

# KNOWSLEY



# **Knowsley Local Plan: Monitoring Report 2016–17 and 2017–18**

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This Monitoring Report covers the two years from 1 April 2016 to 31 March 2017 and from 1 April 2017 to 31 March 2018. Data and indicators presented follow the format of our previous report for 2015-16 published in January 2017. This report will be quickly followed by Monitoring Report 2018-19 and Monitoring Report 2019-20 later this year.

## **Demographic and socio-economic background**

The population of the borough increased slightly to just over 148,500 in 2017 – this is the sixth 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 2016 based population estimates projected a rise in population to 153,500 in 2028 (with continued growth beyond that date), but these latest 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 English Indices of Deprivation (covering 2015) showed that Knowsley continues to be a relatively 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 modest increase in land available for employment use since 2015-16 because three sites have either gained planning permission or are under construction. It is estimated that 77 hectares of the available employment land is developable within five years of 2018, with almost three quarters of this falling within the Knowsley Business Park Principal Regeneration Area.

7 hectares of land was developed for employment use during 2016/17 and 9 hectares of land was developed during 2017/18. In comparison 2.1 hectares of land was developed during 2015/16, therefore the total land developed was up 13.9 hectares during this recent monitoring round, although completions fell below the Local Plan annual target of 9.1 hectares in both years. 64,797 square metres of employment floorspace was completed during the same period (2016-18), mostly for “general industrial” or “logistics and warehousing” purposes – again, this represented a rise in completions since the previous monitoring round. 4.1 hectares of employment land was lost to other uses during this monitoring round.

The rise in completions was not a surprise given the likely future demand for B2/B8 premises arising from the Liverpool SuperPort development, and it is anticipated that work currently underway – including the acceleration of growth within the borough will pave the way for increased development activity again in the years ahead.

## **Housing development**

The Knowsley Strategic Housing Land Availability Assessment (or ‘SHLAA’) was updated in 2016 and work will take place during 2020 to refresh it. The 2016 SHLAA estimated land availability for 8,758 homes across the borough, of which 4,409 could be built within five years.

Annual housing completions rose significantly in 2016-17 and 2017-18 compared to 2015-16. More homes were lost to either change of use or demolition than in the previous years, so the net housing completion figures were 475 for 2016-17 and 626 for 2017-18, compared to 293 in 2015–16. The bulk of completions during the two year period were in Huyton township, followed by Kirkby.

Whilst the number of empty homes in the borough grew by almost three quarters during 2016-17, from 1,830 to 2,617, this number fell dramatically to 607 in 2017-18. The proportion of long-term empty homes during this monitoring round 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

Despite a loss in 2016-17, planning permission was granted for 14,202 square metres of retail floorspace between April 2016 and March 2018. There were 12 retail schemes granted planning permission in 2016-17 and 10 schemes in 2017-18. In comparison there were 13 schemes granted planning permission in 2015–16 but considerably less retail floorspace was approved i.e. 2,844 square metres.

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 the number, or the boundaries of conservation areas during 2016-17 and 2017-18, although there was one new listed building (Grade II); while one individual building is now considered at risk; Prescott Town Centre Conservation Area remains on Historic England's 'At Risk' register in 2018. However during the monitoring round seven Town Heritage Improvement schemes delivered environmental improvements to Prescott Town Centre Conservation.

18 parks and gardens had Green Flag status at the end of 2017–18, unchanged from the previous two years.

## 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.

During 2016-17, the Council adopted a range of Supplementary Planning Documents to complement the 2016 Local Plan Core Strategy. A further two Supplementary Planning Documents, covering the key development sites of Earlsfield Park and Halsnead Garden Village were adopted in 2017-18, as well as a Masterplan for Huyton Town Centre.

The Core Strategy and SPDs are all available on the Council's website at: [www.knowsley.gov.uk/residents/building-and-planning/local-plan](http://www.knowsley.gov.uk/residents/building-and-planning/local-plan)

During 2016-17 and 2017-18, 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 2016–17, the Council made decisions on 81 percent of “minor” planning applications within eight weeks (the target is 70 percent), and on 79 percent of “major” applications within 13 weeks (where the target is 60 percent).

During 2017–18, the Council made decisions on 77 percent of minor planning applications within eight weeks, and on 94 percent of major applications within 13 weeks.

The number of appeals during this monitoring round remained broadly comparable with the last monitoring round. 20 appeals were determined in 2016-17 and 16 appeals were determined in 2017-18 – compared to 14 in 2015-16.

In the context of a generally small number of appeals submitted each year, reflecting the Council's commitment to pre-application discussions and guidance in order to influence and shape proposed development and maximise the number of acceptable planning applications, the Council's performance is steadily improving with 30 percent of its decisions being upheld on appeal in 2016-17 and 56 percent of decisions being upheld in 2017-18 (14% of decisions were upheld previously in 2015-16).

£0.430m and £3.087m of financial contributions were secured from planning permissions during 2016-17 and 2017-18 respectively, which is £2.5m more than during 2015-16. During 2016-17 £0.316m and in 2017-18 £1.424m were collected from developments taking place during this monitoring round, an increase of just over £1m on the 2015–16 figure reported in the last monitoring report.

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# Introduction

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## 1 Introduction

### Monitoring Report 2018

- 1.1** Welcome to Knowsley Council's Local Plan Monitoring Report 2018, which provides monitoring updates for the periods 1 April 2016 to 31 March 2017 and 1 April 2017 to 31 March 2018. This Report updates the *Knowsley Local Plan: Monitoring Report 2016*, which was published in January 2017.
- 1.2** This report is the first of three monitoring reports that we will produce this year in order to demonstrate the performance of planning policy in the context of the borough. In late summer 2020 we will produce the Monitoring Report 2019, which will cover the period 1 April 2018 to 31 March 2019 and before the end of the year we will produce the Monitoring Report 2020, which will cover the period 1 April 2019 to 31 March 2020.
- 1.3** The requirements to prepare an annual report on the borough's growth and development are set out in legislation<sup>1</sup>.

### About the report

- 1.4** 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.
- 1.5** The indicators reported here continue to be drawn from the Knowsley Local Plan Monitoring Framework published in 2013, although in line with changes introduced in the two previous reports we have no longer attempted to cover the full range of indicators set out in the Monitoring Framework<sup>2</sup>.
- 1.6** Appendix B provides a guide as to how the indicators we are now using relate to those presented before 2016.

### Format of this report

- 1.7** The remainder of this chapter provides some demographic and socio-economic information, which provides helpful background to the current planning and development environment. Chapter 2 explains the indicators presented this year, and in particular how they relate to the indicators used in previous versions of the report.
- 1.8** Chapters 3 to 6 present the development indicators, which show the changing trends and patterns of development in the borough. It 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.

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<sup>1</sup> 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".

<sup>2</sup> Our reasoning behind this was explained in paragraphs 1.4 to 1.6 of the 2015 monitoring report.

- 1.9** Chapters 7 to 9 present the Council’s planning performance indicators, which show our progress on the Local Plan and other planning policy documents, and how well we are handling planning applications and decisions.

### **Background information**

- 1.10** While we have moved away from publishing the full range of social and economic indicators used in the monitoring reports up to 2015, it is still useful to highlight certain pieces of demographic and socio-economic data which give some context to the development indicators which follow later.

### **Population change and household projections**

- 1.11** 2016 based projection data from the Office for National Statistics shows that Knowsley’s population has grown in recent years, from a low point of just under 146,000 in 2011 to just over 148,500 in 2017<sup>3</sup> <sup>4</sup>. As in previous monitoring reports, this growth has outstripped the most recent projections based on 2012 and 2014 population estimates (published in 2013 and 2015 respectively) – an updated projection based on the updated 2016 estimate was published during 2018 and now indicates a population in the borough of around 153,500 by the end of the plan period in 2028. This is around 6,000 more than projections

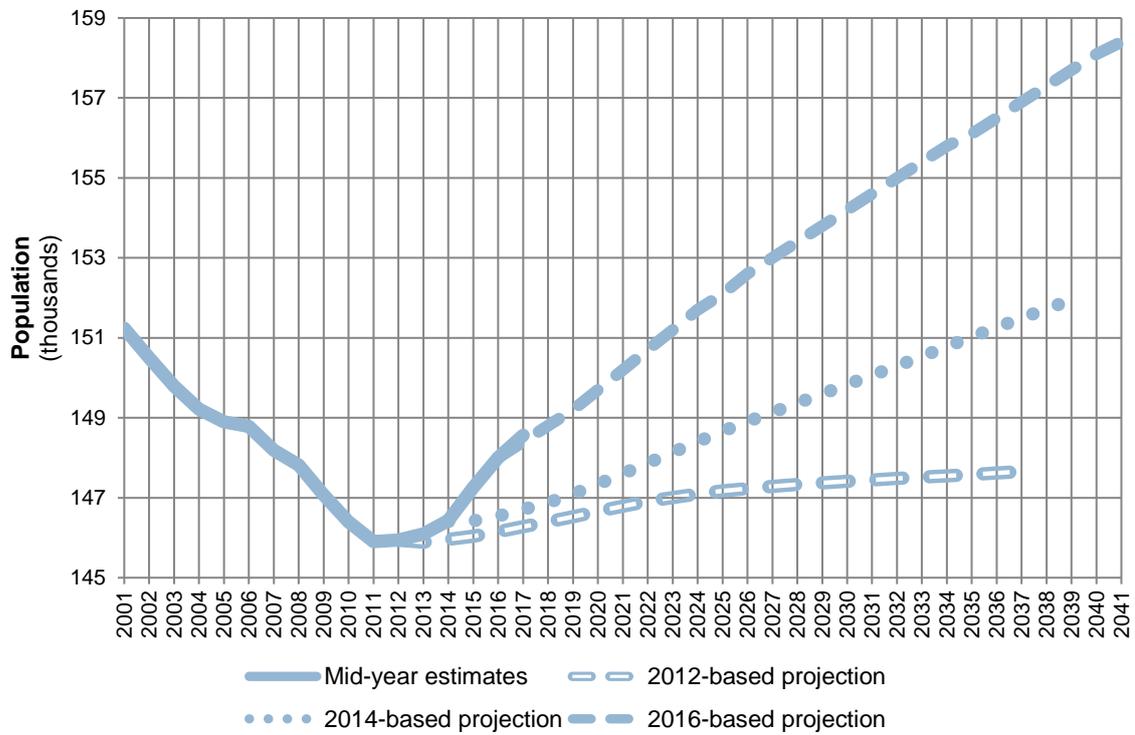
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<sup>3</sup> Data available online at <https://www.ons.gov.uk/peoplepopulationandcommunity/populationandmigration/populationestimates/datasets/populationestimatesforukenglandandwalescotlandandnorthernireland> - previous years’ figures also available via this link.

