplepopulationandcommunity/crimeandjustice/bulletins/crimeinenglandandwales/yearendingmar2016

Appendix B Data sources for indicators no longer included in the Monitoring Report

	Measure	Alternative data source
MI106	Perceptions relating to quality of life	None.
MI107	Number of residents who die from: lung cancer, liver disease, respiratory problems and heart disease	ONS data on causes of death available online: http://www.ons.gov.uk/peoplepopulationandcommunity/healthandsocialcare/causesofdeath
MI108	Proportion of physically active and inactive adult residents	Sports participation and physical activity data available on Sport England website: http://activepeople.sportengland.org/
MI109	Utilisation of green space for exercise/health reasons	Public Health England data available online: http://www.phoutcomes.info/
MI110	Number of: people killed or seriously injured in traffic accidents; children killed or seriously injured in traffic accidents	Department for Transport 'Casualties involved in reported road traffic accidents' dataset available online (Tables RAS30043 and RAS30048): https://www.gov.uk/government/statistical-data-sets/ras30-reported-casualties-in-road-accidents
MI115	Delivery of major infrastructure schemes as set out in the IDP	None.

For more information visit

www.knowsley.gov.uk/LocalPlan

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