<sup>4</sup> There is still some way to go to get close to the all-time high of 197,000 recorded in the 1971 Census.

made four years ago, and if accurate would put the population of Knowsley back up to a level not seen since the early 1990s.

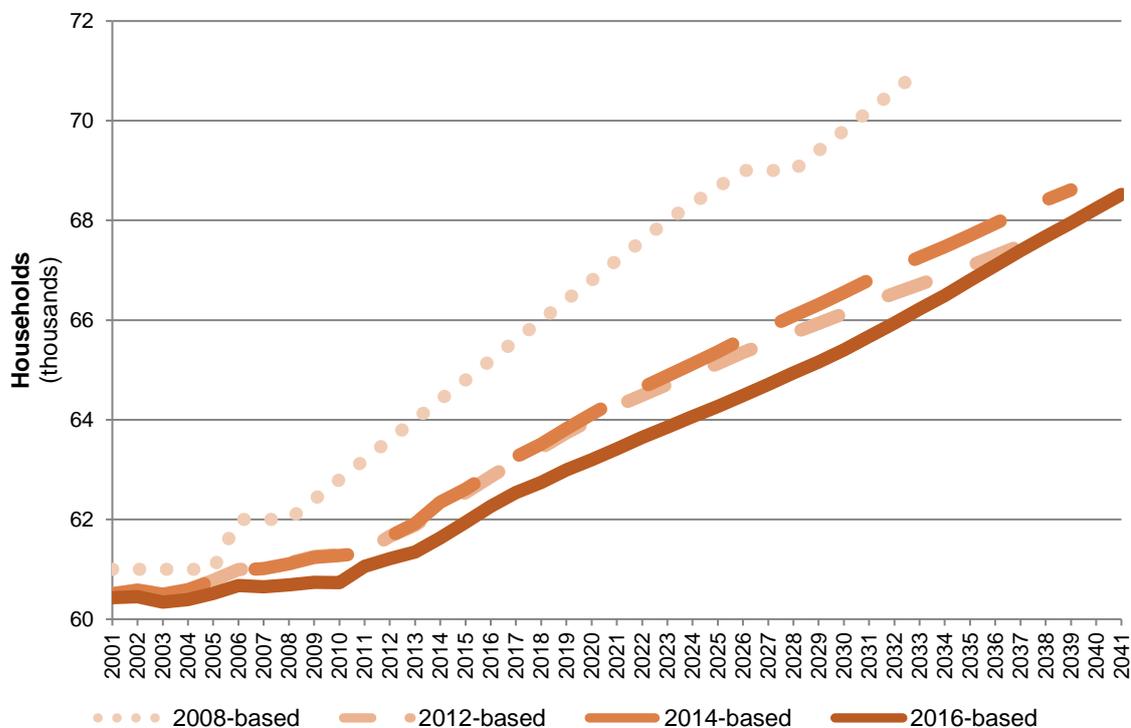
Figure 1: Population estimates and projections for Knowsley 2001–2039



Source: Office for National Statistics

**1.12** As in our last monitoring report, the number of households in Knowsley is projected to continue increasing steadily – although the most recent (2016-based) figures published in 2018 show this continuing to be at a slower rate than previous estimates.

**Figure 2: Household estimates and projections 2001–2041**



Source: Office for National Statistics

### Deprivation

**1.13** The English Indices of Deprivation have not been updated since September 2015, consequently there is no change since the last monitoring report. The Indices showed Knowsley with the fifth-worst multiple deprivation ranking of English local authorities<sup>5</sup> - a change from 12<sup>th</sup>-worst in the 2010 version<sup>6</sup>. The Government is expected to publish updated Indices which will be reported in future Monitoring Reports.

**1.14** 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, showing some of the challenges continuing to face the borough. Knowsley performs well on the ‘access to housing and services’ indicator, and reasonably well on the living environment and crime indicators.

<sup>5</sup> Drawn from ‘Rank of average rank’ column in ‘File 10: local authority district summaries’ table, available online at <https://www.gov.uk/government/statistics/english-indices-of-deprivation-2015>

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

## Chapter 2 Indicators used in this report

## 2 Indicators used in this report

- 2.1 As explained in Chapter 1, our last monitoring report introduced a new range of indicators. The tables below show the indicators now being used, as well as how they relate to those used in reports up to and including the 2014-15 year.
- 2.2 For some of the indicators we have not been able to include the full range of analysis proposed, this information is indicated in light italic type in the following tables.

### Economy and Employment

<b>E1</b>	<b>Employment land available</b>
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>
Pre-2015 indicators	MI4, MI38, MI46

<b>E2</b>	<b>Employment land lost</b>
Measure	Employment land lost (ha)
Spatial	District
Time	Last five years Plan period
Other breakdown	Reason for loss
Pre-2015 indicator	MI6

<b>E3</b>	<b>Employment land developed</b>
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>
Pre-2015 indicators	MI1, MI3, MI39, MI44

<b>E4</b>	<b>Employment floorspace developed</b>
Measure	Floorspace developed for employment use (m <sup>2</sup> )
Spatial	District Principal Regeneration Area
Time	Last five years Plan period
Other breakdown	Use class
Pre-2015 indicators	MI2, MI45

## Housing

<b>H1</b>	<b>Housing land available<sup>7</sup></b>
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>
Pre-2015 indicators	MI30, MI31, MI38

<b>H2</b>	<b>Sites for Gypsies &amp; Travellers and Travelling Showpeople</b>
Measure	Pitches with consent (units)
Spatial	District
Time	Last year Plan period
Other breakdown	Gypsy & Traveller pitches Travelling Showpeople yards
Pre-2015 indicator	MI29

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<sup>7</sup> More detail on housing land availability can be found in the Council's Strategic Housing Land Availability Assessment (SHLAA), the latest version of which is available online via <https://www.knowsley.gov.uk/residents/building-and-planning/local-plan/local-plan-evidence-base#SHLAA>

## Chapter 2 Indicators used in this report

<b>H3</b>	<b>Housing land lost</b>
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>
Pre-2015 indicator	MI32

<b>H4</b>	<b>Homes lost</b>
Measure	Homes demolished or lost to change of use (units)
Spatial	District
Time	Last five years Plan period
Other breakdown	Reason for loss
Pre-2015 indicator	MI19

<b>H5</b>	<b>Empty homes</b>
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
Pre-2015 indicators	MI26, MI27

<b>H6</b>	<b>Housing completions</b>
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>
Pre-2015 indicators	MI18, MI21, MI23, MI24, MI39, MI42

<b>H7</b>	<b>Housing change</b>
Measure	Net housing completions
Spatial	District <i>Principal Regeneration Area</i> <i>Township</i>
Time	Last five years Plan period
Other breakdown	None
Pre-2015 indicators	MI19, MI20

## Retail and Town Centres

<b>R1</b>	<b>Retail planning permissions</b>
Measure	Retail floorspace planning permissions granted (m <sup>2</sup> )
Spatial	District <i>Centre</i> Type of centre
Time	Last five years
Other breakdown	Use class <i>Convenience–comparison</i>
Pre-2015 indicator	New

<b>R2</b>	<b>Retail completions</b>
Measure	Retail floorspace completed (m <sup>2</sup> )
Spatial	District <i>Centre</i> Type of centre
Time	Last five years
Other breakdown	Use class Convenience–comparison breakdown
Pre-2015 indicators	MI49, MI55

## Chapter 2 Indicators used in this report

<b>R3</b>	<b>Vacant shop units</b>
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
Pre-2015 indicators	MI50, MI56

<b>TC1</b>	<b>Town Centres sub-report</b>
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>
Pre-2015 indicators	MI49, MI51, MI53, MI54, MI55, MI56, MI57, MI58

## Environment and Heritage

<b>EH1</b>	<b>Listed buildings</b>
Measure	Number of listed buildings
Spatial	District
Time	Snapshot Change since previous year
Other breakdown	Grade Buildings at risk
Pre-2015 indicator	MI60

<b>EH2</b>	<b>Conservation</b>
Measure	Conservation areas
Spatial	District
Time	Snapshot
Other breakdown	Appraisal update Management plan update Conservation areas at risk
Pre-2015 indicator	MI61

<b>EH3</b>	<b>Access to parks and open spaces</b>
Measure	Provision of parks and open spaces Outdoor sports provision
Spatial	Township Substantial Residential Area
Time	Snapshot
Other breakdown	Open space type
Pre-2015 indicators	MI86, MI87

<b>EH4</b>	<b>Quality of parks and open spaces</b>
Measure	Green Flag awards
Spatial	District
Time	Last five years
Other breakdown	None
Pre-2015 indicators	MI88, MI89

<b>EH5</b>	<b>Biodiversity</b>
Measure	Sites with specific environmental designations
Spatial	District
Time	Last five years
Other breakdown	Sites where active monitoring and management is taking place
Pre-2015 indicators	MI93, MI95, MI96

## Planning performance

<b>PP1</b>	<b>Planning decision performance</b>
Measure	Planning applications determined within target timescales
Spatial	District
Time	Last five years
Other breakdown	Minor applications Major applications
Pre-2015 indicator	MI111

## Chapter 2 Indicators used in this report

<b>PP2</b>	<b>Planning appeals</b>
Measure	Planning appeals upheld
Spatial	District
Time	Last five years
Other breakdown	None
Pre-2015 indicator	MI112

<b>PP3</b>	<b>Developer contributions</b>
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
Pre-2015 indicators	MI91, MI113

### 2.3 The indicators in this 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
<b>E1</b>	Employment land available	●		●						
<b>E2</b>	Employment land lost	●		●						
<b>E3</b>	Employment land developed	●		●						
<b>E4</b>	Employment floorspace developed	●		●						
<b>H1</b>	Housing land available	●	●	●		●				
<b>H2</b>	Sites for Gypsies & Travellers and Travelling Showpeople		●							●
<b>H3</b>	Housing land lost	●	●	●		●				
<b>H4</b>	Homes lost			●		●				

<b>H5</b>	Empty homes		●	●		●				●
<b>H6</b>	Housing completions	●	●	●	●	●				
<b>H7</b>	Housing change	●	●	●	●	●				
<b>R1</b>	Retail planning permissions	●		●	●	●				
<b>R2</b>	Retail floorspace completed	●		●	●	●				
<b>R3</b>	Vacant shop units	●		●	●	●				
<b>TC1</b>	Town Centres report	●	●	●	●	●	●			●
<b>EH1</b>	Listed buildings				●	●		●		
<b>EH2</b>	Conservation				●	●		●		
<b>EH3</b>	Access to parks and open spaces					●	●	●	●	●
<b>EH4</b>	Quality of parks and open spaces					●		●	●	●
<b>EH5</b>	Biodiversity					●		●	●	●
<b>PP1</b>	Planning decision performance	●		●						
<b>PP2</b>	Planning appeals	●		●						
<b>PP3</b>	Developer contributions	●		●		●	●	●	●	●

# Part 1 Indicators Development

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## Chapter 3 Employment and economy

### 3 Employment and economy

- 3.1 This 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	
<b>Total supply of employment land</b>	In April 2018, the total employment land supply in Knowsley was 250 hectares.		
		<b>Land available</b>	<b>Sites</b>
<b>Hectares of employment land available by category</b>	UDP Allocations (Under Construction and Planning Permissions)	57.5	27
	UDP Allocations (Expansion Land)	26.0	4
	UDP Regional Investment Site: Kings Business Park	9.3	3
	UDP South Prescot 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	51.8	29
	<b>Total</b>	<b>250</b>	<b>90</b>
		Hectares	

Source: Knowsley Council Local Plan Team



## Chapter 3 Employment and economy

**Employment land supply****E1**

Deliverable supply of employment land available within five years

**76.7 ha of the overall land supply is considered to be potentially deliverable within 5 years.**

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 Business Park).**

Hectares of employment land available over plan period and within five years, including supply within Principal Regeneration Areas

	Total land available	Land available within five years
<b>North Huyton and Stockbridge Village</b>		
<b>Kirkby Town Centre</b>		
<b>Knowsley Business Park</b>	128	58
<b>Tower Hill</b>		
<b>South Prescott</b>	23.4	2.2
<b>Prescot Town Centre</b>		
<b><i>All Principal Regeneration Areas</i></b>	<b>151.4</b>	<b>60.2</b>
<b>Other locations</b>	98.5	16.5
<b>Total</b>	<b>250</b>	<b>76.7</b>
<b>Local Plan Core Strategy requirement</b>	164	45.5
<b>Balance</b>	86	31.2

All figures hectares

Source: Knowsley Council Local Plan Team

**The category of sites that are used calculating the employment land supply figure will be reviewed before the next monitoring round commences.**

## E2 – Employment land lost

Employment land lost	E2					
<p><b>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.</b></p> <p><b>Between 1 April 2017 and 31 March 2018, a total of 3.6 ha of employment land supply was lost to other uses, by virtue of expiry of planning permission or non-employment development.</b></p>						
<p><b>Recorded loss of employment land</b></p>	<p><b>The cumulative loss of employment land supply since April 2010 is 15.2 hectares.</b></p>					
<p><b>Employment land lost (and reasons for loss) in last five years</b></p>	Five Years	Previous years				
<p><b>Planning permission expired</b></p>	2017-18	2013-14 – 2017-18	2013-14	2014-15	2015-16	2016-17
<p><b>Land developed for other purpose</b></p>	0	0	0	0	0	0
<p><b>Total</b></p>	3.6	4.2	0	0	0	0.6
<p><b>Average</b></p>		<u>0.8</u>				

All figures are hectares

Source: Knowsley Council Local Plan Team

## Chapter 3 Employment and economy

Employment land lost (and reasons for loss) in plan period (1 April 2010 to 31 March 2018)	Plan period
	2010-11–2017-18
Planning permission expired	8.9
Land developed for other purpose	6.3
<b>Total</b>	<b>15.2</b>
<b>Average</b>	<b>1.9</b>

All figures are hectares  
 Source: Knowsley Council Local Plan Team

### E3 – Employment land developed

Land developed for employment uses	E3																	
<b>Completions remain below annual requirement</b>	<p>The Local Plan Core Strategy targets the delivery of 9.1 hectares of developed land for employment uses per annum to 2028.</p> <p>2016–17 saw a rise in the amount of employment land completed in Knowsley and the gross completions. 2017-18 saw a further small rise in the amount of employment land completed in Knowsley, although in both of these years the completions still fell below the annual target of 9.1 hectares. Much of the growth between April 2017 and March 2018 was attributable to the continued expansion of existing large businesses.</p>																	
<b>Extensions to existing premises dominant this monitoring period</b>	<p>The enlargement of existing sites and extensions to existing premises account for the vast majority of employment land developed in this monitoring round.</p>																	
<b>Land developed for employment in last five years</b>	<table border="1"> <thead> <tr> <th rowspan="2">2017-18</th> <th>Last five years</th> <th colspan="4">Previous years</th> </tr> <tr> <th>2013-14–2017-18</th> <th>2013-14</th> <th>2014-15</th> <th>2015-16</th> <th>2016-17</th> </tr> </thead> <tbody> <tr> <td></td> <td></td> <td></td> <td></td> <td></td> <td></td> </tr> </tbody> </table>	2017-18	Last five years	Previous years				2013-14–2017-18	2013-14	2014-15	2015-16	2016-17						
2017-18	Last five years		Previous years															
	2013-14–2017-18	2013-14	2014-15	2015-16	2016-17													

**Land developed for employment over plan period to date (1 April 2010 to 31 March 2018)**

**Land developed by Principal Regeneration Area – 2017-18 over plan period to date**

Total	9	<u>29.9</u>	0.8	11	2.1	7
Average		5.9				

All figures are hectares  
Source: Knowsley Council Local Plan Team

	<b>Plan period</b>
	<b>2010-11–2017-18</b>
Total	<u>38.7</u>
Average	4.8

All figures are hectares  
Source: Knowsley Council Local Plan Team

	<b>2017-18</b>	<b>Plan period 2010-11–2017-18</b>
		<u>          </u>
North Huyton and Stockbridge Village	0	0
Kirkby Town Centre	0	0.7
Knowsley Business Park	2.1	19.4
Tower Hill	0	0
South Prescot	0	0
Prescot Town Centre	0	0
Total	<u>2.1</u>	<u>20.1</u>

All figures are hectares  
Source: Knowsley Council Local Plan Team

## Chapter 3 Employment and economy

## 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.

### Increase in employment floorspace completions

2016-17 saw a large increase in the amount of employment floorspace completed in Knowsley. The total figure fell back somewhat in 2017-18, but that year still saw a significant increase on the figure reported for 2015-16.

### B8 (general industrial) use dominant

Nearly 97 percent of the floorspace completed in 2016–17 was for B8 (storage and distribution) use, while the majority of floorspace completed the following year (2017-18) was for B2 (general industry) use. There was also a sharp rise in business development, much of this growth can be attributed to the establishment of a research and development facility.

### Large businesses expanding

The vast majority of Class B employment floorspace developed was on sites that are occupied by large employers in both the regional and national context.

### Floorspace completed in last five years

	Last five years		Previous years			
	2017-18	2013-14–2017-18	2013-14	2014-15	2015-16	2016-17
B1	9,043	22,117	216	12,246	500	112
B2	11,105	34,883	1,636	16,850	4,216	1,076
B8	8,248	62,496		19,035		35,213
Other		0				
<b>Total</b>	<b>28,396</b>	<b>119,496</b>	1,852	48,131	4,716	36,401
Average		<b>23,899</b>				

All figures are square metres

Source: Knowsley Council Local Plan Team

## Chapter 3 Employment and economy

**Floorspace completed  
over plan period to date  
(1 April 2010 to 31  
March 2018)**

	<b>Plan period 2010-11– 2017-18</b>
B1	<b>31,398</b>
B2	<b>40,173</b>
B8	<b>68,255</b>
Other	<b>1,823</b>
<b>Total</b>	<b>141,649</b>
<b>Average</b>	<b>17,706</b>

All figures are square metres  
Source: Knowsley Council Local Plan Team

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

	<b>2017-18</b>	<b>Plan period 2010-11– 2017-18</b>
North Huyton and Stockbridge Village	<b>0</b>	<b>0</b>
Kirkby Town Centre	<b>0</b>	<b>3,913</b>
Knowsley Business Park	<b>12,399</b>	<b>59,898</b>
Tower Hill	<b>0</b>	<b>0</b>
South Prescot	<b>0</b>	<b>0</b>
Prescot Town Centre	<b>0</b>	<b>0</b>
<b>Total</b>	<b>12,399</b>	<b>63,811</b>

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.
- 4.2 More information on the housing land supply is available in our latest Strategic Housing Land Availability Assessment (SHLAA) update, which is available online<sup>8</sup>.

### H1 – Housing land availability

Housing land availability		H1			
<b>Land available for nearly 9,000 homes, of which half is available within five years</b>	<a href="#">Our most recent housing land availability assessment is based on the 2016 SHLAA Update so this indicator is unchanged since our previous report. The 0–5 year supply figure here takes into account large schemes which are currently being delivered including the former Prysmian Cables site at Prescott and the Summerhill Park (Thingwall Hall) development.</a>				
	<b>Homes capacity</b>	<table border="1"> <thead> <tr> <th>Total</th> <th>0–5 years</th> </tr> </thead> <tbody> <tr> <td style="text-align: center;">8,758</td> <td style="text-align: center;">4,409</td> </tr> </tbody> </table>	Total	0–5 years	8,758
Total	0–5 years				
8,758	4,409				
Source: Knowsley Council Local Plan Team					

<sup>8</sup> <https://www.knowsley.gov.uk/residents/building-and-planning/local-plan/local-plan-evidence-base#SHLAA>

## H2 – Sites for Gypsies & Travellers and Travelling Showpeople

Sites for Gypsies & Travellers and Travelling Showpeople		H2
<b>Sites for Gypsies &amp; Travellers and Travelling Showpeople to be allocated in future Local Plan document</b>	<p>There are no authorised Gypsy &amp; Traveller pitches or yards for Travelling Showpeople within Knowsley, a situation unchanged from previous years.</p> <p>Should evidence indicate there is a need for provision of this type within the borough, we will address this within a future development plan document.</p>	
	<b>Pitches with consent available</b>	<b>Sites</b>
	Gypsy & Traveller pitches	0
	Travelling Showpeople yards	0
	Total	0
	Source: Knowsley Council Local Plan Team	

## H3 – Housing land lost

Housing land lost		H3
<b>No data for this indicator</b>	<p>We have been unable to complete this indicator this year, but hope to be able to include it in the next Monitoring Report.</p>	

## H4 – Homes lost

Homes lost							H4
<b>Fluctuating demolitions</b>	The number of homes lost to demolitions has fluctuated over the plan period but 2016-17 and 2017-18 has seen a relatively high number of demolitions. For the first time over the last five years we saw a positive number of change of use proposals to residential in 2017-18.						
<b>Homes lost and reason for loss</b>			Previous years				Plan period
	Reason for loss	2017-18	2013-14	2014-15	2015-16	2016-17	2010-11–2017-18
	Demolition	-64	-4	-77	-16	-64	-586
	Change of use	6	-11	-6	-1	-18	-104
	<b>Total</b>	<b>-58</b>	<b>-15</b>	<b>-83</b>	<b>-17</b>	<b>-82</b>	<b>-684</b>
Source: Knowsley Council Local Plan and Strategic Housing teams							

## H5 – Empty homes

Empty homes						H5
<b>Fewer long-term empty homes</b>	At the end of March 2018 there were fewer long-term empty homes than in previous years; although there had been a substantial rise in 2017, changes in the way the Council collects and monitors this information means that the figures for 2018 are not exactly comparable with previous years.					
<b>Empty homes by tenure</b>			Previous years			
		2017-18	2013-14	2014-15	2015-16	2016-17
	<a href="#">Private</a> [1]				1,029	2,069
	Housing association				801	535
	KMBC					13
	<b>Total</b>	<b>607</b>	<b>2,109</b>	<b>2,166</b>	<b>1,830</b>	<b>2,617</b>
Source: Knowsley Council Environmental Health						

Length of time empty	2017-18	Previous years			
		2013-14	2014-15	2015-16	2016-17
0–6 months			982	982	930
6–12 months	420		389	365	491
1–2 years			411	247	529
2–5 years	145		228	146	434
More than 5 years	39		156	90	233
<b>Total</b>	<b>607</b>	<b>2,109</b>	<b>2,166</b>	<b>1,830</b>	<b>2,617</b>

Source: Knowsley Council Environmental Health

Empty homes brought back into use	2017-18	Previous years			
		2013-14	2014-15	2015-16	2016-17
<b>Total</b>	<b>Not known</b>	108	109	79	173

Source: Knowsley Council Environmental Health

[1\[1\] Includes homes owned by companies other than Registered Social Landlords, and homes subject to probate.](#)

## H6 – Housing completions

Housing completions	H6
<b>Fall in gross completions since last report</b>	After a fall in gross housing completions for 2015–16, completions rose in 2016-17 and in 2017-18 climbed to the highest annual amount seen in the current Local Plan period. We also anticipate there being a further increase into 2018-19, and this will be covered in a future monitoring report.
<b>District-wide gross completions, including statistics for affordable</b>	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.

units and building on previously-developed land	Plan period		Previous years			
	2017-18	2010-11–2017-18	2013-14	2014-15	2015-16	2016-17
	Total	684	3,500	358	616	310
Of which affordable units						
Percentage on PDL						

Source: Knowsley Council Local Plan Team

Huyton has continued to see the most completions of Knowsley’s township areas in both 2016-17 and 2017-18. Previously this had been due to large completions in North Huyton and on the Summerhill Park development, but the two years covered here have seen a wide range of reasonably substantial sites delivering housing.

Kirkby did not see any completions at all in 2015–16, but developments since (in particular at Tower Hill) have seen more significant numbers beginning to be delivered there in 2016-17 and 2017-18. Halewood has fewer large sites than other parts of the borough at present, but continues to see steady delivery. Completions on the former Prysman site at Prescott mean that we expect to see continued growth in the Prescott, Whiston, Cronton and Knowsley Village township area in future years.

Gross completions by Township	Plan period		Previous years	
	2017-18	2010-11–2017-18	2015-16	2016-17
	Huyton	361	1,574	239
Kirkby	158	577	0	169
Halewood	71	378	46	80
Prescot, Whiston, Cronton & Knowsley Village	94	646	25	50

Source: Knowsley Council Local Plan and Strategic Housing Teams

## H7 – Housing change

Housing change		H7						
<p>Net completions in both 2016-17 and 2017-18 were above the Local Plan's annual average target of 450 dwellings per annum.</p> <p>Slower delivery in previous years means that cumulative housing delivery is running just over 700 behind the target since the beginning of the current Local Plan period, although over the last five years as a whole period it is above target. We expect the net completions to rise again in 2018–19, and are continuing to work with landowners and developers on the Local Plan's Sustainable Urban Extension sites to bring development on stream within those sites in the coming years.</p>								
<b>Net number of homes completed is above Local Plan average target</b>			<b>Last five years</b>	<b>Plan period</b>	<b>Previous years</b>			
		<b>2017-18</b>	<b>2013-14–2017-18</b>	<b>2010-11–2017-18</b>	<b>2013-14</b>	<b>2014-15</b>	<b>2015-16</b>	<b>2016-17</b>
	<b>Net completions</b>	626	2,287	2,894	360	533	293	475
	<b>Target for period</b>	450	2,250	3,600	450	450	450	450
	<b>Balance over period</b>	176	31	-706	-90	83	-157	25
Source: Knowsley Council Local Plan Team								



## 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 2 in particular.

### R1 – Retail planning permission

#### Retail floorspace permission

**R1**

2016-17 was a quiet year for retail planning permissions in terms of the amount of floorspace proposed; there were 12 permissions granted mainly for small conversion schemes or changes of use, meaning that the overall floorspace changes were small and indeed added up to a small net loss of retail floorspace.

[2017-18, on the other hand, saw permission granted for a much greater amount of retail and related floorspace across ten schemes, led by a single retail and leisure proposal for Kirkby town centre\[1\]. This is the largest year for retail and related permission granted since 2012.](#)

#### Increase in retail planning permission granted, particularly for A1 shops

	2017-18	Last five years	Plan period	Previous years			
		2013-14–2017-18	2010-11–2017-18	2013-14	2014-15	2015-16	2016-17
<b>A1</b>	<b>11,432</b>	<b>18,302</b>	<b>78,713</b>	4,822	-797	3,221	-377
<b>A2</b>	<b>368</b>	<b>839</b>	<b>847*</b>	223	322	0	-74
<b>A3</b>	<b>1,786</b>	<b>3,031</b>	<b>2,883*</b>	223	502	138	382
<b>A4</b>	<b>127</b>	<b>-510</b>	<b>124*</b>	223	0	-560	-300
<b>A5</b>	<b>651</b>	<b>1,144</b>	<b>1,464*</b>	223	18	45	207
<b>Total</b>	<b>14,363</b>	<b>22,806</b>	<b>84,031</b>	5,715	45	2,844	-161

All figures are square metres.

Figures are net – demolitions are subtracted from new floorspace development figures, and changes of use measured as positive for conversions *to* a use class, and negative for conversions *from* a use class.

Values for all use classes were not collected before 2014 – asterisked totals are therefore not a complete record of permissions for these use classes.

Source: Knowsley Council Local Plan Team.

This table shows the total floorspace for which permission was granted covering all town centre uses (to include, as well as the ‘A’ use classes, proposals for ‘B’ and ‘D’ use classes where permission granted either within centres or as part of a mixed-use scheme in any location).

2016-17 saw proposals for new or converted floorspace fairly well spread across several types of centres. In contrast, the bulk of the floorspace for which permission was granted in 2017-18 was within the borough’s town centres. There was also a rise in permission for out of centre development granted that year, after a quiet period. There was very limited floorspace permitted either in district or major local centres across both years.

**Town centre permission dominated 2017-18 after a quiet 2016-17**

	Last five years		Plan period	Previous years			
	2017-18	2013-14–2017-18	2010-11–2017-18	2013-14	2014-15	2015-16	2016-17
Town centre	12,902	17,192	75,966	2,454	340	195	343
District Centre		1,824	7,315	1,824			74
Major LC		290	703		82	382	164
Medium LC	160	-92	1,234			184	440
Minor Parade		297	372		297		
Out of Centre	2,454	4,775	4,415		553	0	
Retail Park	163	-279	6,942	1,437	140	3014	166
<b>Total</b>	<b>15,679</b>	<b>24,007</b>	<b>96,947</b>	<b>5,715</b>	<b>1,409</b>	<b>3,775</b>	<b>1,187</b>

All figures are square metres.

Source: Knowsley Council Local Plan Team.

1<sup>[1]</sup> <https://planapp.knowsley.gov.uk/online-applications/applicationDetails.do?activeTab=summary&keyVal=OVLL9YIXKCE00>

## R2 – Retail floorspace completions

### Retail floorspace completed

**R2**

**Increase in completed gross retail and related floorspace**

2016-17 was also a quiet year for retail completions, but showed an increase on the previous year when conversions and demolitions meant that floorspace for A class uses actually decreased. 2017-18 saw continued growth, with A1 shops in particular showing significant growth on the preceding two years.

## Chapter 5 Retail and Town Centres

across the two years.  
Significant rise in A1 in 2017-18 after two quieter years

	2017-18	Last five years	Plan period	Previous years			
		2013-14	2010-11	2013-14	2014-15	2015-16	2016-17
		2017-18	2017-18	2013-14	2014-15	2015-16	2016-17
A1	1,507	9,075	13,972	1,408	6,171	-218	207
A2	21	166*	240*			145	
A3	362	922*	774*			490	70
A4	56	-504*	130*			-560	
A5	178	196*	196*			18	
<b>Total</b>	<b>1,507</b>	<b>9,855</b>	<b>15,312</b>	<b>1,408</b>	<b>6,171</b>	<b>-218</b>	<b>277</b>

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 completions for all town centre uses ('A' classes, and 'B' and 'D' classes either within a centre or as part of mixed-use schemes) by type of centre.

2016-17 was a quiet year for completions of this type. In contrast, 2017-18 saw a greater amount of floorspace completed than any year since 2013. The bulk of this – nearly three quarters – was in out of centre locations, and most of this in turn related to a single scheme on the former Prysmian site in Prescot.

Limited new town centre use floorspace completions in 2016-17. Significant completions in out of centre locations during 2017-18.

	2017-18	Last five years	Plan period	Previous years			
		2013-14	2010-11	2013-14	2014-15	2015-16	2016-17
		2017-18	2017-18	2013-14	2014-15	2015-16	2016-17
Town centre	594	3,637	3,637		2,750	293	
District Centre	74	1,898	6,704		1,824		
Major LC	164	441	441				277
Medium LC	58	134	134			76	
Minor Parade		297	372			297	
Out of centre	2,548	4,775	4,775		1,597	560	70
Retail Park		1,961	1,961	1,408		553	-
<b>Total</b>	<b>3,437</b>	<b>13,143</b>	<b>18,024</b>	<b>1,408</b>	<b>6,171</b>	<b>1,779</b>	<b>347</b>

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 centres.

Source: Knowsley Council Local Plan Team.

### R3 – Vacant shop units

<b>Vacant shop units</b>	
<b>No data for this indicator</b>	We have been unable to complete this indicator this year, but hope to be able to include it in the next Monitoring Report.

**R3**

## 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

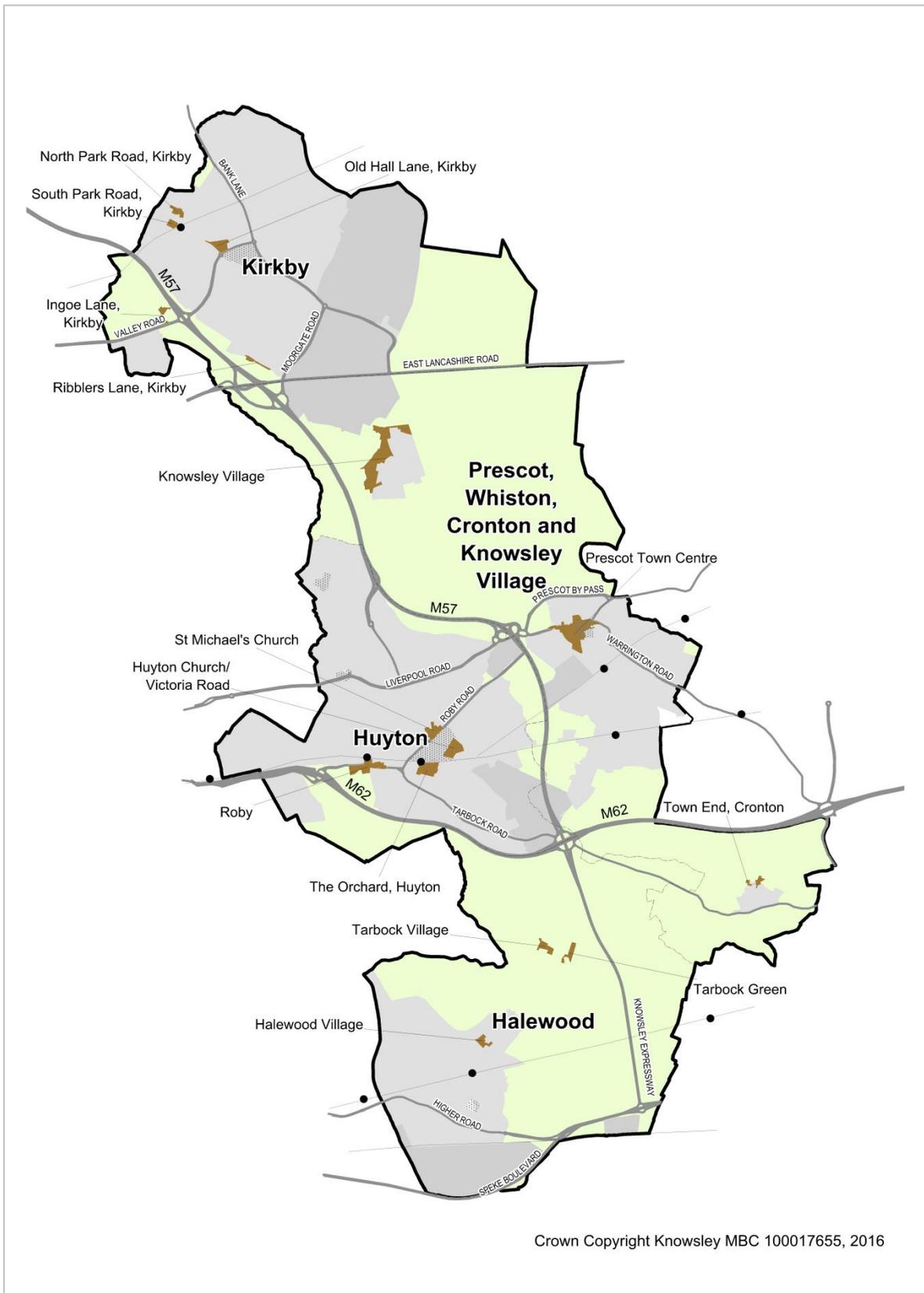
Listed buildings	EH1																		
<p><b>One new listing in 2017-18; one building added to ‘at risk’ register</b></p>	<p><a href="#">The number of listings within Knowsley has increased from 102 to 103 since our last report. The one new listing was for the ‘gravestone of Blackie the war horse’ in Halewood. It was given Grade II status in August 2017<sup>[1]</sup>.</a></p> <p>Existing Listings 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).</p> <p>St. Mary’s Church, Prescott, was added to the Historic England ‘At Risk’ register during the 2018 year.</p> <table border="1"> <thead> <tr> <th></th> <th>2018</th> <th>Change since last report</th> </tr> </thead> <tbody> <tr> <td>Grade I</td> <td>1</td> <td>0</td> </tr> <tr> <td>Grade II*</td> <td>4</td> <td>0</td> </tr> <tr> <td>Grade II</td> <td>98</td> <td>1</td> </tr> <tr> <td><b>Total</b></td> <td><b>103</b></td> <td><b>1</b></td> </tr> <tr> <td>‘At risk’</td> <td>1</td> <td>1</td> </tr> </tbody> </table> <p style="text-align: right;">Source: Historic England</p>		2018	Change since last report	Grade I	1	0	Grade II*	4	0	Grade II	98	1	<b>Total</b>	<b>103</b>	<b>1</b>	‘At risk’	1	1
		2018	Change since last report																
Grade I	1	0																	
Grade II*	4	0																	
Grade II	98	1																	
<b>Total</b>	<b>103</b>	<b>1</b>																	
‘At risk’	1	1																	

<sup>1</sup>[1] Further information on the Historic England website here: <https://historicengland.org.uk/listing/the-list/list-entry/1436263>

## EH2 – Conservation areas

Conservation areas	EH2			
<b>No change to status of conservation areas during the monitoring period</b>	<p>Three conservation areas have had updated appraisals and management plans since our last monitoring report.</p> <p>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.</p>			
	Conservation Area Appraisal			
	<b>Conservation Area</b>	<b>Appraisal Updated</b>	<b>Management Plan Updated</b>	<b>“At risk” in 2018</b>
	North Park Road, Kirkby	2018	2018	No
	South Park Road, Kirkby	2018	2018	No
	Town End, Cronton	2017	2017	No
	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
	Old Hall Lane, Kirkby	2005		No
	Ribblers Lane, Kirkby	2005		No
	Tarbock Green	2005		No
	Tarbock Village			No
Source: Knowsley Council Conservation Team Historic England				

Figure 3: 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 SPD\[1\] which was adopted in June 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 largely residential are not included within SRAs.](#)

Figure 4 below shows the total open space provision across the borough, while Figure 5 shows the level of provision across the four different typologies measured. This information is drawn from our 2015 Green Space audit, so is unchanged since our last monitoring report.

In general, the overall provision of public open space across the borough is good.

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

Most places have good 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 weak across the whole borough, with nearly two thirds of SRAs having less than the required amount of space. Some SRAs record zero provision, 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 area.

**Outdoor sports provision adequate across most of the borough**

[Outdoor sports provision is assessed at Community Area level\[2\]. 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.](#)

## Chapter 6 Environment and heritage

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

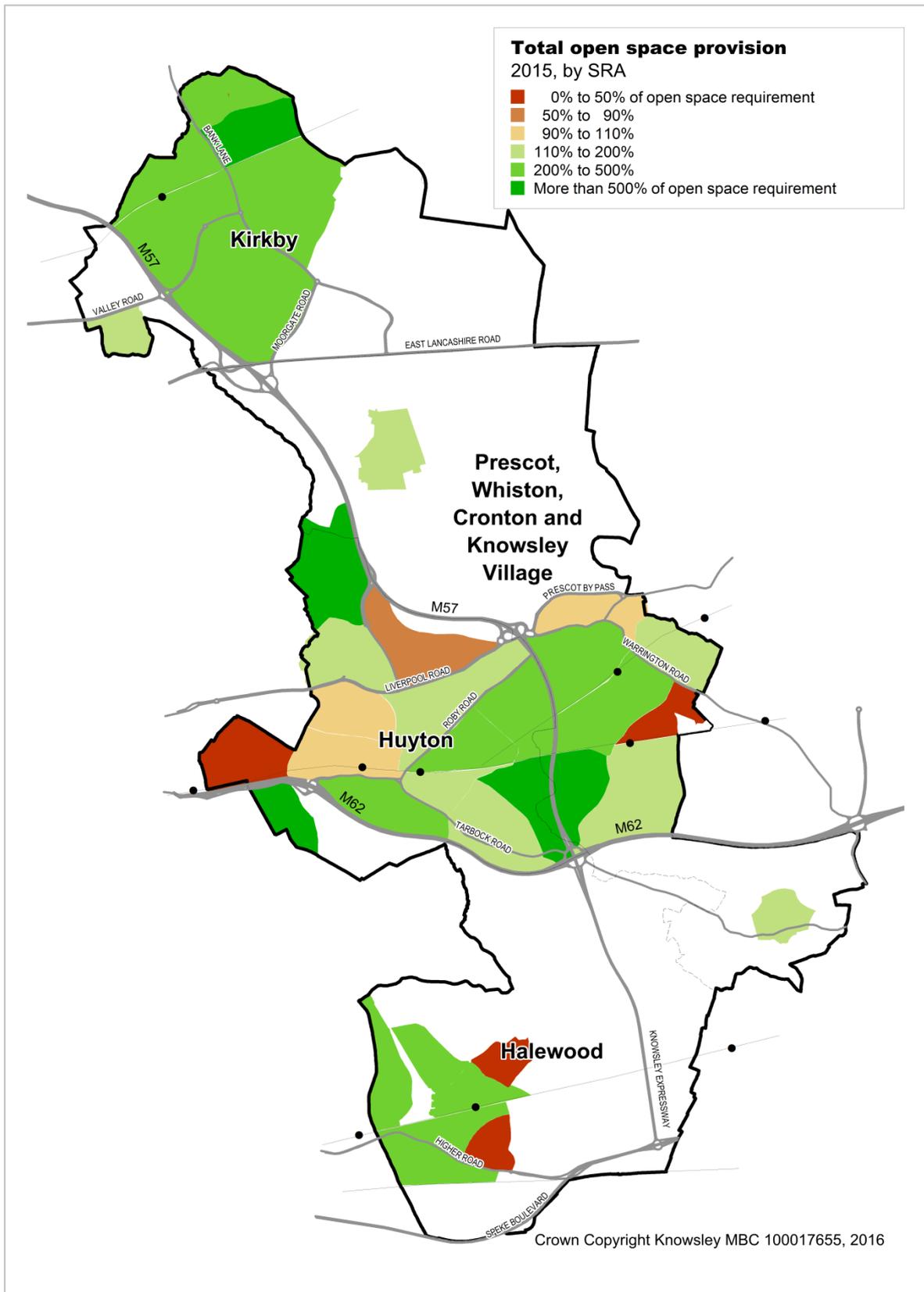
All figures are hectares

Source: Knowsley Council Local Plan Team

1<sup>[1]</sup> Available online: [www.knowsley.gov.uk/knowsleycouncil/media/Documents/dev-contributions-spd-2016.pdf](http://www.knowsley.gov.uk/knowsleycouncil/media/Documents/dev-contributions-spd-2016.pdf)

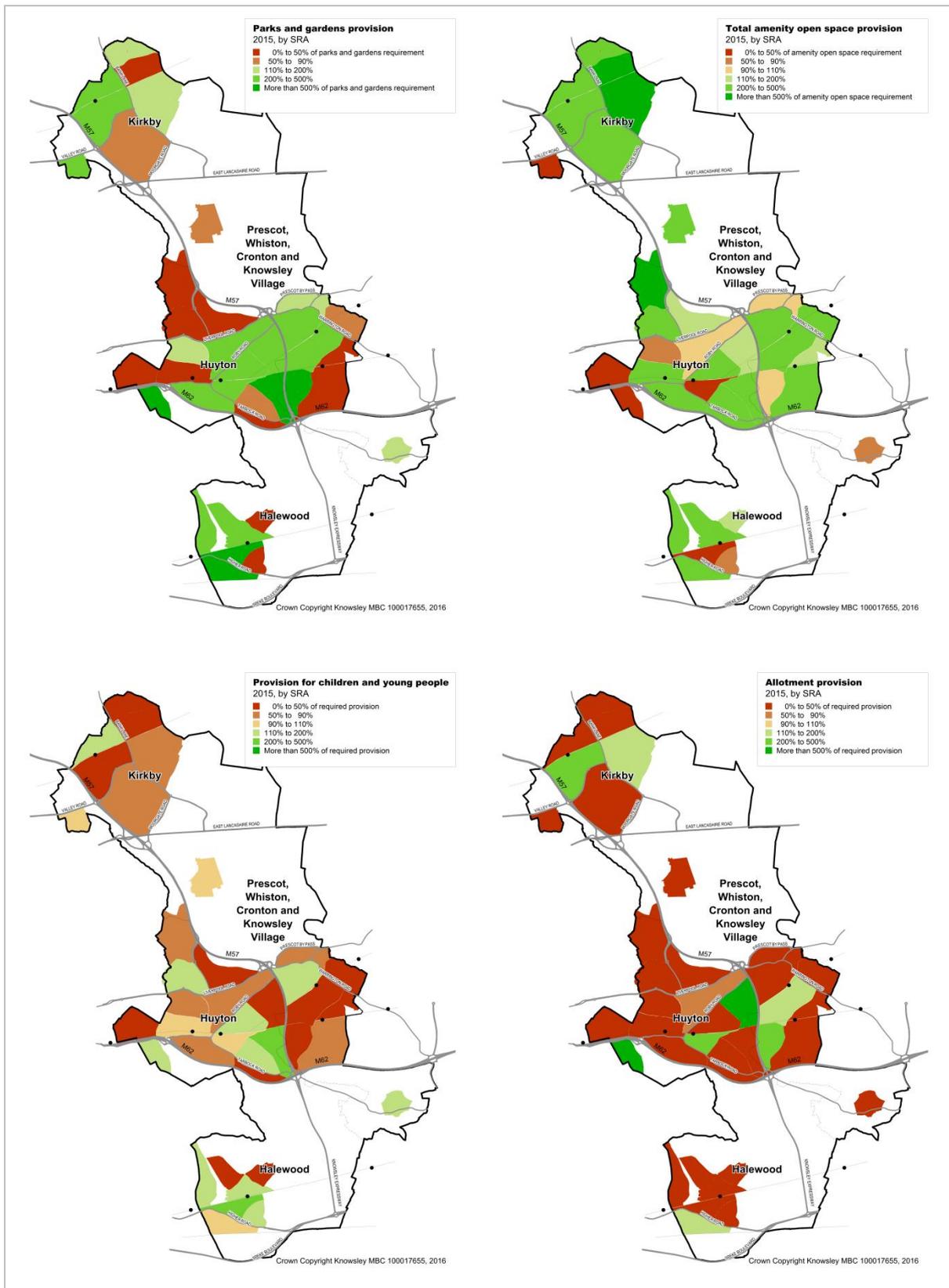
[1\[2\] These equate to the borough's four townships](#)

Figure 4: Total open space provision by SRA



## Chapter 6 Environment and heritage

Figure 5: Open space provision – parks and gardens, amenity spaces, provision for children and young people, and allotments

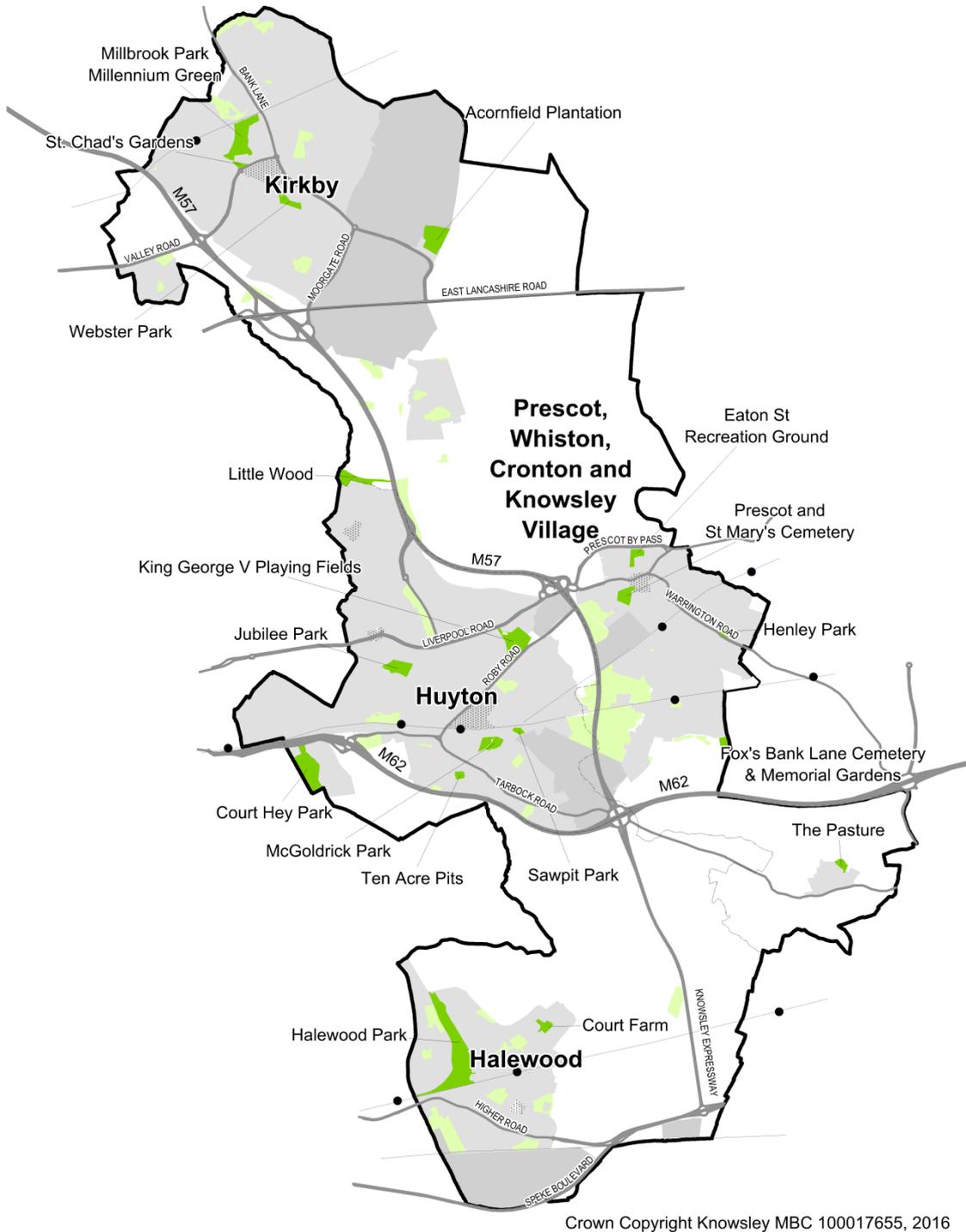


## EH4 – Quality of parks and open spaces

Quality of parks and open spaces		EH4				
<b>No change in parks with Green Flag awards</b>	<p>Launched in 1996 the Green Flag Award scheme is considered the benchmark national standard for parks and green spaces in the UK.</p> <p>There are 18 Knowsley parks with Green Flag award status in 2017-18 – up from 10 at the beginning of the plan period.</p> <p><a href="http://www.greenflagaward.org">For more information on the Green Flag Award scheme, see the website at www.greenflagaward.org.</a></p>					
		Previous years				
		<b>2017-18</b>	2013-14	2014-15	2015-16	2016-17
	Green Flag awards	<b>18</b>	16	18	18	18
		Source: Green Flag Awards (Keep Britain Tidy)				

## Chapter 6 Environment and heritage

Figure 6: Knowsley's parks - Green Flag Award winners



*Other parks shown light green and unlabelled*

## EH5 – Biodiversity

Biodiversity		EH5				
<b>Data not available for report period.</b>	Data for sites being monitored and where conservation management measures are being implemented have not been able to be collected for the period covered by this report.					
			Previous years			
		<b>2017-18</b>	2013-14	2014-15	2015-16	2016-17
	Sites of Special Scientific Interest	<b>0</b>	0	0	0	0
	Special Areas of Conservation	<b>0</b>	0	0	0	0
	Special Protection Areas	<b>0</b>	0	0	0	0
	RAMSAR sites	<b>0</b>	0	0	0	0
	Local wildlife sites	<b>65</b>	65	65	65	65
	<i>% where monitoring taking place</i>		21.5	20	10.8	
	<i>% where conservation management implemented</i>		46.9	58.5	53.8	
Local geological sites	<b>6</b>	6	6	6	6	
Local Nature Reserves	<b>1</b>	1	1	1	1	
Source: Merseyside Environmental Advisory Service						

**Part 2 Indicators**  
**Plan preparation and**  
**planning performance**

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### 7 Knowsley's Development Plan

#### Development Plan Documents

##### Knowsley Local Plan: Core Strategy

7.1 The Knowsley Local Plan Core Strategy was adopted by Knowsley Council on 6 January 2016 and 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 Policies Map is also available on the Council's website:

- [Knowsley Local Plan Policies Map](#)

7.3 Some policies of the 2006 Unitary Development Plan policies are 'saved' and remain in use as part of the adopted Local Plan (see Appendix C of Local Plan Core Strategy).

7.4 The Merseyside and Halton Joint Waste Local Plan (adopted in 2013) also forms part of our development plan.

7.5 The Local Plan and other development plan documents are used in making decisions on planning applications, and also guide investment and regeneration programmes within the borough.

#### Other planning policies and guidance

##### Supplementary Planning Documents

7.6 Supplementary Planning Documents (SPDs) provide additional detail to the Local Plan policies, to provide guidance to developers and decision makers.

7.7 The Council adopted five new SPDs in 2016–17:

- [Developer Contributions Supplementary Planning Document](#)

*Provides detailed guidance on developer contributions – for example, for public open space or affordable housing – and how they operate.*

- [Town Centre Uses Supplementary Planning Document](#)

*Provides further guidance on our policies for town centres and, in particular, how we approach development of hot food takeaways, betting offices, pay day loan shops, and taxi booking offices.*

- [Householder Development Supplementary Planning Document](#)

*Provides detailed design guidance for changes such as extensions, conversions and alterations relating to individual houses or flats.*

- Trees and Development Supplementary Planning Document

*Explains our approach to developments either proposing new trees and landscaping or affecting existing trees or woodlands.*

- Prescot Town Centre Masterplan Supplementary Planning Document

*Sets out our strategy for the development and regeneration of Prescot town centre.*

**7.8** Three more SPDs have been adopted in 2017–18:

- Huyton Village Masterplan Supplementary Planning Document

*Sets our strategy for the development of Huyton Village.*

- Earlsfield Park Supplementary Planning Document

*Sets out the development, design and infrastructure requirements for the Knowsley Lane Sustainable Urban Extension site, allocated for residential and employment development by the Local Plan Core Strategy.*

- Halsnead Masterplan Supplementary Planning Document

*Sets out the development, design and infrastructure requirements for Halsnead Garden Village, covering the ‘South of Whiston’ and ‘Land south of M62’ Sustainable Urban Extension sites allocated for residential and employment development by the Local Plan Core Strategy.*

**7.9** These and our other SPDs can be found on the Council’s website<sup>9</sup>.

### **Future planning policy documents**

**7.10** We plan to update our existing New Residential Development SPD in 2018/19 in order to provide clearer guidance on the Council’s expectations for the provision of electric vehicle charging points in new developments. We also plan to produce an ‘Adding Social Value to Development: Employment and Skills’ SPD in order to support the Council’s aspiration to see additional benefits (known as social value) incorporated into its housing and other development opportunities.

**7.11** Further information on the future work programme will be included in our next monitoring report.

### **Statement of Community Involvement**

**7.12** The Statement of Community Involvement sets out the Council’s approach to community and stakeholder involvement in planning matters. We prepared a new Statement of Community Involvement during 2016-17 and this was adopted in April 2017.

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<sup>9</sup> <https://www.knowsley.gov.uk/residents/building-and-planning/local-plan/adopted-documents/supplementary-planning-documents>

### Local Development Scheme

- 7.13** Our last Local Development Scheme was published in July 2013. Since that time we have adopted our Local Plan Core Strategy and a number of Supplementary Planning Documents.

### Liverpool City Region working

#### Joint Evidence Base

- 7.14** 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.
- 7.15** Work on the Liverpool City region Strategic Housing and Employment Land Market Assessment (SHELMA) continued during 2016-17 and 2017-18, with the commission expected to be finalised in 2018-19.

#### Statement of Cooperation on Local Planning

- 7.16** 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 is being led by the Liverpool City Region Mayor, who was elected in May 2017.
- 7.17** 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".
- 7.18** 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
- 7.19** 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.

- 7.20** 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

- 7.21** During 2016–17 and 2017–18, we continued to work with neighbouring authorities and other key stakeholders on strategic planning matters, as part the ‘Duty to Cooperate’ required by the Localism Act 2011<sup>10</sup>.

- 7.22** We submitted responses to several of our neighbours’ planning policy consultations, namely:

- West Lancashire Council regarding their proposed Provision for Traveller Sites Development Plan Document (April 2016), and on various stages of their emerging new Local Plan (scope of review October 2016, Issues and Options April 2017, review of proposals November 2017);
- Sefton Council on their Community Infrastructure Levy Preliminary Draft Charging Schedule (July 2016);
- Liverpool City Council on their emerging new Local Plan (Draft Local Plan October 2016, Pre-submission Draft March 2018);
- St.Helens Council on their emerging new Local Plan (Preferred Options January 2017); and
- Halton Council on their emerging Delivery and Allocations Local Plan Document (March 2018).

- 7.23** Responses to the emerging Waste Local Plans of non-neighbouring local authorities were also submitted on our behalf by Merseyside Environmental Advisory Service. This is because there is, or there is a potential for, a transfer of waste (usually low volumes of hazardous waste which need specialist treatment) between the authorities. These included:

- 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 County Council, City of York Council and the North York Moors National Park Authority Minerals and Waste Joint Plan;
- A response to Essex County Council on the Essex and Southend on Sea Joint Replacement Waste Local Plan; and
- A response to Northamptonshire County Council on their Minerals and Waste Local Plan.

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<sup>10</sup> <http://www.legislation.gov.uk/ukpga/2011/20/section/110>

## Chapter 8 Planning applications – decisions and appeals

## 8 Planning applications – decisions and appeals

- 8.1 This section looks at how the Council deals with 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
<b>Targets met for both minor and major applications</b>	Targets are set nationally and locally for decision making on planning applications.					
	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).					
	For major applications, the target (local and national) is to determine 60 percent within 13 weeks.					
	The number of minor applications in 2016-17 and 2017-18 fell by around a third on the previous year – continuing the decline seen in 2015-16 as a result of changes to the planning system designed to take many of the smallest and less contentious development proposals out of the traditional application route. Our performance processing these applications comfortably exceeded both the national and (tougher) local targets.					
	Major applications in 2016-17 fell back to the lower level seen two years earlier, but then bounced back again in 2017-18, to exceed the highest level seen in the last five years. Performance in determining these applications fell away a little in 2016-17 from the high level seen the previous year but in 2017-18 soared to 94%, exceeding by a large margin the national target for making decisions within 13 weeks.					
		Previous years				
	<b>2017-18</b>	2013-14	2014-15	2015-16	2016-17	Target
Minor applications	<b>116</b>	135	246	175	116	
Determined within 8 weeks	<b>77%</b>	73%	76%	88%	81%	70% (local) 65% (national)
Major applications	<b>46</b>	39	32	45	33	
Determined within 13 weeks	<b>94%</b>	72%	59%	87%	79%	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 tries to make decisions on planning applications in a way which leads 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.</p> <p>While the percentage of appeals upheld in 2017-18 was considerably higher than that seen previously, it is not possible to say at this stage whether that represents any sort of trend or just the usual variability to be expected.</p>																														
<b>Planning appeals statistics for last five years</b>	<table border="1"> <thead> <tr> <th></th> <th colspan="5">Previous years</th> </tr> <tr> <th></th> <th>2017-18</th> <th>2013-14</th> <th>2014-15</th> <th>2015-16</th> <th>2016-17</th> </tr> </thead> <tbody> <tr> <td>Total appeals</td> <td>16</td> <td>12</td> <td>5</td> <td>14</td> <td>20</td> </tr> <tr> <td>Appeals upheld</td> <td>7</td> <td>3</td> <td>0</td> <td>2</td> <td>6</td> </tr> <tr> <td>Percentage of appeals upheld</td> <td>56%</td> <td>25%</td> <td>0%</td> <td>14%</td> <td>30%</td> </tr> </tbody> </table>		Previous years						2017-18	2013-14	2014-15	2015-16	2016-17	Total appeals	16	12	5	14	20	Appeals upheld	7	3	0	2	6	Percentage of appeals upheld	56%	25%	0%	14%	30%
		Previous years																													
		2017-18	2013-14	2014-15	2015-16	2016-17																									
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Appeals upheld	7	3	0	2	6																										
Percentage of appeals upheld	56%	25%	0%	14%	30%																										
	<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.

Developer contributions		PP3				
<b>Contributions secured and collected continuing to fluctuate but rising to high levels in 2017-18.</b>	2016-17 saw the value of financial contributions both secured (i.e. the amount which could be paid to the Council if all developments went ahead and made the maximum level of contributions set out in permissions) and collected (i.e. funds realised from developments going ahead and reaching the stage where payment of contributions is required) fall back significantly from the level of the previous two years.					
	However, in 2017-18 the figures rose substantially to the point where the value of contributions both secured and collected were at their highest levels in the current plan period.					
		Previous years				
		<b>2017-18</b>	2013-14	2014-15	2015-16	2016-17
	New schemes making 'in kind' contributions	<b>0</b>	0	0	0	0
	New schemes making financial contributions	<b>13</b>	26	15	16	10
	Value of new financial contributions secured (£, 000s)	<b>3,087</b>		1,311	1,006	430
	Value of financial contributions collected (£, 000s)	<b>1,424</b>	244	581	690	316
Number of schemes where financial contributions reduced or removed	<b>0</b>	2	0	0	2	
Source: Knowsley Council Development Management monitoring system						



# Appendices

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## 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 Strategy<sup>11</sup>.

### **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<sup>12</sup>.

### **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.

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<sup>11</sup> Available online at <https://localplanmaps.knowsley.gov.uk/documents/knowsley-local-plan-adopted-core-strategy.pdf>

<sup>12</sup> Refer to NPPF Glossary for the latest definition of affordable housing.

### **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.

### **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 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 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 English Heritage.

**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.

**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: <a href="http://www.ons.gov.uk/businessindustryandtrade/business/activitysizeandlocation">www.ons.gov.uk/businessindustryandtrade/business/activitysizeandlocation</a>
MI8	Business density	Can be calculated from MI7 and ONS Mid-Year Population Estimates: <a href="http://www.ons.gov.uk/peoplepopulationandcommunity/populationandmigration/populationestimates/datasets/populationestimatesforukenglandandwalesscotlandandnorthernireland">www.ons.gov.uk/peoplepopulationandcommunity/populationandmigration/populationestimates/datasets/populationestimatesforukenglandandwalesscotlandandnorthernireland</a>
MI9	Number of – new businesses in the borough, business births, deaths and survival per annum	ONS Business Demography dataset: <a href="http://www.ons.gov.uk/businessindustryandtrade/business/activitysizeandlocation/datasets/businessdemographyreferencetable">www.ons.gov.uk/businessindustryandtrade/business/activitysizeandlocation/datasets/businessdemographyreferencetable</a>
MI10	Planning Permission granted for business in rural areas, tourism facilities/businesses	Planning applications and decisions available on Knowsley Council website: <a href="http://www.knowsley.gov.uk/residents/building-and-planning/view-planning-applications">http://www.knowsley.gov.uk/residents/building-and-planning/view-planning-applications</a>
MI11	Percentage of Knowsley residents by employment sector	ONS Business Register and Employment Survey <sup>13</sup> : <a href="http://www.ons.gov.uk/employmentandlabourmarket/peopleinwork/employmentandemployeetypes/bulletins/businessregisterandemploymentsurveybresprovisionalresults/previousReleases">www.ons.gov.uk/employmentandlabourmarket/peopleinwork/employmentandemployeetypes/bulletins/businessregisterandemploymentsurveybresprovisionalresults/previousReleases</a>
MI12	Total employee jobs in Knowsley by occupation and annual change	ONS Annual Population Survey – Workplace Analysis available via NOMIS website: <a href="http://www.nomisweb.co.uk">www.nomisweb.co.uk</a>
MI13	Average job density	Can be calculated from ONS Annual Population Survey available via NOMIS website: <a href="http://www.nomisweb.co.uk">www.nomisweb.co.uk</a>

<sup>13</sup> 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): <a href="http://www.nomisweb.co.uk">www.nomisweb.co.uk</a>
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: <a href="http://www.nomisweb.co.uk">www.nomisweb.co.uk</a>
MI16	Economically active people on out of work benefits	Department for Work and Pensions Working Age Client Group dataset: <a href="http://tabulation-tool.dwp.gov.uk/NESS/WACG/wacg.htm">http://tabulation-tool.dwp.gov.uk/NESS/WACG/wacg.htm</a>
MI17	Average (median) gross weekly earnings of Knowsley residents for full and part time employment	ONS Annual Population Survey available via NOMIS website: <a href="http://www.nomisweb.co.uk">www.nomisweb.co.uk</a>
MI25	Average density of new dwellings completed	Can be calculated from planning application information available on Knowsley Council website: <a href="http://www.knowsley.gov.uk/residents/building-and-planning/view-planning-applications">http://www.knowsley.gov.uk/residents/building-and-planning/view-planning-applications</a>
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): <a href="https://www.gov.uk/government/statistical-data-sets/live-tables-on-dwelling-stock-including-vacants">https://www.gov.uk/government/statistical-data-sets/live-tables-on-dwelling-stock-including-vacants</a>
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): <a href="https://www.gov.uk/government/statistical-data-sets/live-tables-on-housing-market-and-house-prices">https://www.gov.uk/government/statistical-data-sets/live-tables-on-housing-market-and-house-prices</a>
MI37	Households in fuel poverty	Department for Business, Energy & Industrial Strategy fuel poverty statistics (figures only available broken down to regional level) available online: <a href="https://www.gov.uk/government/collections/fuel-poverty-statistics">https://www.gov.uk/government/collections/fuel-poverty-statistics</a>

## 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: <a href="https://historicengland.org.uk/advice/heritage-at-risk/">https://historicengland.org.uk/advice/heritage-at-risk/</a>
MI63	Number of designated Ancient Monuments	Information available via Historic England's listings search online: <a href="https://historicengland.org.uk/listing/the-list/">https://historicengland.org.uk/listing/the-list/</a>
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: <a href="http://www.merseytravel.gov.uk/about-us/local-transport-delivery/Pages/MTP.aspx">http://www.merseytravel.gov.uk/about-us/local-transport-delivery/Pages/MTP.aspx</a>
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: <a href="https://www.gov.uk/government/collections/uk-local-authority-and-regional-carbon-dioxide-emissions-national-statistics">https://www.gov.uk/government/collections/uk-local-authority-and-regional-carbon-dioxide-emissions-national-statistics</a>
MI67	Travel to work modal shares	ONS Census data – 2011 latest available online: <a href="http://webarchive.nationalarchives.gov.uk/20160105160709/http://www.ons.gov.uk/ons/publications/re-reference-tables.html?edition=tcm%3A77-295663">http://webarchive.nationalarchives.gov.uk/20160105160709/http://www.ons.gov.uk/ons/publications/re-reference-tables.html?edition=tcm%3A77-295663</a>

	Measure	Alternative data source
MI68	Vehicle ownership	ONS Census data – Key Statistics for England and Wales – available online: <a href="http://www.ons.gov.uk/peoplepopulationandcommunity/populationandmigration/populationestimates/bulletins/2011censuskeystatisticsforenglandandwales/2012-12-11/relateddata">http://www.ons.gov.uk/peoplepopulationandcommunity/populationandmigration/populationestimates/bulletins/2011censuskeystatisticsforenglandandwales/2012-12-11/relateddata</a>
MI69	Public transport patronage in Merseyside	Data in Local Transport Plan annual progress reports available online at Merseytravel's website: <a href="http://www.merseytravel.gov.uk/about-us/local-transport-delivery/Pages/MTP.aspx">http://www.merseytravel.gov.uk/about-us/local-transport-delivery/Pages/MTP.aspx</a>
MI70	Households with good transport access to key services or work by local authority	Department for Transport journey time statistics available online: <a href="https://www.gov.uk/government/collections/journey-time-statistics">https://www.gov.uk/government/collections/journey-time-statistics</a>
MI71	Production of primary land won aggregates	None <sup>14</sup> .
MI72	Protection of secondary and recycled aggregates by mineral planning authority	None.
MI73	Minerals Safeguarding Areas	None.
MI74	Mineral site restoration	None <sup>15</sup> .
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: <a href="http://www.knowsley.gov.uk/residents/building-and-planning/view-planning-applications">http://www.knowsley.gov.uk/residents/building-and-planning/view-planning-applications</a>
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: <a href="http://maps.environment-agency.gov.uk/">http://maps.environment-agency.gov.uk/</a>

<sup>14</sup> 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.

<sup>15</sup> 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 <sub>2</sub> emissions in Knowsley	Available via Department for Business, Energy and Industrial Strategy 'UK local authority and regional carbon dioxide emissions national statistics' online: <a href="https://www.gov.uk/government/collections/uk-local-authority-and-regional-carbon-dioxide-emissions-national-statistics">https://www.gov.uk/government/collections/uk-local-authority-and-regional-carbon-dioxide-emissions-national-statistics</a>
MI79	Renewable energy generation	Data available on OFGEM Feed-in Tariff Installation Reports: <a href="https://www.ofgem.gov.uk/environmental-programmes/fit/contacts-guidance-and-resources/public-reports-and-data-fit/installation-reports">https://www.ofgem.gov.uk/environmental-programmes/fit/contacts-guidance-and-resources/public-reports-and-data-fit/installation-reports</a>
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: <a href="http://www.knowsley.gov.uk/residents/building-and-planning/view-planning-applications">http://www.knowsley.gov.uk/residents/building-and-planning/view-planning-applications</a>
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: <a href="https://uk-air.defra.gov.uk/aqma/">https://uk-air.defra.gov.uk/aqma/</a>
MI83	Number of noise complaints upheld by the Council	None.
MI84	River water quality – biological, chemical	Environment Agency data available online: <a href="http://environment.data.gov.uk/catchment-planning/RiverBasinDistrict/12">http://environment.data.gov.uk/catchment-planning/RiverBasinDistrict/12</a>
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: <a href="http://www.meas.org.uk/1090">http://www.meas.org.uk/1090</a>
MI90	Resident satisfaction with parks and open spaces	No prepared data available, but some further information in Knowsley's Green Space Strategy available online: <a href="http://www.knowsley.gov.uk/pdf/3960.14_green_space_stratgy_PROOF_3_november_14.pdf">http://www.knowsley.gov.uk/pdf/3960.14_green_space_stratgy_PROOF_3_november_14.pdf</a>

	<b>Measure</b>	<b>Alternative data source</b>
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: <a href="https://www.gov.uk/government/collections/english-indices-of-deprivation">https://www.gov.uk/government/collections/english-indices-of-deprivation</a>
MI98	Life expectancy – all residents	ONS life expectancy data and analysis available online: <a href="https://www.ons.gov.uk/peoplepopulationandcommunity/birthsdeathsandmarriages/lifeexpectancies">https://www.ons.gov.uk/peoplepopulationandcommunity/birthsdeathsandmarriages/lifeexpectancies</a>
MI99	Healthy life expectancy	ONS healthy life expectancy data available online: <a href="https://www.ons.gov.uk/peoplepopulationandcommunity/healthandsocialcare/healthandlifeexpectancies/datasets/healthylifeexpectancyhleandlifeexpectancyteatage65byupperlocalauthorityutlaengland">https://www.ons.gov.uk/peoplepopulationandcommunity/healthandsocialcare/healthandlifeexpectancies/datasets/healthylifeexpectancyhleandlifeexpectancyteatage65byupperlocalauthorityutlaengland</a>
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): <a href="https://www.gov.uk/government/collections/personal-tax-credits-statistics">https://www.gov.uk/government/collections/personal-tax-credits-statistics</a>
MI102	Average household income	ONS regional gross disposable household income data available online: <a href="https://www.ons.gov.uk/economy/regionalaccounts/grossdisposablehouseholdincome/datasets/regionalgrossdisposablehouseholdincomegdhi">https://www.ons.gov.uk/economy/regionalaccounts/grossdisposablehouseholdincome/datasets/regionalgrossdisposablehouseholdincomegdhi</a>
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: <a href="https://www.gov.uk/government/collections/statistics-gcse-key-stage-4">https://www.gov.uk/government/collections/statistics-gcse-key-stage-4</a>
MI104	16–18 year olds not in education, employment or training (NEET)	Department for Education NEET data by local authority available online: <a href="https://www.gov.uk/government/publications/neet-data-by-local-authority-2012-16-to-18-year-olds-not-in-education-employment-or-training">https://www.gov.uk/government/publications/neet-data-by-local-authority-2012-16-to-18-year-olds-not-in-education-employment-or-training</a>
MI105	Total number of crimes	ONS Crime Survey for England and Wales data available online: <a href="http://www.ons.gov.uk/peoplepopulationandcommunity/crimeandjustice/bulletins/crimeinenglandandwales/yearendingmar2016">http://www.ons.gov.uk/peoplepopulationandcommunity/crimeandjustice/bulletins/crimeinenglandandwales/yearendingmar2016</a>

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

	<b>Measure</b>	<b>Alternative data source</b>
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: <a href="http://www.ons.gov.uk/peoplepopulationandcommunity/healthandsocialcare/causesofdeath">http://www.ons.gov.uk/peoplepopulationandcommunity/healthandsocialcare/causesofdeath</a>
MI108	Proportion of physically active and inactive adult residents	Sports participation and physical activity data available on Sport England website: <a href="http://activepeople.sportengland.org/">http://activepeople.sportengland.org/</a>
MI109	Utilisation of green space for exercise/health reasons	Public Health England data available online: <a href="http://www.phoutcomes.info/">http://www.phoutcomes.info/</a>
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): <a href="https://www.gov.uk/government/statistical-data-sets/ras30-reported-casualties-in-road-accidents">https://www.gov.uk/government/statistical-data-sets/ras30-reported-casualties-in-road-accidents</a>
MI115	Delivery of major infrastructure schemes as set out in the IDP	None.





*Knowsley Council*

For more information visit

[www.knowsley.gov.uk/residents/building-and-planning/local-plan](http://www.knowsley.gov.uk/residents/building-and-planning/local-plan)

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